Delaware County Sketches

Intended to be a Supplement
to the
History of Chester
in
Pennsylvania.

Collected by
John Hill Martin.

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LOCAL HISTORY.

ORATION DELIVERED BY WILLIAM WARD, ESQ., AT THE CELEBRATION HELD IN CHESTER, JULY 4TH, 1876.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow citizens:—Upon an occasion like this, an address within reasonable or sufferable bounds, that reviewed with any degree of fullness, the local history of a town, city or county, during a century, would be an impossibility.

A presentation of the most important chronological divisions, and a recapitulation of the most striking events are all that will be attempted. And these will be confined—except where a more extended allusion is manifestly necessary—strictly within the limits of my appointment, viz:, to

THE HISTORY OF CHESTER,

leaving the wider field—the history of Delaware county—to the abler pen to which it has been fittingly confided by the proper authorities.

It would be affectation to claim any originality in a work like this. We borrow altogether from the research, and gather the fruit of the labors of others. For the dates, facts and figures that make up the record of the almost forgotten past, I acknowledge the heavy draughts made upon the recent publications by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Dr. Reynold's Translations, of the Swedish historian, Israel Acrelius; also from a curious book published in 1843, entitled "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania;" and speak with unstinted satisfaction, of the valuable assistance derived from the History of Delaware County, published by my good friend Dr. George Smith, of Upper Darby. For care in research, precision in dates, and comprehensive arrangement of materials, this work of our own fellow-citizen is the best source from which to derive a correct and full knowledge of our county, its interesting reminiscences and surroundings. For the picture of the living present, with its moving sights and teeming population. I have consulted the census and other statistical authorities, and have found an endless fund of information in those tireless and truest chroniclers of the passing times—the newspapers of the county.

We will transfer to the study hours of the curious student the large and well filled volume teeming with the stories of the trading and hunting expeditions up the Delaware, the disputed titles, fierce controversies, and sometimes battle and bloodshed that marked the various contests for territory and possession among the English, Swedes and Hollanders. Let us rather attempt to ascertain when and under what circumstances the ground we tread today—whereon our city stands—was first reclaimed from savage grasp, and brought under the sway of our race and our Christian institutions.

The first movement towards a permanent settlement on the present site of Chester was the erection of some houses and a fort, between the year 1643 and the end of 1645, by the colony of Swedes who had emigrated under the leadership of Governor John Printz. It is highly probable that prior to this date parties of explorers, with no well defined purpose, had visited the place, but the above is believed to be the most reliable that can be fixed upon for the settlement. The Swedes, by virtue of purchases from and agreements with the Indians, laid claim to all the land on the west side of the Delaware Bay and river, from Cape Henlopen to the falls at Trenton; and in breadth as far inland as they might desire, and thence westward to the great fall in the river Susquehanna, near the mouth of the Conewago creek. A previous colony had been sent out, under Peter Menewe, and in 1638 he had built a fortress on what is now believed to be Christian creek near Wilmington, and named it in honor of his youthful sovereign Christina. In 1842, under date of August 15, Queen Christina, or, at least, the five ministers, comprising the Swedish Council of State—for she was but seventeen years of age—commissioned (using the precise words) "the noble and well born" John Printz to be Governor over New Sweden. The royal letter of instructions, containing twenty eight items, is a business-like and well written composition, and appears to anticipate and provide for almost every contingency that could arise to the departing functionary in his new home.

As we point to-day to our numerous churches, sober and religious spirit, and humane impulses to all mankind, as among the crowning monuments of our natural and local greatness, it is interesting to find the same spirit expressed in this first document in Chester's municipal archives. By its terms the governor is enjoined: "To treat the Indians with all humanity and respect, that no violence or wrong be done to them by her Royal Majesty or her subjects aforesaid; but rather, at every opportunity, to exert himself, that the same wild people may gradually be instructed in the truths and worship of the Christian religion, and in other ways brought to civilization and good government, and in this manner properly guided. Especially shall he seek to gain their confidence and impress upon their minds, that neither the Governor nor his people and subordinates have come into these parts to do them any wrong or injury."

The line of Christian duty is plainly laid down in the following words:

"Above all things, shall the Governor consider and see to it that a true and due worship, becoming honor, land and praise be paid to the Most High God in all things, and to that end all proper care shall be taken that divine service be zealously performed according to the unaltered Augsburg Confession, the Council of Upsala, and the ceremonies of the Swedish Church; and all persons, but especially the young, shall be duly instructed in the articles of their Christian faith; and all good church discipline shall in like manner be duly exercised and received. But so far as relates to the Holland colonists that live and settle under the government of her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Crown the Governor shall not disturb them in the indulgence granted them as to the exercise of the Reformed religion according to the aforesaid Royal Charter."

The Indian geographical name for Chester, was Mecoponacka, and the Swedish, Upland. In addition to Fort Christina, erected by the Swedes as stated, and of Fort Nassau by the Hollanders, near Gloucester, the following familiar localities may be recalled as claiming the attention of the early settlers, viz: Forts built at Passayunk in the southern part of Philadelphia, and at Manayunk on the Schuylkill. At Kingsessing, "five families of freemen dwelt together in houses two stories high," built of hickory wood, and at Karakunk (Cobb's Creek) in the same vicinity, the first water power mill in the country was erected; and remains of it, such as pieces of the iron bolts which fastened the framework to the rock, in the bed of the stream, near the Blue Bell Tavern, could be seen at a recent date, and probably until the present. But the most important and imposing of all the early establishments, was at the mouth of Darby Creek, called by various Indian appellations, principally Tenackong, or Tenico, and known to every one of us as Tinicum. Governor Printz established his seat of government on this island. Acrelius writes: "The convenient situation of the place suggested its selection as also the location of Fort Nassau which lay some miles over against it, to which he could thus command the passage by water.

The new fort, which was erected and furnished with considerable armament was called New Gotheborg. His place of residence, which he adorned with orchards, gardens, a pleasure house, etc., he named Printz Hall. A handsome modern church was also built at the same place, which Magister Campanius consecrated on the last great prayer day, which was celebrated in New Sweden, on the 4th of September, 1646. Upon that place also, all the most prominent freemen had their residences and plantations."

Under the faithful exercise of the wholesome instructions given by the Queen to the Governor, friendly relations were established with the Indians, and their European neighbors, profitable branches of industry were promoted, the soil tilled, cattle raised and valuable metals and minerals sought. But little has come down to us in respect to the domestic regulation of affairs in the Swedish colony. The ministration of justice was, doubtless, conducted by means of a military tribunal of which the Governor was the head.

Printz was dissatisfied with the manifold and incompatible offices thus imposed upon him, and presents an unusual example of a ruler, in his disinclination to centralize power and to underrate his own abilities. In a letter from him to the Swedish West Indian Company, dated February 20, 1647, he explains his difficulty in this way: "Again I have several times solicited to obtain a learned and able man, 1st, to administer justice and attend to the law business, sometime very intricate cases occurring, in which it is difficult, and never ought to be for one and the same person to appear in court as plaintiff, as well as judge." A mode of judicial procedure at variance, it must be confessed, with our present notions of propriety. But it may be asserted that the general effect of this administration was wholesome and progressive.

The year 1655 is the second epoch in our early records, and is marked by radical and decisive changes. Of especial interest is the fact, that at this period Swedish rule on the Delaware was overturned, never to be restored. In the month of September, 1655, Governor Stuyvesant, who was the immediate representative of the Dutch government in New York, entered the Delaware with seven vessels, well armed and equipped, and from six to seven hundred men—almost altogether provided by the mother country—and after one or two struggles—not assuming the proportions of battles—every Swedish fort and settlement capitulated to the immensely superior force of the Hollanders.

From that date onward for a period of between ten and twenty years, this territory was subservient to the Dutch rule, and it does not appear to have produced any of the results which flow from a good and strong government. The conquest was disgraced by acts of wantonness, and among other places Chester was plundered. Many of the Swedes returned to their native country, but a larger number remained, and these were obliged to take an oath of allegiance to the States General of the United Netherlands. At times also there was sickness, a scarcity of provisions, failure of crops and severe winters, with occasional hostile demonstrations by the Indians. Governor Stuyvesant had a deep, fixed jealousy that the Swedes had a dislike to the Dutch, and attachment to the English.

Though all the Swedish families were only one hundred and thirty, they made a majority of the inhabitants and were, consequently, formidable. He, therefore, positively ordered that all the Swedes should collect into small towns. The tyrannical nature and disastrous effect of such an order—forcing an agricultural people away from the lands upon which they had settled and cultivated—produced such open murmuring and determined resistance, that Beckman, the Lieutenant-Governor, when he found he could not persuade acquiescence, did not feel inclined to enforce compliance.—For this reason it was never executed. Further, there existed conflicts of authority, and difference upon lines of policy between the city of Amsterdam and the India Company respecting the new colony, the terms and concessions which should be offered emigrants, and many other points of governmental detail. Such causes produced the effects that might be legitimately expected, and the ten or twelve years passed under the rule of Holland may be characterized as productive of no solid advantage or lasting increase.

Upon the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England, he made a grant to his brother James, Duke of York, of the territory embracing the whole of New York and New Jersey, and by a subsequent grant, that which now comprises the State of Delaware. In 1665 or 1666, the Duke of York, to make his title secure to these grants, sent out an expedition, consisting of four men-of-war and four hundred and fifty men. New Amsterdam, on the Hudson, and its immediate dependencies surrendered to the English without firing a gun.

The settlements on the Delaware—which were under a government wholly independent of the West India Company—did not pass by the foregoing capitulation. But in October of the same year, Sir Robert Carr, an officer of the Duke of York, sailed up the Delaware, received the voluntary fealty of the burghers and townspeople and stormed the fort, with three killed and ten wounded on the side of the resisting soldiery. Whether the site of our own city was within the letter of this cession, is a point not very material. The Duke of York, by virtue of his original grants and subsequent ratifications exercised jurisdiction over it, and from the above date, with the exception of an exceedingly brief period of Dutch rule again—the English held sway over the territory until the era of the Declaration of Independence. During the period that intervened prior to Penn's landing in 1682, many interesting events transpired. It seems certain that courts of justice were established at Upland in 1668, likely composed of three justices, and very Governor or commander. In 1672 it was ordered by the court "that highways should be cleared from place to place within the precincts of this government;" further, the affairs of ferries and of prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians, were regulated. The people of the present day, who have such decided opinions against connection of church and State, will be surprised to hear that a court which once met here, announced decrees like the following:

"That the church or place of meeting for divine worship, and the affairs thereunto belonging be regulated by the court, in 'as orderly and decent manner as may be;' and 'that the church at Tinicum Island to serve for Upland and parts adjacent."

Moreover, the Court of Assizes convened at New York, ordained that, "although persons be of different judgments, yet all are to contribute to the allowed minister."

These tribunals, framed to meet the exigency of the times, embraced legislative as well as judicial functions, and were looked upon as being the conservators of the people, in all their affairs, civil, police, political and religious. From the court records the best idea of the condition of the people during this period can be obtained, and I again take the liberty of extracting copiously from Dr. Smith's History:

Roads and highways are frequently mentioned in the proceedings of the Upland and New Castle Courts, but it is not to be supposed that these ways, at this early day, were for wheeled vehicles of any kind. The usual mode of traveling was either by water or on horseback; but the roads, such as they were, required some repairs, and hence the appointment of overseers. No taxes were laid, but those who refused to work on the highways were subjected to a fine. This practice continued for many years under Penn's Government. The imposition of a fine of 25 gilders, for neglecting to work on the roads, was among the last acts of the Upland Court under the Duke.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Court, it will have been observed, was very extensive. Except the provisional line that separated it from New Castle County, its jurisdiction at first extended to the last approaches that civilization had made on the home of the savage. Subsequently its jurisdiction was limited to the west side of the Delaware. The earliest notice of a Court at Upland, is on the 18th of August, 1672. Evidence of the existence of Records of an earlier date than those which have come down to us, is found in these Records themselves. These commence on the 14th of November, 1676, and end at the time just mentioned. When a Court was first established at Upland cannot now be ascertained. It was, in all probability, as early as the establishment of English authority on the river, and may have been earlier. If but one Court was at first established by the English, its probable location was at New Castle. Upon the establishment of two, the natural location of one of them would be Upland. At the time our record commences, it was one of three Courts on the river—"one at New Castle, one above at Uplands, another below at the Whorekill;" the latter evidently being of recent establishment. The Court established at New Castle was the most important, being held monthly, the others were to be held quarterly, "or oftener if occasion;" but that of Upland was really held less frequently.

These Courts possessed both criminal and civil jurisdiction. In criminal matters their powers were about equal to those of our Courts of Quarter Sessions, while in civil cases not involving more than £20, the judgment of each Court was final. In cases involving a large amount, an appeal could be taken to the Court of Assizes of New York, and so of crimes of the higher grades. Parties could demand a trial by jury, but in the Upland Court this privilege was only claimed in three or four instances during the nearly five years that its records have been preserved, and in one of these instances the verdict of the jury was wholly disregarded by the Court. By the "Duke's Lawes," no jury could "exceed the number seven nor be under six, unless in special causes upon life and death, the Justices shall think fit to appoint twelve." This will account for only seven men being empanneled in one of the cases where the jurors' names are given in the record. Except in cases of life and death, the *major* part of the jury, when agreed, could give in a verdict, "the *minor* being concluded by the major without any allowance of any protest by any of them to the contrary."

In equity matters the Court of Upland exercised jurisdiction. It also made local regulations, which in these days would have required an act of the legislature. The justices, either as a court or a board, performed all the duties that are now performed by county commissioners, directors of the poor, and auditors. The court granted applications for taking up land, received returns of surveys, and had acknowledgments of transfers of real estate between parties made before it. It regulated the affairs of the church, and exercised a general supervision over the various concerns of the body politic —such as the repairs of highways, the maintenance of fences, the sale of the time of servants, and even to the recording of the ear-marks of cattle. Besides the court, the sheriff and surveyor, the government possessed no agent charged with the performance of civil duties within the county of Upland.

A legal gentleman who has carefully examined the record of the Upland Court remarks, that the forms of proceeding were of a character no less primitive and incongruous than the jurisdiction of the court, partaking rather of the nature of suits before an ordinary justice of the peace than those of a court of record. The "instructions" directed "all writts, warrants, and proceedings at Lawe," to be in his majesty's name. A declaration or informal statement of the cause of action, seems to have been required, and a rule was adopted directing it to be entered at least one day before the court met. Although the technical names of actions were used in many cases, such as action on the case, slander, &c., no actual division of actions was known, these names having probably been taken from "ye Lawe Booke" referred to occasionally. There does not, in fact, seem to have been clearly drawn distinction between civil and criminal cases; a proceeding exclusively civil in its character frequently resulting in a judgment, partially at least, appropriate to a criminal case. In short, the whole method of practice was rather a dispensation of justice, as the ideas of it existed in the heads and was tempered by the hearts of the judges, than the administration of any positive law, written or unwritten.

Offences, criminal in their nature, were usually punished by the imposition of a fine; the want of a jail precluded imprisonment. Corporal punishment by whipping was, in a few instances, resorted to by the court at New Castle, but it forms no part of any sentence of the Court of Upland contained in the record. But this record has been mutilated by cutting out two leaves; and as the minutes of the court next following that of which the record is thus defective, contains a bill of costs against parties of bad repute, in which there is a charge of 101 guilders "for payment of the Indians that whipt," etc., it may be inferred that corporal punishment was resorted to in one single instance, and that Indians were employed in its infliction. In this view of the matter it is not difficult to account for the mutilation of the record.

The fines imposed were sometimes remitted by the court. This was especially the case when one of the justices had an interest in the matter. In one instance a fine of 1,000 gilders was thus remitted. An open acknowledgment in the court of the offence committed, or asking the forgiveness from the offended party, sometimes constituted a part or the whole of a sentence.

The justices were uneducated, but well-meaning men. A commendable desire to maintain the dignity of the positions they occupied had some little influence upon their acts. Otherwise the most careful scrutiny of the records will show that they acted with the strictest regard to justice and the preservation of the public morals.

Common labor, per day, was worth from fifty styvers to four gilders, according to the season. Wheat was worth five gilders, rye and barley four, and Indian corn three per scipple. Tobacco or pork was worth eight styvers per lb., and bacon double as much. In 1677, New Castle Court ordered "that the gilder pay should be reckoned against Tobbe in Maryland at six styvers per lb." A cow was appraised at 150 gilders, and other cattle at rather less prices.

We now approach the third and most important epoch in our local history—the period to which every Pennsylvanian looks back as the foundation of our commonwealth. When were laid in a spirit of morality, philanthropy, honesty and wisdom, the foundations of the governmental fabric which has assumed the proud proportions and position of the Keystone State.

During the year 1680, William Penn had been negotiating, perseveringly, but successfully, with King Charles the Second and his ministers, for a grant of the territory that now constitutes Peunsylvania. The only settlements comprised within its limits were included in Upland county, and were subject to the jurisdiction of Upland Court. The patent to Penn was executed on the 4th of March, 1681, and in the summer of the same year Colonel Markham was duly qualified and entered upon his duties as deputy governor of the new province. It has generally been supposed that Colonel Markham was accompanied from England by emigrants; and so energetic were his movements of organization, that we find a newly organized court for Upland county sitting and transacting busness on September 13th, composed of justices, sheriff and clerk, holding their appointments under him; and on the 30th of November the deputy governor presiding in person over the same court. A letter written by Penn himself was read, in which the proprietor promises his people that they shall be governed by laws of their own making; that he will not usurp the rights of any nor oppress his person; and, in short, that he would heartily comply with whatever sober and free men could reasonably desire for the security and improvement of their own happiness. Col. Markham, pursuant to authority vested in him, organized an advisory council of nine freemen to co-operate with him in the affairs of State. Upland, or Chester, undoubtedly became the seat of government. In the meantime, Penn had published in England his Royal Charter, with valuable suggestions and information necessary for persons disposed to become colonists. He avoids all exaggerated reports and sensational prospectuses, gives valuable directions to those who determine to emigrate, and he concludes with a desire to all those who may determine to go to those parts: "To consider seriously the premises as well as the present inconveniences, the future ease and plenty, that none may move rashly, or from fickle, but solid minds, having an eye to the providence of God in the disposal of themselves."

Having completed his arrangements in England, Penn sailed for the New World on August the 30th, 1682, in the ship Welcome, in company with about one hundred passengers, mostly members of the Society of Friends. The vessel moored at New Castle on October 27th, 1682. He arrived at Chester either on the 28th or 29th of the same month.

All of us have seen pictures of Penn's landing, but I have a strong conviction they are fancy sketches. Neither the hour, the day, nor the manner of his landing, is certainly known. The change of the name of the place was determined upon at once, and the incident is thus related by the historian:

"Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his own Society, who had accompanied him in the ship Welcome, he (Penn) said: 'Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?' Pearson said Chester, in remembrance of the city from whence he came. William Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties one of them should be called by that name."

Criticism has been made for this alteration—from a mere whim as is alleged—of the name of the oldest town and the whole settled part of the province, and the name that would naturally have a place in the affections of a large majority of the inhabitants. But the impulse strikes me as a natural one. Upland was of Swedish derivation, and the promptings of patriotism would lead to the adoption of a name from one's native language. Besides, Pearson had been the companion of Penn in his voyage, and, doubtless, a confidant and friend. The question, then, would have been a likely one, and the answer—fixing upon that of his own English home—is neither surprising nor in bad taste. But the name of Upland has been neither lost nor forgotten. Retained as the designation of a municipality contiguous to our city limits on the north, where thrift, enterprise and philanthropy have founded an industrious, moral, well-governed and populous town, giving an assurance that the future will realize every hope that the past and present have inspired—the name will be perpetuated; and in the expanding greatness of the two, side by side, in the coming years, Chester and Upland will preserve the memories of the past, and, in united voice, recite the deeds and virtues of both English and Swedish progenitors.

Penn found a warm reception from those who had preceded him. Colonies of Quakers from Wales had settled in West Jersey as early as 1675, and had naturally become acquainted with the hospitable and thrifty Swedes, who often served as their interpreters with the Aborigines; and Quaker families gradually took up their abode on the west side of the river at Upland, Shackamaxon, and opposite Burlington and the Falls.

Among others, came Robert Wade, and purchased the identical ground on which Chester now stands. He bought it from Mrs. Papegoya, the daughter of Governor Printz, who, by this time, had become poor. All the histories agree in the statement that Penn, on his embarkation, was received and hospitably entertained by Robert Wade, at his residence, which seems to be, by the most reliable accounts, fixed at, or very near, the site of the present "Essex House," at the northwest corner of Front and Penn streets, in the South Ward. It is supposed that Wade bought the house with the land, and that it had been erected by Mrs. Papegoya. It is remarkable that the name "Essex House" has been retained through all the many transfers of ownership, and changes in the building, until the present day. Here the first recorded monthly meeting of the Friends of Chichester and Upland was held, on the 10th day of the 11th month, 1681.

As the accounts relate, there were some pine trees or holly trees, at the spot where Penn disembarked; and tradition has woven around them an interest sufficient to induce frequent visits from the curious, and noticeably a formal one from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in a body, about 1856. The last of the trees, toppling from age and decay, was removed in 1858, and all that remains are the relics of the wood, in the shape of canes, that have passed into the hands of some of our citizens, myself among the number.

Penn at once set himself to the work of organization and government. Writs of election for members of Assembly were issued, and the first assembly was held at Chester on the 4th of December, 1682. It consisted of Christopher Taylor for Berks county, President Moore for Philadelphia, John Simcock for Chester, William Clark for Deal and Francis Whitwell for Jones county—the last two being the then names of the two counties below New Castle. The body of the laws, embracing many sections or separate laws, besides the act of union and naturalization, and the act of settlement, were passed at this session. On what was considered the most reliable tradition it has been universally believed that this assembly held its sitting in an old building, standing on the west side of Edgmont street, about where Graham street extended, would strike. The part built of brick, nearest the creek, was used as the assembly room, and it was subsequently used for a cooper shop. There was a stone house attached to it in later years.

Very many persons still living remember the "Old Assembly House," and it remained up to a date within thirty or forty years past. Dr. Smith presents strong grounds for the opinion that this building was not erected until some time after the first meeting of the legislature. There was also a "House of Defence," and, of course, some edifice had been erected for use as a court house a long time previously, and it is possible that the assembly may have used one for a period. We may safely assume that all these public buildings were built below Third street and on the upper side of Chester creek. Among these may be noticed the "Bake House" and granaries, erected by Jasper Yates, near the mouth of the creek, about the year 1700, and also the Logan house on Filbert street.

Among the places of religious worship, the Friends and the old St. Paul's Episcopal Church bear ancient date; the "Porter House" was erected by David Lloyd in 1721, and the Court House, on Market street, was built in 1724. The first court for the county of Chester met at this place on the 14th of February, 1683; and it is believed that Penn resided here nearly up to the 10th of March, 1684, when his first council was assembled at Philadelphia, where the second Assembly convened two days afterward. A seal for the new county was adopted with the design of a plough.

One of the early laws was an enactment relieving the people from suffering any penalty for non-attendance at church or meeting on First-day.

Through the long series of years which followed until the Revolution, there appears nothing of especial local interest. The Proprietor—until disease and other troubles incapacitated him—busied himself with assuring his titles, setting out the counties, founding towns and cities, and giving attention to the vast concerns of the new State. He returned to England in 1701, and died in 1718. The records of the period show that the people, through their courts and assemblies, worked industriously and intelligently in establishing rules and regulations, and carrying out measures to provide for the public safety, to stimulate trade and commerce with especial regard to domestic industries, to provide means for educating the young, to insure respect for morality and good order and to afford modes for convenient access and spread of population, by laying out highways and ferries, and building bridges.

These effective adjuncts to effect the benign design of the founder—honesty in his dealings, and peace and good will toward his fellow-men—brought forth the good fruit of steady growth and prosperity in the young Commonwealth.

An offlcial report in 1775 estimates the population of the province of Pennsylvania at 302,000; of whom 2000 were colored people. The population of Delaware county, 8,110, and of Chester, 840. The rate of assessment was two pence to the pound, and six shillings a single freeman; and the share of Chester was £26 1s. 3d.; Ridley (including Tinicum) being next and largest, and being £34 10s. I again refer my hearers to Dr. Smith's history for a perusal that will amply repay them, of the exhaustive collection of the details of this interesting period.

The year 1775 may be noted as a fourth epoch in our history, and as one of the most momentuous to us as a people; for within it and those close succeeding, were embraced the events that severed us from the mother country and gave us a national existence. This was a period of great tribulation with the more staid of the Society of Friends, who formed the largest and most prominent part of the population, and whose tenets imposed a condition of perfect neutrality. The effect of allowing their members to participate in the commotions of the times was foreseen, and the most kindly caution was repeatedly administered by the visitation of committees.

As nearly as can be ascertained, up to the close of 1776, eighty-one members had been disowned at the several meetings of the society of Friends within the limits of the present Delaware county, for participating in military affairs, and but three or four were ever reinstated. About this time, we also find decisive measures taken in opposition to negro slavery, which was repugnant to the spirit of the principles and people of the province; and the provincial convention, assembled at Philadelphia, on January 23d, 1775, unanimously resolved "to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of slaves into the province." This was followed by active individual efforts among the slave owners, which resulted in many cases of voluntary emancipation. While the Friends, as a body, conscientiously hesitated to participate in active warlike operations, yet they were loyal at heart, and instances of any joining the fortunes of the British are so few as to escape notice. Many, and among them men in high repute for intelligence, took an active part in opposing the arbitrary measures of England; and their devotion to country and charitable impulses were exhibited in continued kindly offices, contributions, care and assistance to the wounded soldiers and destitute families suffering from the ravages of war.

Chester was not the scene of any decisive brilliant engagement during the Revolution; but its geographical position on the Dela-

ware, and in proximity to Philadelphia, which was a prize much sought after at all times by the enemy until its final capitulation and occupation, in the winter of 1777 by Sir William Howe—brought this vicinity within the direct influence of all the vicissitudes of the conflict. The passage of hostile ships, the defences of the river, and the desperate struggles for Forts Mifflin, Red Bank, and Hog Island, were realities within sight and sound. The forays of the enemy, and the necessary contributions levied for the suffering American troops, the draft, the frequent encampment of troops here for defence as the danger of attack on Philadelphia became more imminent, the hurried removal of cattle and property further inland, the impressment of horses and vehicles for transportation, the preparation of clothing, arms and ammunitions. These were the scenes that this place and its inhabitants witnessed in those trying times. But our realities are not our only mementoes. Hallowed memories of the revolution cluster on the page of Chester's History. We bow with reverence at the tomb of John Morton, yonder in the old churchyard, and realize to-day the fulfillment of his death-bed prophetic message to friends who censured his casting vote for the Declaration when he said:

"Tell them they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service I have ever rendered to my country."

Again, around where we are standing, after the Battle of Brandywine, encamped the wearied and retreating American troops, as night closed down on the day of disaster; no doubt Lafayette, the kinsman of every clime where freedom struggled, was borne along the Kings highway; which we can now gaze upon bleeding from the wounds received in that battle-field; and on the same night, Sept. 11, 1777, at midnight, from Chester, Washington wrote to the Continental Congress. Oh! That the finger of history could be laid upon the spot where he rested. What friendly door opened to the patriot chieftain, and where was his head sheltered, as at the midnight hour, he recalled the reverses of the day, and learned with solicitude, of the death and wounds of his devoted followers. Where was it within our city's borders, he stood that night—when surrounded by all the discouragement of defeat—his noble spirit still spoke out, undismayed, in confidence for the final triumph of his country's cause. Unfortunately, fact cannot give us the substance for a commemorative picture such as this would form; but, patriotism can and does, *my friends*, recall to you to-day that scene and its actor.

We can further indulge in the proud boast that Chester took advanced position in the cause of American Independence.

On July 4th, 1774, a call was issued for a meeting, which assembled at the Court House, in this place, on Wednesday, the 13th of the same month, and on the 20th of December following, another meeting convened at the same place, at which a committhe was appointed with full power to transact such business and enter into such associations as might seem expedient in the then existing disturbed state of public affairs. It is only a fair and fiting tribute to these pioneers in the cause of liberty to give their names in full, that their memory may be honored, and that their descendants—many of whom are now respcted citizens among us—may renew their pledges of patriotism from the example.

The following persons were chosen the committee, viz: Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, Richard Riley, Evan Evans & James Moore, Esquires, Hugh Lloyd, Thos. Hockley, David Coupland, John Hart, Sketchley Morton, Samuel Fairlamb, Isaac Eyre, John Crosby, Nicholas Diehl, Jesse Bonsall, Aaron Oakford, Benjamin Brannan, John Talbot, Joseph Brown, Samuel Price, John Crawford, John Taylor, Lewis Gronow, Edward Humphreys Henry Lawrence, Richard Thomas, Wm. Montgomery, Persifer Frazer, Thomas Taylor, John Foulke, Robert Mendenhall, Joseph Pennell, George Pierce, Nicholas Fairlamb, Samuel Trimble, Charles Dilworth, John Hannum, George Hoops, Joel Bailey, John Gilliland, Joseph Bishop, Jr., John Kerlin, Edward Jones, William Lewis, Patrick Anderson, Joshua Evans, Thomas Hartman, Dr. Branson Van Leer, William Evans, Joseph Cowan, Thos. Haslep, Patterson Bell, Dr. Jonathan Morris, Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Buffington, James Bennett, Joseph Musgrave, Wm. Miller, Richard Flower, Walter Finney, James Simpson, David Wherry. James Evans, Thomas Bishop, William Edwards. Jona. Vernon, Jr., Lewis Davis, Sr., Jos. Gibbons, Jr., and Thomas Evans.

The meeting in the Court House, on July 13th, 1774, after referring to the critical and alarming situation of American affairs, condemned the Boston Port Act, adopted means to send pecuniary assistance to their fellow citizens of that city. It also declared a determination not to use foreign manufactures, both as a means of procuring the repeal of unjust laws by England, and also on the sound protective principle that the people were "sensible of the great advantages that must arise from promoting economy and manufacturing among ourselves.

At this meeting the citizens of this county in advance of the Declaration, announced the following, which subsequently became incorporated as cardinal principles in that document.

"That it is an absolute right, inherent in every English subject, to have free use, enjoyment and disposal of all his property, either by himself or representative, and that no other power on earth can legally divest him of it.

That the protection of the liberties of America is an indispensable duty, which we owe to ourselves, who enjoy them, to our ancestors who transmitted them down, and to our posterity who will claim them at our hands, as the best birthright and noblest inheritance of mankind.

Noble men of the olden time! That posterity for whom you thought, labored and fought, gather in thousands to-day—in the full enjoyment of that birthright which you secured them, and in united voice, rise up and "call you blessed."

With the close of the Revolution, the restoration of peace and the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States in 1789, this locality, as part of the young republic, moved along without circumstances of special note, for many years.

The war of 1812 revived for a time warlike scenes; earthworks were thrown up at Marcus Hook, where was also an encampment of several thousand militia; and defences were built between Ridley and Crum creeks. A draft was ordered, two companies conscripted, and two additional—the Delaware County Fencibles, Captain James Serrill, and the Mifflin Guards, Captain Dr. Samuel Anderson—volunteered.

The Bank of Delaware County was incorporated in 1814; and on November 8th, 1819, the first newspaper published in Delaware county, and called the *Post Boy*, was

issued from the office of Butler D. Worthington at Chester. It made a neat appearance, and its dimensions were seventeen by twenty-one inches.

The striking local excitements centered around the question of the removal of the seat of Justice from Chester. After various legislative struggles, the removalists triumphed, and the county archives, paraphernalia and prisoners were removed to West Chester in 1786. The story of this contest—where the contending parties marched in martial array with cannon and guns, besiegers and besieged, attacking and defending—is curious and interesting from our standpoint, as presenting an odd way to settle civil rights and legal problems.

By an act of Assembly approved September 26th, 1789, the present county of Delaware was erected out of the old county of Chester, with the county seat at this place.

The first election was held in October, 1789, the first court on February 9th, 1790, and Henry Hall Graham was the first Judge. In early times, the election for the whole county, were held in Chester, and so continued until 1794.

As early as 1820, we find the subject of the removal ot the seat of Justice from Chester to some other part of the county, agitated, and it was continued at intervals of varying length, with spirit and warmth on both sides, until pursuant to a law passed for the purpose, at the regular election in 1847, a majority of 752, in a total poll of 3132, decided in favor of removal. The legality of the Act was subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court; and about 1850, the new public buildings were completed at Media.

From this date, may be nummbered the *fifth epoch* in Chester's History. The place seemed to take "a new lease of life;" or, more properly speaking, to feel the stimulus of a new life. Popular opinion credits this vitality to the removal, as though it lifted an incubus that kept down the energies of the people. This view is altogether fallacious. Chester owes its impetus to the wise foresight and enterprise of the courageous men, who on the north side and west side of it, opened the way for the waiting spirit of improvement to enter and develop. William Penn himself, and every chronicler succeeding him, had seen and spoken of the natural advantages of the place; and all that was needed was the will and the mind to give them practical direction.

With or without the Court House, the disposition and nerve manifested by two or three men to afford facilities and means for productive industries to establish themselves, and then to give opportunity to the workingmen called hither, to build and own their homesteads, would have wrought the results we have witnessed; and always will, when such disposition and men are fairly recognized and encouraged.

Chester could not have been kept back, and its pioneers—two of them at least—are singularly favored in still living to gaze upon the marvellous growth of the tree of progress they planted.

A writer as late as 1843, describes Chester as a place with an antiquated venerable appearance, and retaining the quiet and orderly character which had distinguished it for more than a century, with a population, in 1830, of 848, and in 1840, of about 1000—an increase of less than 200 in ten years.

Gas was introduced in 1856, and water works in 1868. A city incorporation was procured in 1866. Wooden shipbuilding was established soon after 1850, and the building of iron vessels in 1859 by Messrs. Reaney, Son & Archbold, on the site where John Roach & Son now operate a shipyard, unexcelled in extent and capacity by any in the country. The manufacture of fabrics have increased steadily and rapidly, new industries have been introduced, and the varied character of them all, in times of depression, have made them a sustaining power to each other, so that our city has escaped in a degree unexampled by almost any other locality, extended disaster in the commercial catasrophes which have swept the country. We have excellent fire companies well disciplined military companies and benevolent societies and orders, that are making their good work felt on every side. I can refer to the *Evening News*, of May 9, 1876, for a mostcarefully prepared compendium of these statistics.

We have several first class private educational institutions, and the common school system—which is held in the first regard by all classes of our citizens—gives evidence of its efficiency in a corps of forty teachers and more than 1500 pupils.

From data recently collected, the following statistics may be given, as applicable to Chester and her immediate suburb, South Chester, viz:

Population,	13,000.
No. of Dwelling Houses,	2,500.
" " Cotton & Woolen Factories,	25.
" " Shipyards,	6.
" " Machine Shops,	6.
" " Rolling Mills,	1.
" " Planing "	4.
" " Car Shops,	1.
" " Sugar Refineries,	1.
" " Brass Foundries,	1.
" " Carriage Factories,	3.
" " Axe Factories,	1.
" " Banks,	4.
" " Newspapers,	8.
" " Churches,	15.
" " Building Associations.	14.

It will be noticed from their great number, that Building Associations occupy a wide field of operations in Chester. It may be doubted whether another place in the United States, of equal size, can exhibit so many of these invaluable institutions. I feel assured that nowhere can larger accomplished results by them be shown, or more economical and honest administration of their affairs.

An element of conspicuous consequence in the development of Chester, within modern times, should not be overlooked—its accessibility, and the superior channels for travel and transportation. The great natuble highway—the Delaware—affords a navigaral route, and well-regulated steamboat and freight lines give cheap and ample accommodations where water carriage is adapted.

Conveniently situated with respect to all the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and the National and State capitals, railroad conveniences have almost immeasurably expanded. It can be confidently asserted, and as clearly demonstrated, that we have cheaper fares and freights, more numerous and better regulated and equipped railroad facilities, than any other place that can be presented as a rival. How much such promoting cause said in populating and securing business establishments, let the fair thinker consider and calculate.

In 1838, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company commenced operations through this place with a continuous line between the two terminal cities. That year it carried 146,410 passengers; during the fiscal year of 1875 it carried 2,152,901, all of whom passed through our city. In 1868, after persistent opposition from rival

companies, the Chester Creek railroad was built and opened. In addition to intrinsic value, this road connects portions of the county, and has established at Lamokin extensive industrial works, which, with the train force congregated there, have afforded employment for the past seven years to about one hundred men, requiring a monthly pay-roll of about five thousand dollars. In 1875, by a junction of the Chester and Delaware River railroad, running along Front street, with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Eddystone, direct communication was effected with the coal and iron regions, and these essentials to every manufacturing community brought at reduced rates to the door of the consumer. An idea of the advantage of this new avenue of trade will be formed from the following figures of a month's operations.

The local traffic to and from Chester and South Chester over this railroad for a month, in ordinarily busy times, averages 4,112 tons; of this at least 3,000 tons are coal and iron, and the remainder composed of lime, lumber, machinery, and miscellaneous freights.

That the many productive industries depending on these articles will avail themselves of localities where river and rail both contribute to economical operation—as did the rolling mill already experiencing these advantages—cannot be doubted, as soon as returning confidence again moves the wheels of trade. Nor is it visionary to anticipate the time when a suggestion only broached within a week, shall take form, and we shall see over this railroad from the Great West, into which its connecting links reach, a portion of the heavy grain crops, turned away from the overtaxed elevators of Philadelphia, reaching tide water at Chester for shipment.

The war of the rebellion deeply affected the loyal people of this section. Many recollect, on April 19th, 1861—the beginning of the war—the bruised and bleeding men of General Small's command, stopping at the depot, driven back by the mob and beaten, all unarmed as they were; hundreds of us cheered the day before, the brave sixth Massachusetts Regiment as they hurried on—all of them to glory, some of them to death a few hours after, in the streets of Baltimore. In men, contributions and in loyal spirit; in the sanitary work, and in caring for the widows and orphans—Chester rendered her full share, and discharged faithfully every obligation. The valor and devotion of her "soldier boys" does not belong to a record like this. It is part of the country's traditions, and will be preserved and perpetuated on that scroll of enduring fame.

And now, my friends and fellow citizens, we close the Centennial volume of our History. With nature's lavish gifts, and all the appliances of development at hand to utilize them, we reflect upon the Past and note the Present. Let me ask: what will our Future be? And, as in a prophet's tone, the answer seems to come: Whatever the people will themselves make it. As they move forward, guided by the light of intelligence with which the Creator has endowed them; as they make earnest use of these gifts, and diligently improve on that already accomplished; as the young respectfully listens to words of wisdom from the old, and as the old seeks not to chill the ardor of youth, but learns the lesson that progress is one of "Heaven's first laws," and that the true course is to join in and assist in guiding improvement, rather than to clog and obstruct its certain onward pathway; and as each one acknowledges the merit and deserts of his brother citizen, encourages his efforts, praises his achievements, and not in a spirit of hatred and envy, belittles his undertakings and magnifies his faults — so, O people of Chester! shall that Future, good and glorious be, into which, with "charity towards all, and malice towards none." in the fear of God, let us now enter through the opening portals of the Nation's Second Century.

A Good Old Age.—In one of the pleasantest homes in Springfield, near Swarthmore College, lives John Ogden. He is now in his 89th year, and his faculties are just as clear as they were forty years ago. He remembers distinctly the death of Washington, being then a boy at school. In his earlier years he taught school, and at one time had for his pupils three boys who afterwards became quite eminent. These were John P. Crozer, a boy named Wright, who moved to Indiana and became Governor, and General Patterson, who at present lives in Philadelphia, and is considerably over 80 years of age. His present residence is quite antiquated, and is substantially built of stone. The northern, or newest portion, was erected in 1795, but it is beyond the ken of man when the original part was constructed. It has an ancient look, but its appearance indicates that it might stand for another century. The house is charmingly located in a grove of trees, three of which are pine of large size, which were planted by Mr. Ogden himself in 1811. The building resembles one of the vine-clad and rose-embowered cottages of England. 1877.

History of Chester.—The history of Chester, by John Hill Martin, Esq., which has been in preparation for a number of years, was published some weeks ago, and has been delivered to the subscribers. To those who have any local pride it is a valuable work, as there has hardly anything worthy of note transpired in Delaware County that is not chronicled. To the future historian it will be invaluable, and will form a connecting link between past and incoming generations. To us it seems complete. The old families are properly recognized; the notable events receive that attention which they deserve, and Mr. Martin appears to have left nothing undone which would add to its value as a history. The typographical execution is a credit to any printing office, and its general appearance is worthy the vast amount of labor bestowed on it.

A QUAKER GRAVEYARD.

A POEM BY DR WEIR MITCHELL.

Four straight brick walls, severely plain,
A quiet city square surround;
A level space of nameless graves,
The Quakers' burial ground.

In gown of grey or coat of drab
They trod the common ways of life,
With passions held in sternest leash,
And hearts that knew not strife.

To yon grim meeting house they fared,
With thoughts as sober as their speech;
To voiceless prayer, to songless praise,
To hear the elders preach.

Through quiet length of days they came,
With scarce a change to this repose;
Of all life's loveliness they took
The thorn without the rose.

But in the porch and o'er the graves
Glad rings the southward robin's glee;
And sparrows fill the autumn air
With merry mutiny;

While on the graves of drab and grey
The red and gold of autumn lie,
And willful Nature decks the sod
In gentlest mockery.

—*February Atlantic.*

CHESTER OVER A CENTURY AGO.—In the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, issued by the Historical Society, of Philadelphia, is being published, for the first time, the journal of William Black, who, in 1744, was Secretary of the Commissioners, appointed by Gov. Gooch, of Virginia, to unite with those from the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to treat with the Iroquois or Six Nations of Indians, in reference to the lands west of the Allegheny mountains. A treaty was made by the Commissions, at Lancaster, in July, 1744, at which the matters in dispute, were adjusted to all parties satisfactorily. In his journal, under date of Saturday, May 25th, 1844, William Black records: "Nine miles from Wilmington, and at the line dividing New Castle and Chester counties, were waiting the High Sheriff, Coroner and Under Sheriff, of Chester county, who conducted us to Chester town, six miles farther, where we arrived a few minutes before nine at night, and put up at James Matthews, the most considerable house in the town. Most of the company being very much fatigued with the day's ride being very warm, they inclined for beds soon after they alighted, and though, for my own part, I was not very much tired, yet I agreed to hug the pillow with the rest." The next entry is dated: "Chester, in Pennsylvania, Sunday, the 26th—This morning, by the time the sun returned to enlighten my bed chamber, I got up with a design to take a view of the town. It is not so large as Wilmington, neither are the buildings so large in general. The town stands at the mouth of a creek of the same name, running out into the Delaware, and has a very large wooden bridge over it in the middle of the town. The Delaware is reckoned three miles over at this place, and is a very good road for shipping. The Court house and prison is two tolerably large buildings of stone. There are in the town a church dedicated to St. Paul, the congregation are after the manner of the Church of England, a Quaker meeting and a Swede's church. About ten of the clock, forenoon, the Commissioners and us of their Levee went to St. Pauls', where we heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Backhouse, on the 16th chapter of St. Luke, 30th and 31st verses. From this some of us paid a visit to the Friends, who were then in meeting, but as it happened to be a silent one, after we had sat about fifteen minutes, they shook hands and we parted. From this returned to our inn, where we had a good dinner, and about four in the evening set out for Philadelphia, accompanied by the Sheriffs, Coroner and several gentlemen of the town; passed through Darby, a town seven miles from Chester, standing on a creek of the same name, and at a stone bridge, about half a mile further—at the Blue Bell, over Cobb's creek—was met by the Sheriff, Coroner and sub-Sheriff of Philadelphia county. Here the company from Chester took ther leave of us and returned."

It would be interesting for the present generation to know which one of the present ancient hosteleries of Chester was kept by James Matthews, one hundred and thirty-three years ago, and was then considered "the most considerable house in the town." So too, it would be a matter of considerable moment to antiquaries to have it established that in 1744 a Swedes church was located in Chester, and from reading the extract from Black's journal it would seem that three edifices, sacred to the worship of the Supreme being, were, at that date, well known to the inhabitants of this ancient borough. Nov. 21, 1877.

In Pocopson, Chester county, on the 15th inst., MARGARET, widow of Joseph Esrey, in the 87th year of her age. March 1878.

THE LAZARETTO SEASON.—After a season lasting precisely five months, the Quarantine station was declared officially closed, for the present year, on November 1st, and the physicians in attendance repaired to their respective homes. Six hundred vessels were stopped and examined, and but one instance of serious sickness discovered; this was a case of malarial fever and resulted in death. Last year, when the vessels examined reached the number of 724, there was not a single occurrence of mortality. One hundred and eleven vessels, with a tonnage of 70,770 tons, went up the river in ballast, or in effect empty, and took out cargoes, which fact indicates a large balance of trade in our favor.

In this connection a brief description of the buildings, comprising the Lazaretto, may be of general interest. The United States warehouse, about 150 yards southeast of the Quarantine hospital, is a solid stone structure, 80x40 feet, and two and a half stories high. It is over fifty years old. Back of this, three or four hundred yards, is the old United States hospital, fifty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two and a half stories high; it is now occupied as a residence. Another building, a little to the west of it, which was erected at the same time, was for the use of the physicians; this is also now devoted to the same purpose. These constitute the older portion of the place. The principal structure, which is about a hundred yards from the bank of the river, is 180 feet long by 28 wide, inclusive of the two wings; each of these are two, while the main building is three stories high. This is known as the "Quarantine hospital," and was finished in 1799, and is therefore nearly eighty years old. Near by and to the eastward, are the brick residences of the Quarantine Master and the physicians of the Lazaretto. Back of these, several hundred feet, is the smallpox hospital, with a front of sixty feet, and a depth of twenty feet; it is two stories high, and was built in 1832. Its name indicates its use. These seven buildings constitute, what is known in official circles as the Lazaretto. The government warehouse, and the two buildings occupied by families, are owned by the United States, while our own Commonwealth claims the remainder. The large and beautiful gardens around the Quarantine hospital are the admiration of all who behold them during the Spring and Summer; indeed the entire locality is noted for its rustic beauty and rural quiet, making it highly attractive to the large numbers of people by whom it is frequented throughout the warmer months of the year.

REMOVING BODIES.—The bodies interred in the old Powell grave yard, on Edgmont street, above Seventh, are being removed to Chester Rural Cemetery, by order of Council. On Friday last six bodies were taken up. In one of the coffins, when opened, a quantity of jewelry was discovered, a gold band circled the head, and several gold rings were upon the bony fingers. In several instances the coffins were intact as when interred, while in others they crumbled when removed from the graves.

ENGLISH TEA PARTY.—Those who have attended former English Tea Parties given in this city by Miss Laura Hard's Bible class will realize the excellent treat in store for those who put in an appearance at the party, to be held in Holly Tree Hall, this evening. The object of the party is a worthy one, and that alone should prompt all who can to attend. The entertaining addresses, etc., aside from the refreshments for the inner man will be well worth enjoying. The programme for this evening is an unusually good one.

Nov. 24. 1877. Ches Co. Pa.

THE MIDDLETOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH REUNION.—The annual festival or reunion of this Church took place on Thursday last and was well attended by members of the society and others. The grounds and building were decorated with flowers and evergreens, and a large American flag hung suspended near the front of the structure, giving the place quite a cheerful appearance. Just outside of the Church, and along its western side, was a long canvass awning under which was spread an ample and excellent supply of eatibles, which were supplied by James W. Howarth, at moderate prices, to those desirous of partaking of them; there was also an abundance of ice cream and cakes. A small tent had on it the legend "Centennial," but what it contained is unknown to us. In the small building at the rear end of and attached to the church, there was a bazaar in which were displayed for sale, a number of fancy articles.

Reaching the grounds long before the hour of assembling, the antique churchyard was made an object of careful investigation, and the tale it tells is full of historical interest; especially, it is surcharged with strange but mournful fascinations for those whose ancesters repose here under the shadows of the grand old trees. There are citizens living in every township of the county who have ancestry here who have long since paid the debt of nature. Among the many very old inscriptions to be found on the tombstones in the graveyard, are the following:

"James Baker, deceased the Fourth day of November in the year of God, 1731."

"Martha Buckley, 1731."

"David Buchanan, died Nov. 3, 1738."

"True to his friend, to his promise just,
Benevolent, and of religious trust."

He was a relative of the Ex-President Jas. Buchanan.

"Here lyeth the body of Charles Smith, who decesed the 30th of September in the year of God, 1746."

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Ogden, who departed this life, August 26, 1746, aged 36 years."

Again, "Here lyeth the body of Charles S——, who decesed the Third of September, 1746."

Extremely quaint and full of the flavor of antiquity is the following:

"Samuel Croser, died 1747.

My glass is run,
My work is done,
My body's under ground;
Intombed in Clay,
Until the day
I hear the trumpet sound."

The grave of William Glenn comes next in point of age—1751. Then this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of John, the son of Martha Moore, who departed this life the 17th day of December, 1754, aged 13 years and 3 months.

Death, thou hast conquered me,
I by thy darts am slain,
But Christ shall conquer thee,
And I shall rise again;
Time hastens, and the hour
The just shall rise and sing,
O grave where is thy power,
O death where is tny sting."

Next in order, Jean Cann, 1752; Thomas Von Leer, 1754; William Glenn, 1755; Richard Hall, 1756; aged 46 years; Richard Galbeath, died March 26, 1766; aged 49 years; John Brown, 1768; aged 62; Jane Ewing, 1774; aged 35 years; and then the following remarkable ones:

"Susanna Linn, who departed this life, March 19, 1775 (a month after the battle of Lexington) aged 73."

"Hugh Linn, husband of Susanna Linn, who departed this life, March 19, 1777, aged 77 years." There is here a curious coincidence—they both died on the same day of the month, and the last two figures of the year, in the second instance correspond with each other.

Then comes Margaret Marklin, 1775, Bernhard Von Leer, 104 years old, died 1790; on the tomb there is a quaint inscription.—James Smedley died 1792, aged 84; Elizabeth, wife of John Brown, died 1764, aged 42 years. In striking contrast to Von Leer is this: John McCloud, son of William and Catharine McCloud, died 1788, aged 10 days.

Immediately at the southwest corner of the church is the grave of Rev. Jas. Anderson, died 1793, aged 54 years. This stone was broken in the middle in temporarily removing it, in order to make an addition to the building. He was a much beloved pastor of the church. Surrounded by a railing close to this grave are those of his son and two grandsons, and side by side with them is that of Isaac Snowden, died 1809, aged 78 years. He was the father of a subsequent pastor of the church, was a grandfather of Col. Snowden, director of the United States Mint, and at one period was Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia. The remains of another pastor of the church,—Alvin H. Parker,—repose here, while one of the recent living pastors, mourns the loss of her whom he had as the partner of his joys and sorrows, and whose body now rests in this ground under the shadows of the swaying trees.

There are a few other tombstones bearing dates earlier than 1800, but we neglected to note them. Engraved with that year is a rough rectangular stone inscribed with the name of "James Berry," J. McD., 1806, and W. McD., 1807, is all that marks two others.

The peculiarity of the ensuing inscription has but few parallels anywhere:—"In memory of Robert Calvin, died March 8, 1812, aged 62 years.

Come look on my friend,
And you'll drop a tear,
For honest Robert
Doth lie buried here."

Many of the old graves have been leveled with the earth by the hand of time, and all traces of them lost; others are mere undulations of the ground, with no headstones to tell who lies buried beneath them, but a few are bold and distinct in outline after the lapse of nearly 150 years. Here are graves of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary war and in the wars of 1812, and the Great Rebellion, by the side of that host of nameless ones, whose bones repose in peace in this ancient and beautiful house of the dead.

The services of the forenoon commenced about 11 o'clock by Rev. Edward Jester, the present pastor of the church, introducing to the audience, Rev. Robert McCochran, who is now seventy-five or eighty years of age, and who commenced his ministerial labors there in 1827, remaining at that post of duty about three years. Mr. McCochran gave some very interesting reminiscences of the Lindsays, Camerons, Craigs, McCaffereys, Treadwells, Habbersetts and others with whom he was on intimate terms a generation ago—all of them active members or officers of tae Middletown Church. But the most interesting of all was his description of the former condition of the building. The pulpit instead of standing at the south end, as at present, was on the east side, and on the west side immediately opposite, was the door, occupying the space now taken up with the second window from the front of the building,—which was about fifteen feet shorter than now—the addition, and other changes giving it the size and outline of the present time, having been since made.—The pulpit stood ten feet or more above the heads of the people, and the ceiling, not the flat one of to-day, was arched over head, so that the minister was in no danger of bruising his cranium; the pews all facing the pulpit, had high backs, and it is on record that the youthful generation could not see the preacher over their tops—it must have been a sort of Bastile for boys. People came a distance of eight and ten miles, on horseback, and on foot sometimes 15 and 20 miles, such a thing as a carriage being unknown.—They brought their dinners, and had two services, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. With a few graceful allusions to some of the personal friends by whom he was surrounded, this venerable soldier of the cross closed his remarks.

Rev. Dr. James W. Dale then came forward to address the audience, and among other statements, added his personal recollections to those of the preceding speaker. We also add some historical facts not stated on this occasion. In 1729, April 1, it is re-

Col. James Ross

County

CHESTER, PA.

Presbyterian Church Burned.

[By Associated Press to the Evening Bulletin.]

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Middletown Presbyterian Church, four miles from here, was burned on Saturday afternoon. Loss about $5,000. It was the oldest Presbyterian church in this State, having been built prior to 1735.

corded in the Presbytery of New Castle, to which Delaware county then belonged, that Middletown and Brandywine should unite in building a Church and supplying the same with pastors. There is reason to believe that it was built at once, and of logs. The early minutes however are lost or destroyed; they were in the possession of Rev. Thomas Grier, who was installed pastor, December 16, 1801, leaving September 20, 1802. During his ministry his house was burned, the second one on the west side of the Chester road, south of the church; and it is reasonable to presume that with it the early records were destroyed. The graveyard then, furnishes the earliest record, in the date on the tombstone of James Cooper, March 4, 1731, but it is probable the church had been erected and in full operation a year or two before that time; hence this church, the first Presbyterian structure in Delaware County, was erected only 48 years after the arrival of Wm. Penn, and 47 years from 1729, the date of the erection of this church, brings us to the Declaration of Independence; it is therefore a sort of religious half way house. The present house supplanting the log one is 110 years old, or built in 1766. In 1845 or 46 it was thoroughly repaired or rather rebuilt by Wm. T. Crook; and an addition of three acres put to the graveyard. The cemetery nowcontains nearly six acres.

Dr. Dale gave illustrations of the wonderful progress of Presbyterianism in this region since 1729, when Middletown was the parent church of them all, and that even in 1845 when he became its pastor, there was no Presbyterian church in Chester where there are now three, and but one in Marple and one in Ridley; that he had to make his ministration cover 100 square miles of territory. First, Crookwell was established, then Chester, then Media, and the good work has continued until old Middletown is the mother of ten Presbyterian churches in Delaware County, supporting ten pastors, where none alone could support one in 1845. This is indeed an astonishing evidence of progress. Our limitation of space precludes us from reporting in full, the very able and eloquent remarks of Dr. Dale; we have given only a partial and prosaic detail of the historical events, around which he threw the fervid glow of poetic feeling, while to many and the best portions of his discoure, we have failed to make any allusion.

In the old portion of the graveyard are two chestnut trees, much older probably than the church itself; each measures about some twenty feet in circumference. There is a large buttonwood in front of the edifice, about four feet from the porch, that doubtless numbers its 150 years. A poplar at the gate is still older, and three massive ones, only a few feet from each other, in the old section of the graveyard, doubtless stood there when no white man had set his foot on the shores of the Delaware river; the same may be, and probably is true of the chestnut trees. For some time past a new wall around three sides of the graveyard, has been in progress of erection, outside of the old one; in some places as much as twenty feet and in others only two or three are added to the inclosure. Along the entire southern side of the old graveyard, outside of the old wall, formerly stood the hitching sheds, and along the high bank above the road, on the western side of the inclosed space was a carriage road leading to them. The subsequent addition to the grounds, and the erection of new sheds on them caused the removal of those just described.

Such is a brief history of Middletown Presbyterian Church. The beauty of its location can scarcely be excelled anywhere; its antiquity and renown entitle it to reverent respect, while its usefulness has ever been conceded, and it is to-day almost as much a necessity in the community as it was a century ago. The citizens of Delaware county, of whatever denomination, should be proud of this ancient mile-stone in their history, and aid, rather than obstruct its future career.

The Church owned a copy of Budd's Hymns in which the Lord's Prayer is printed, This hymn book edition was destroyed by fire of the night of Dec. 31st May, Feby. 1, 1879, a record.

[For The Delaware County Paper]

A Local Historical Sketch.

BISHOP MILLS—AN OLD MILL SITE.

There is a scarcely another mill site in the county that surpasses in local historical interest the well known Bishop's—now Sycamore Mills, on Ridley creek, in Upper Providence, two and a half miles northeast of Media. Their origin, under the name of "Providence Mills," dates back to the period of the early settlements in Pennsylvania, and their record for one hundred and sixty years has been a varied and eventful one. The ensuing facts have been gleaned from an unbroken series of old deeds, from descendants of former proprietors, and from a careful inspection and measurement of the premises; hence, they may be regarded as nearly correct in all respects, as it is at present possible to make them.

William Penn, by his Commissioners, Sam'l Carpenter, Robert Turner and John Goodson, on June 24th, 1690, deeded to James Swaffer five hundred acres of ground in Upper Providence, on a portion of which the mills were subsequently erected. It is a resonable inference that Swaffer, who came from England in 1684, or two years after the landing of Penn, had selected the property soon after his arrival, although the deed was not executed until six years afterward, for we find that, in 1685, he married a daughter of James Houlston, who occupied, along the creek, the only farm between his and that of Peter Taylor, who had then, full possession of all the ground on which Media is located. The latter, as well as Swaffer, and also a William Gregory, each married daughters of Houlston, the same day, February 2, 1685; three at once was surely matrimony by the wholesale. Swaffer, on September 13, 1693, disposed of exactly half his property to Jeremiah Collett, and two years after, lacking a couple of days, sold the remainder to the same person. In precisely six months the property passed into the hands of Josiah Taylor, and from him, two years later, or on June 14, 1698, to John Edge, Sr., who held it thirteen years, when two hundred acres of the lower part went by inheritance, on May 5, 1711, to his son John, and the remaining three hundred acres, constituting the upper part, to his son Jacob. Here commences the more interesting history of the place. In 1717, John Edge, Jr., entered into a copartnership with Jacob Edge and Henry Miller, for the purpose of carrying on the milling business, and the next year, a "water corn mill" was built on the land of John Edge, and named "Providence Mills." This ancient small structure, now one hundred and sixty years old, is still standing and in daily operation. What is known as the "old part" is 30 by 32 feet, while the new part, or oveshot, is somewhat larger. Preparatory to building the mill, the Company, on December 2, 1717, bought $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of ground, in Edgmont, for race and dam privileges, and this was exclusive of the twenty acres set apart for the mill property, and to be shared equally by the three partners. Miller paid five pounds, two shillings and eight pence for his third, but two years after, or on December 17, 1719, he came into possession, by purchase, of Jacob Edge's share, and both, in 1731, went to his son George. During the next quarter of a century more than fifty persons had a financial interest in the mill property as heirs, or otherwise, and in such a strangely complicated manner as to render an intelligent account of them almost impossible, and certainly not advisable. But, within that period and between May 5, 1746, and April 25, 1751, while Lawrence Cox was the owner of Miller's share,

the saw mill was erected, doubtless in 1747, or thirty years after the grist mill, for, in the latter part of that year, he leased it, excepting one tenth part, for a term of fourteen years, and at a rate of two pounds, annually, to Thomas and John Minshall, of Middletown, both of them, at the same time, coming in for a fifth share each in the grist mill. They sent their flour to the Barbadoes in 1746, and to Jamacia, by the brig Dolphin, in 1748, in charge of their brother Moses, who was a sea captain, and received sugar in part in return. Lawrence Cox was then also part owner of the mills, Thomas Yarnall and John Cox were likewise, in partnership with the Minshalls, in the saw mill business. There was a curious arrangement made that "when the grist mill wanted water from the dam, and there was not enough for both, the saw mill was to stand idle"—an excellent contrivance to promote a feud. Cox seemed to have unlimited faith in tenants, for in the same year, 1746, that he obtained partial possession of the property, he leased one third of his share to William Hamman, for twenty-one years, at an annual rent of twelve pounds; he must also have been a speculator, for he bought of John Taylor, at the same time, forty acres for one hundred and one pounds and ten shillings. In 1751 all the possessions went to his son George, who, on February 17, 1753, leased, probably by consent of the other parties interested, all of the "grist or merchant mill" with appurtenances to no less than twenty persons, for seven years; among whom were names familiar to the present generation in Edgmont and Upper Providence, such as Howard, Sill, Baker, Green, Minshall, Lewis, etc. Tradition says that every man having a share took his own grain there and ground it himself, whenever he was ready to do so, without rendering thanks or pay to anybody—a way of doing things that would hardly suit our modern ideas. If any man was not his own lawyer he was, at least, his own miller.

Thomas Bishop, Sr., bought of John Cox, just two years after, or on February 22, 1755, the one third of the corn mill, two tracts of land, and the forty acres above named, for three hundred and twenty-six pounds, he also leased the shares of all the others, and "their name was legion," for ten years, the unexpired leases on saw and grist mill still remaining good, got the rents from them, and himself paid twelve pounds rent per year. The entire property, on March 21, 1781, became united in him, and on March 29, 1785, it passed by the terms of his deed to Thomas Bishop, Jr. During the life time of the father, or in 1763, a subscription was started to obtain funds to erect a bridge over the creek, on the present site, about one hundred yards below the grist mill. The effort was successful and the bridge was shortly built. The one washed away by the great flood of August 5, 1843, was an open one, with planks on oaken girders, and handrails along the side. The present covered one was built by the County Commissioners, in 1844.

The property was held by Thomas Bishop, Jr., until his decease in 1833, when it was retained by his wife until 1845, and then transferred to Emmor Bishop, who kept it until 1856, when it was deeded to Washington Bishop, who, in turn, disposed of it in 1867 to Jos. D. Velatte, and from the latter it passed to Wm. F. Lewis, January 29, 1868, who has now been in charge of the mills over nine years, the name having been changed to Sycamore, on account of the large number of trees of that species growing on the place. The property in 1856, as since, consisted of fifty-two acres, and is designated as being "partly in Upper Providence and partly in Edgmont."

Now, let us go back a little. The elder Bishop built the overshoot to the mill, and enlarged it by adding a third story, both of wood, while the old structure itself is of stone; the overshoot rests its eastern end on three stone piers. This addition was made about the same year in which the first bridge was built, or in 1763; the overshoot was mainly designed to "shore up" the old mill; part of the public road passes under this archway; formerly it crossed and lead along the railroad, west of the mill, and there was no road between it and the house. The rolling mill, which belonged to Thomas Bishop, Jr., was built in 1810–11. It was sixty or seventy feet long, nearly fifty wide, and one story high. It adjoined the southern end of the saw mill, and extended along and past the west end of the grist mill, but distant from it twelve or fifteen feet. It was nearly four times as large as the Plaster Mill, that previously stood on a portion of its exact site, but when it was built is unknown, except that it was said to have been in operation half a century before its destruction in 1810, and was owned by Thomas Bishop, Sr. This rolling mill was for making boiler-plates, sheet-iron, and a variety of other work. The pig iron was brought in wagons, from Philadelphia, in bars about two feet long, and then rolled out. In 1812 the British blockaded the Delaware river, and thereby prevented the schooners with Virginia bituminous, or soft coal, from passing up the river with their usual supplies for the rolling mill. In this extremity resource was had to charcoal, but it was soon found to be too expensive to obtain in the vast quanities required, and Enos Helms was sent to Mauch Chunk, in 1813, or a little later, and brought down the first load of anthracite coal ever seen in Delaware county. He took a five horse team, and was gone a week, bringing two tons, for which he paid four dollars, or two dollars per ton. The employee in charge of the furnace, during the afternoon, made desperate efforts to ignite the coal, and, late at night, gave up in despair, and went to bed. But he had builded better than he knew, for, feeling restless, he got up, two or three hours later, to look after things, found the furnace door red hot, and such a heat in the building that the woodwork was almost ready to blaze. There had never before been such a fire in the place. The men were rung up at once, and three tons of metal were run through at that single heat. The first mine at Port Carbon was opened by Emmor Bishop. The rolling mill remained in full blast until August 5, 1843, when it washed away by the great flood and never rebuilt.

The first Nail factory in the county, if it can be dignified by that name, stood on the west side of the creek, about thirty feet above the bridge, and nearly sixty below the tail race. It was a small frame structure, converted to that use, was owned by Jesse Reece, and rented by David Register, who was a Tory in the Revolution, and fled to Nova Scotia, but returned after the war, and in 1812-13, at an advanced age, rented the building, employed men, and commenced making wrought iron nails, entirely by hand. The building was washed away by the flood of 1843. It may be observed that a few nails were made at a forge, east of the creek, a year prior to 1812. It was an industry that grew out of and accompanied the business of the rolling mill. The three stone houses standing at the west side of the dam were erected for the accommodation of the employees of mill; they were built in 1811-12, and are even yet substantial structures.

A Library building, fifteen feet long by fourteen deep, was erected on the bank of the mill race, east of the creek, in 1811, though it bears the date of 1812, probaby the year in which it was completed. It is one hundred feet above

the grist mill, and is still standing—a strong stone building, fire proof, two stories, has a mortar floor and sheet-iron roof. It was at first one story, with books on the first floor, but another was subsequently added, which was then used for the library, and the lower for an office by Emmor Bishop. There were several hundred volumes in the library. It was broken up in 1867 or thereabouts, and the books sold to the Delaware County Institute of Science, which had then removed to its new building at Media. The shares in the Company were $5, and the assessment $1 per year afterward.

The remains of an old dwelling, seventy-five feet above this, are yet visible. It is believed to have been erected when the grist mill was or about one hundred and thirty years ago. It was a frame and log house, about twenty-five feet square, with one gable end built of stone for a chimney, and was built on foundation walls, but without a cellar. It was one and a half stories high, the upper half running into the roof. The vast stone chimney occupied one entire end of the house, and was on its north side; it had an oven built out on another side. Emmor Bishop lived in it while his new house was building in 1822, and in the race, close by, one of his sons was drowned while attempting to get some apples that had fallen into the water, from an apple tree that grew at one corner of the house.

Directly opposite the site of this ancient homestead, but on the side of the race was a blacksmith forge, called into existence in 1811 by the rolling mill. It was washed away in 1843 and a smaller one erected on its site, but now converted into a dwelling and occupied by tenants. The first forge in the county was built by Abram Sharpless, at Glen Mills, prior to the beginning of the present century. Preparations were also made by Thomas Bishop, Jr., to erect a Tilt Mill, close by the dam breast, but the project failed. The dam itself was swept away four times; once, by the great flood of 1793, again, on February 22, 1822, a third time by the terrible ice flood of January 26, 1839, and by the greatest of them all, the unpredented August flood of 1843; at that time four dwellings, one slaughter house, a store, a blacksmith shop, as well as the rolling mill were all carried down the stream. The water came into the mill up to the hoppers, and rose on the outside more than twenty feet up the walls of the old structure; the mill race being all torn out, the entrance to a new one was placed from fifteen to eighteen feet higher up the side of the dam, but, a short distance below it converged toward and entered the place of the old channel.

There was an old wheelwright-shop in existence for many years, and to which stood close by the rock that forms a part of the wall, surrounding the yard of the present dwelling of Mr. Lewis, and partly on the location of the wagon house now standing. This rock at the southwest corner of the yard, and is a portion of the wall. The shop was removed in 1812, when the residence was built, and the wall put up. Immediately opposite, on the Middletown side of the creek, and very close to it a store was kept by Jacob Perdue, for many years before the rolling mills was destroyed, but when that event occured, it migrated down the creek. And now we come to the last marked feature of the place; the present stone dwelling of the Lewis family was built by Emmor Bishop, in 1822, and is consequently 55 years old; the yard in front was enclosed at the same time, by the high stone wall now in existence. This residence was preceeded on precisely the same spot, by a long slim building, one end of which was built of stone for the chimney, the next part of logs, and what was a newer portion was a frame structure. It was but one and a half stories high, though a sort of cellar or hole, was dug into the bank under it, a flight of huge stone steps reaching up the steep steps in front, led to the main story. The old log portion of the house is believed to have been Swaffer's house, and if so, must have been 137 years old when demolished.

There is reason to believe, from a conveyance by Randal Marlin, then owning the property above Swaffer, made in 1796, that a grist mill was erected a mile and a quarter further up the stream, on what are now the premises of Joseph Taylor. This conveyance was made to Jeremiah Collett, who, in the following year, perhaps built a grist mill there, and operated it until two or three years after the erection of the Providence Mill, which made the sixth one then in the county, exclusive of the old Swede's mill. Collett's mill must therefore have been in operation twenty years before it found a competitor in Bishop's mill. Then jealously grew rank, for local tradition says, that the then owner, whoever he was, probably Collett, contemplated building a dam breast so high, that when suddenly let out, the waters would rush along and wash away the "thing" down the creek.—All that remains of this mill, is a small portion of the old walls, some of the original dam-breast and the distinct outlines of the mill-race, all of which were located in Edgmont, and on the west side of the stream. There is hardly a spot in the river, that has been the scene of so many industries, and that was so full of the bustle and stir of business pursuits, but the locomotive has changed the currents of human activity, and Bishop's *vice* Sycamore mills, are no longer noted for anything except the excellent brand of flour produced there, and the historical association of the place. INKEE PENEE.

Historical Sketch of all the Schools of Delaware County except Chester.

The following most interesting paper has been prepared by James W. Baker, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools of Delaware County, pursuant to an order from the State Superintendent requiring a brief historical sketch of all the schools, whether public or private. Our County Superintendent, like all the others, has been limited in space by the order, and confined only to the county, but such as is presented is of immediate home interest, and worthy of careful reading and preservation:

The earlier educational work in this county is involved in much obscurity. The facts given by historians concerning it, are few and meagre, and at this late day, it seems almost impossible to obtain and to give a connected and intelligible account of it.

In the absence of special data, we can easily conclude that but little attention, if any, was paid to the education of the children at the first settlement of the territory now included within the limits of the county; for, at this period, the common people of Europe were deplorably ignorant, and besides, those who came hither as colonists were more concerned to procure food, clothing and homes for themselves and offspring than to secure the intellectual developments of their children. Still in the course of time they made some attempts in the latter direction; but when, where, how and by whom the first of these was made, cannot now be determined with certainty.

There is some evidence, though it is not positive, that the Rev. Laers (Laurentious Carels) one of the earliest Swedish ministers that came to America, and who had charge of the Tinicum church, served the colonists several years, not only as a spiritual teacher but as a secular one also. That this was the case may be inferred from the following statement taken from Dr. Smith's History of Delaware County: "Towards the close of the Dutch dynasty, (1664) the Swedes made an effort to supersede the Rev. Laers by the appointment of Abelius Zetzcoven or Selskoorn;" failing in this, however, "they then

desired to engage him as a schoolmaster at the same salary as given to the Rev. Laers, but the people of New Amstel, where it may be inferred he was employed in the same capacity, would not dismiss him."

For several years, the number of the colonists on the Delaware river did not increase very rapidly. In 1677, the whole number that resided on the territory of which Delaware county was afterward formed, was only about 240, and these "were scattered all along the river shore," engaged for the most part in agriculture. Such circumstances were, of course, unfavorable to the early establishment of schools.

The Record of the Court at Upland furnishes an interesting item pertaining to early instruction here. It is in the case of Edmund Draufton, plaintiff, vs. Dunck Williams, defendant, March 12th, 1679.

The plaintiff demands of this defendant, "200 gilders for teaching this defendants Children to Read one Yeare."

The Court, having heard the debates of both partees as also ye attestation of ye witnesses, Doe grant Judgment against ye defendants for 200 gilders with ye costs."

Richard Ducket sworn in court declares that he was present at ye makeing of ye bargain and did hear that ye agreement was that Edmund Draufton should Teach Dunkes children to read in ye bybell, and if hee could do itt in a yeare or a halfe yeare or a quart'r, then he was to have 200 gilders. (A gilder was about sixpence currency or four pence sterling. Proud.)

It is probable that E. Draufton taught these children during the year of 1678, but, neither the time nor place of this small effort at teaching is positively known.

When William Penn became the proprietary of the province of Pennsylvania, he was not unmindful of the subject of education, for he knew that his system of government depended on an intelligent people for its success and perpetuity. His second assembly, therefore, which convened at Phila. the 10th of March, 1683, enacted the following law with reference to the instruction of children: "And to the end that the Poor as well as the Rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, which is to be preferred before wealth.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons within this Province and territories thereof, having children, and all the Guardians or Trustees of Orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the scriptures and to write by the time they attain to the age of twelve years and that then they be taught some useful trade or skill that ye poor may work to live and the rich if they become poor may not want, of which every county court shall take care, and in case such Parents, Guardians or Overseers shall be found deficient in this respect, every such Parent, Guardian or Overseer shall pay for every such child five pounds, except there should appear an incapacitie of body or understanding to hinder it." Although this law did not refer especially to any particular county, yet I have deemed it proper to give it a place in this sketch as it shows the concern that the early legislators of the province had in the rising generation, and also whence the courts derived their authority to require children in certain cases to be taught to read and write.

In 1693 the Swedish colonists wrote to the government of Sweden for books. The King, Charles XI, graciously donated them the books desired; and they received them in 1697. It is reasonable to suppose that whatever instruction the children received in those days was given them, for the most part, at their homes, either by their parents or by others. The time had not yet fully come for the establishment of schools and for the building of school-houses in the district.

The following extracts from the record of the court of Chester county may be pertinent and interesting: "At a court held at Chester for the county of Chester, the fifth day of the eighth month, A. D., 1697, John Cloud brought a boy whose name is Andrew Norvill, who was adjudged to be *fiveten* years of age and to sarve six years and a halfe from the 14th of September last past if he be taught to reade and *right* or else to sarve six years from said time."

"At a court of Quarter sessions held at Chester for the said county on the twenty-third day of the 12th mo., 170$\frac{3}{4}$. Robert Sinkler petitioned this court that his present master John Crosby was to teach him to read and write, which he hath not freely performed, ordered that John Crosby put the said servant to school one month and to instruct his said servant another month."—The early court record contains many similar entries.

The first schools were kept, without doubt, in private houses, and, perhaps, sometimes in church buildings.

It is not certainly known when and where the first school-house was built on the territory of Delaware county. It is probable, however, that it was built in 1708 or 9, and in the town, now City of Chester.

In 1708, Oldmixon writes of Chester thus: "Chester contains above 100 houses, and has a church called St. Paul's with a numerous congregation of Orthodox professors, whose minister is Rev. Henry Nicholls; his income is £50 per year. They are about erecting a school here, dependent on the minister."

After this, for 20 years or more, I have not been able to discover anything additional in regard to schools.

About the year 1730, there was a school in operation in Darby township, and it occupied a one-story brick school-house. My informant of this school and house, Sarah L. Miller, of Media, says that her grandfather, George Miller, who was born in 1716, in the township of Upper Providence, attended this school about 1730, and boarded near it for that purpose. I have not been able to ascertain when, nor by whom the house was built. It was located a short distance west of Darby creek on a site which now lies within the limits of Darby borough. A school was kept in it for some time, but the site was finally abandoned for school purposes and the building torn down.

In the "Reminiscences," by Painter, there is the following school item: "About 1740, there was a lot of land given by Thomas Yarnall and Thomas Minshall equally on each side of the line between them for the use of a school house. From the trustees named, this school must have been intended to accommodate a large extent of country. It was at one time in the care of George Deeble, an Englishman who had but one hand, yet from what we have learned of him, he was quite competent for the situation." The donors of this lot resided in the northern part of the township of Middletown.

From this time forward, the education of children seems to have received more and more attention. More schools began to be established and more school-houses built.

The first school-house in Marcus Hook was a frame building that had served a number of years for a church. In the year 1745 the church people erected a brick building for themselves and thereafter allowed the frame one to be used as a school-house; and it was thus used until 1801, when a new brick house was built by contibution on the church lot for the school.

In 1749, May 16th, a lot containing 16 sq. perches, and lying near the Presbyterian church, in Middletown township, was deeded to trustees for school purposes, and, no doubt, a house was erected and a school established there the same year. The site for the first school-house in Edgmont township was secured in the early part of 1749, and the house was doubtless erected on it soon after. This school site is near the village

of Howellville, and it has resounded with the merry shouts of school children for more than a century and a quarter. It is the oldest in the county.

In 1750 there was a school in Newtown township, at Newtown Square. When this school was established, no one knows. Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, who was born in 1738, attended it when he was twelve years of age. It probably occupied the log school-house that stood in the square and that was used for the same purpose up to 1815. By this time the house had become very old in appearance and dilapidated.—The desks in it were pinned to the logs and were badly carved by wanton school boys. There was another old school-house in Newtown township, which stood near St. David's church in the north-eastern corner of the township. This was a stone house and was probably built about the middle of last century. It had one of those large chimneys and open fire-places peculiar to the school-houses of those days. Stoves had not yet come into general use, and the school-room was warmed by means of a fire on the hearth.

The Rev. Israel Acrelius, who was Provost of the Swedish churches in America from 1748 to 1756, in his "History of New Sweden," says: "In almost every ridge of woods there is a school-house; but the children never come longer than to read plainly in the book and to write and cipher."

Forty years back our people scarcely knew what a school-house was. The first Swedish and Holland settlers were a poor, weak and ignorant people, who brought up their children in the same ignorance, which is the reason why the natives of the country can neither write nor cipher, and that very few of them are qualified for any office under the government. None, whether boys or girls, are now growing up who cannot read and write. In later times, there have come over young men from Ireland, some Presbyterians and some Roman Catholics who commenced with school-keeping, but as soon as they saw better openings they gave that up."

Another school-house was built in the township of Edgmont, about the year 1760.—This house was built in the eastern part of said township, and of stone. The mortar used in its construction was made of clay and straw, and the nails and spikes of wrought iron. The site of it in consequence of a change in the line between the townships of Edgmont and Upper Providence, is now in the latter. The house was torn down many years ago.

A school-house had been built, and a school established in Aston township, near Village Green, prior to 1776; but it is not known how long before. A school was taught there in 1776-7 by an old man named James Rigby, who, it is said, had taught school for many years. Thomas Dutton, a native of Aston, who died in 1869, more than one hundred years old, used to relate that he attended this school—that he went to it on the day of the battle of Brandywine, being then 9 years old, and that when the booming of the distant cannon was heard, the teacher dismissed his pupils, saying, "Go home, children, I can't teach to-day."

The present school site at "Blue Hill," in Upper Providence township, is the second oldest one in the county. When it was first used for school purpose, is unknown, but in 1776 there was a school-house on it and a school established there. This school-site belonged to George Miller, whose old account-book contains a few entries which have some reference to this school and which have been kindly given me by his granddaughter, Sarah L. Miller. They are as follows:

1777, 10th mo. 12th

Isaac Massey Dr.

To his daughter Mary's diet and accommodation one year..... £6 10s

To cash paid Thomas Jacobs (the teacher) for her schooling..... 15s

1778, 10th mo. 12th.

To his daughter Mary's diet and accommodation one year..... £6 10s

To cash paid for her schooling.... £2 0s

1779, 19th mo. 12th.

To his daughter Mary's diet and accomdation..... £6 10s

To cash paid Abigail Sharpless for her schooling..... 15s

Jesse Hains, Martha Cromwell, Thomas Hammer, Samuel Brown, Thomas Megarge, Elizabeth Passmore, John Hammer and W. Lightfoot were some of the early teachers of the same school and were highly esteemed.

By 1777 the number of inhabitants of this district had increased to about 8500, and the condition of their circumstances had greatly improved. Education now began to receive much more attention. Schools were soon multiplied, and a general forward improvement made.

A school was established in Upper Darby in 1779, on a lot of land which had been deeded the same year to John Sellers, Benj. Brannin and Oburn Garrett as trustees, for such a purpose. The lot contained 24 square perches and cost £10.

A school was established in Haverford about 1780; one in Bethel and one in Marple about 1785; one in Birmingham about 1790; one in Aston and one in Concord 1796, and one in Chester township at Sneath's corner 1799. Every township of the county doubtless had one or more schools within its limits prior to 1800. Schools then, however, were several miles distant from one another, and many children had to go two and three miles to school.

I have not learned anything definite in regard to the condition of these early schools. It may, however, be safe to assume that they were not good and that the teachers of them in general were very inefficient.

Benjamin Ferris in his History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware refers to the early schools thus: "In country places it was then the common practice to employ as school-master any tolerably decent looking traveler who would apply for the office. The first and most important inquiry was, at how low a price would he teach a child for three calendar months. If that question was satisfactorily settled, and it was found that he could "read write and cipher," the bargain was concluded. It most frequently happened that the applicant was a foreigner who spoke English with a broad, uncouth accent; and it very often turned out that he was an habitual drunkard who spent a goodly portion of his time during school hours asleep. To such teachers was it then common to expose the morals of children!"

The reader will understand that in the times thus far noticed, there was no system of public instruction, but that the education of children was almost wholly a matter of private concern. The family school was succeeded by the neighborhood school. The establishment of such a school was usually effected by the voluntary and united action of the people of the neighborhood, who desired it. Township lines were disregarded. Certain persons were made trustees, who had charge of the school property and who mostly appointed the teachers and had general management of the schools. The teachers were paid by their patrons at the rate of $2 and $3 per quarter for each child, and sometimes something additional for wood and ink.

The law enacted by the Legislature in 1809, providing for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, was rather odious in some respects to the class of people whom it was intended to benefit; but, notwithstanding this, many of them partook of its advantages. It is not known how many children attended school, nor how much money was expended on them under this law. During the following designated years, however, the number of children schooled at public expense in this county, and the annual sum expended for their tuition, were as follows:—In 1829, 254 and $1309; in 1830, 255 and $1317.-18; in 1831, 279 and $1434.63, and in 1832, 260 and $1387.58.

This school law finally developed into a general law in 1834, but it did not become wholly in operation here until 1831, in which year a bill of $32 38 was incurred under it.

The law of 1834 was very unsatisfactory to the people of this county. Many of whom were dissatisfied with it because they were opposed to a general system of public instruction, and many others, though strongly favorable to such a system were dissatisfied with it because of certain defects in it.

The more influential and decided opponents of the law met in convention Oct. 30th 1834, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to repeal it.

The unanimous resolve of the members of the Convention was: "That we disapprove of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature as a system of general education, believing that it is unjust and impolitic; that it was never intended by our constitution that the education of those children whose parents are able to educate them, should be educated at the public expense."

A memorial to be presented to the Legislature embodying their grievances under the law, and praying for its repeal was prepared and unanimously adopted. A committee consisting of 62 persons was appointed to obtain signatures to it. 1024 were secured.

Those favoring the purpose of the law met in convention also, Nov. 15th, 1834, "to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for such alterations in or amendments to the law as are deemed necessary, and adopt such other measures as will prevent the *entire repeal* of said law."

The following is a portion of the memorial to the Legislature, which was adopted, and received 893 signatures: "Your memorialists are deeply impressed with the importance of a proper system of education by common schools throughout the State. They have examined the act passed at the last session of of the Legislature for that purpose and are of the opinion that the objects contemplated by the law would be greatly promoted by an alteration in the mode for raising the funds necessary to support public schools. So far as the law bears *equally* on all, they cheerfully acquiesce in it, but, some of its provisions, they deem burthensome and unequal in their operations on a portion of their fellow citizens. The landed interest as the law now exists, pays nearly the whole expense of the system while many that are proper objects of taxation contribute but a *small* proportion." * * * *

"Your memorialists remonstrate against a repeal of the law and are desirous that the matter may have your deliberate consideration, sensible that such amendments will be adopted as will be most beneficial and just."

* * * * * * *

On the 4th of Nov. 1834, of the 21 districts of the county 11 accepted the law, viz: Birmingham, Chester, Haverford, Lower Chichester, Marple, Nether Providence, Radnor, Ridley, Upper Darby and Upper Chichester. In consequence of the obscurity of the law and the difficulty of putting it in operation, only 6 accepted it the following year; but in 1836, all the districts but one accepted the new law enacted that year. The last one joined the others in 1838. It required some time, of course, to effect such a revolution in school affairs as this law necessitated and for the people to become accustomed to the new order of things. Opposition to the system after a time gradually melted away for the most part, and many of those who had strongly opposed its adotpion, became earnest supporters of it.

In 1835, according to State report, this county had 38 schools in operation under the law, in charge of 32 male and 6 female teachers, at an average salary of $24.80 per month for males and of $19.90 for females; an average term of 5 months and 18 days. Upper Darby and Lower Chichester each had a term of 12 months. The whole number of children enrolled was 2163. In 1837, 62 schools, 55 male and 13 female teachers, at an average salary of $25.69 for males and of $20.91 for females; an average term of 3 months and 18 days; children enrolled 2163.

Reading, writing and arithmetic were reported as taught in all districts; Geography, Grammar, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Algebra in most of them; Latin, in two; Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry, in one, and National History, in one.

The schools were all ungraded; the text-books were very diverse, and classification, except in Othography and in Reading, was generally not attempted. In those years and for several subsequent ones, the schools in winter were largely made up of boys and girls who were fast approaching manhood and womanhood, and were taught mostly by men. The condition of most of them was tolerably fair. The practice of teaching then, however, was in general, very defective, and the mode of discipline, usually severe, the rod being the chief means by which order was maintained. The school-houses of this period were small, one story buildings, either square or octagonal, and when they were designed and located, neither the health, tastes, nor comfort of their intended occupants seems to have been considered. The furniture of them was in keeping with them.

During the early years of the public schools, the condition of them for various causes improved very slowly; the chief of which causes, was the want of there intelligent supervision. This want was, in a measure, supplied, in 1854, by the establishment of the office of County Superintendent. This new office was first filled by Dr. George Smith who discharged the duties of it very acceptably for 15 months when he resigned. His successor was Charles W. Deans who ably served the county in this capacity until June 1863, when he was succeeded by Jas. W. McCracken who continued in the office until December 1868, when he in turn, was succeeded by its present incumbent. This office is a very important feature of the public school system and has been of the greatest benefit to its schools. It has, nevertheless, always been opposed by some of our people, but by those only who do not regard the system itself with much favor.

The first Teachers' Institute for the county was held at Media on the 25th and 26th days off November 1854, by Dr. Geo, Smith, then County Superintendent; and thereafter for six years, the Institute was held semi-annually continuing in season two days only, each time; but, after this, it has been held annually from three to five days. The Institute has been a most valuable agency in promoting the cause of education in this county. It has done this in various ways, but chiefly by improving the mode of teaching and by awakening an interest for the cause among the people.

District Institutes were held in several districts for a time, but they have all been discontinued except in the borough of Media and in the township of Radnor.

On the 16th of Feb. 1871, the school directors of Del. Co., first met in convention for the purpose of devising means by which the condition of their schools might be improved; and they met again on the 19th of Feb. 1872. The law which authorizes the county of Delaware to establish high schools within her limits irrespective of district lines, is one of the results of these meetings. But in consequence of the financial distress with which the country has been so long afflicted, such schools have not yet been established. A similar convention was held in 1876 for the same purpose, and one in 1877 also.

In the part of the county under my supervision for the school year of 1877, there were 85 school houses; 114 public schools; of which 44 were graded, some well and others only partially. The number of teachers employed was 121; of whom 24 were males; the average salary of each male per month was $52.-18, of each female $44.48. Total receipts $94.419,36; cost of building and furnishing $6,612.63; of instruction $47,753.00; total expenditures $85,592.54. Total estimated value of school property $229.592.50; total school indebtedness $23,162,12; of which more than

¾ belongs to only five districts. Thirteen districts have no such indebtedness at all. Most of the school houses are good, comfortable buildings, suitably furnished, and well located. The schools, for the most part, are of a primary character, the higher branches being taught in a very few of them only. In fact our public schools are not competent as a general thing to afford instruction in any of the higher branches, and hence but very few children over the age of 12 years attend them.

It is impossible to give in this *limited* sketch of our school history an account of the many teachers who have done good service in this field of labor. Many of our most worthy citizens began life by teaching school, but were in time enticed away from this employment by the allurements of more lucrative callings. I must, however, record here the fact that Enoch Lewis and John Gummere, both eminent mathematicians and authors of several valuable mathematical treatises, were once teachers of Delaware county.

In regard to the school directors of the county it must suffice to say that many of them have been faithful and zealous officers; of whom some have served their districts as such for a long time. Hon. Sketchley Morton was elected director in 1834, and excepting one year, has been a school director ever since. John Sellers was elected a director in 1838, and he held the office continuously for 38 years.

On the 8th of January 1874, Mrs. M. Melvina Fairlamb became a member of the school board of Media. She is the first woman school director of the county and doubtless of the State. She is still a member of the board and the president of it. She and her associate women members, have made very efficient school officers. There are now two women members of the board; but for three years past there were three. The board has been more efficient and progressive than when it was composed wholly of men.

In the school board of Radnor, there is a woman member also. She too makes an excellent officer.

Dr. Geo. Smith, our first county superintendent, deserves more than a passing notice, but, for want of space, he cannot receive more. In the school law of Pennsylvania, he will have a monument more enduring than marble or granite. He framed the law of 1836. This law has given the State its public schools, and has served as the basis of all subsequent school legislation; and of which the Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, then secretary of the Commonwealth and superintendent of schools in his report to the Legislature for 1837 says: "All the ingenuity of the mind, unaided by actual experience, could hardly have formed an act better adapted to commence and foster the common school system."

Dr Smith was a school director for several years, and it was mainly through his efforts that the schools of his district became noted for their excellence; and on account of his efficiency as a school director he was made superintendent of the schools of the county.

Friends' Schools.—This part of the province of Penn'a. was settled chiefly by members of the religious society of Friends. This society has ever been distinguished for the intelligence, temperance, and frugality of its members, and for its advanced position in human progress. It first manifested its concern for the education of the young in 1746, when its several monthly meetings were advised by its yearly meeting "to encourage and to assist one another in the settlement and support of schools." Individual members and meetings, however, did at a much earlier date, make some provision for the education of their children. The following appears in the minutes of Darby monthly meeting: "Agreed at this meeting (held 7th 7th mo., 1692) that Benj. Clift is to teach scoole Beginge ye 12th of ye 7th mo. and to continue one whole year except 2 weekes."

And on "ye 20th of ye 7th mo. 1693 agreed at this meeting that Benjamine Clift is to teach scoole one yeare Beginge ye 20th of ye 7th mo. And to have £12 0s. 0d."

During the greater part, of the last century Friends' children for the most part, attended the neighborhood schools. These schools were then mainly under the control of Friends though not under the control of the society of Friends, became more numerous and began to exert more influence in the management of school affairs, then this society began to consider seriously the propriety of estabishing schools which should be wholly under its own management and control. To this end, the subject was again and again pressed upon the attention of the monthly meetings by the yearly meeting, but without much effect.

In 1778, the yearly meeting again urged attention to the matter thus: "It is the sense of this meeting that Friends having united with others in employing persons for masters who have not submitted to the operation of truth, hath had a tendency to strengthen a disposition in our youth to avoid the cross and unite with the spirit of the world whereby many hurtful and corrupt things have gained ground amongst us. And we find that at several meetings particularly at and since 1750, the consideration of the importance of training up our youth in useful learning under the tuition of religious, prudent persons suitably qualified for that service, came weightily before the meetings; when it was recommended that Friends should exert themselves therein as fully as their circumstances would permit; and that the likeliest means to induce persons properly qualified to undertake the business of teaching, would be to have some certain income fixed in consideration of which the master should be obliged to teach so many children on behalf of each monthly meeting or particular meeting as the said meeting shall judge adequate to the salary, and that no master should be employed but with the approbation of a committee of the monthly meeting appointed for that and other services. But we find that notwithstanding those pressing recommendations very little has been effectually done therein." The same recommendations were once more reiterated and the monthly meetings strongly urged to act on them and to report to the next yearly meeting what progress had been made. It was also recommended "that within the compass of each meeting where a settlement of a school is necessary, a lot of ground be provided sufficient for a garden, orchard, grass for a cow &c., and that a suitable dwelling, stable &c., be erected thereon, for such a provision would be an encouragement for a staid person with a family who will be likely to remain a considerable time—perhaps his whole life—in the service, and thus obviate the necessity of hiring single persons who are seldom likely to remain any longer than some employment more agreeable to support themselves, offers: whereby teachers miss the opportunity of improvement which nothing will give equal to that experience gained by long practice in the education of the youth. A service which, however, it may be slighted by many, if duly performed is as arduous to the teachers as it is advantageous to the youth." At this time it was determined that this weighty concern should in future become the continued care of the yearly meeting by an annual query in regard to it so that the matter may rest on a solid foundation."

The monthly meetings were at last prevailed upon to move in the matter; and schools were slowly settled in different places agreeably to the advice and recommendations of the yearly meeting. Each meeting appointed a standing committee and clothed it with the power to establish schools, to supervise them, and to direct the application and disposal of the school fund. Each meeting founded a school fund which was raised by voluntary subscriptions. It was sometimes, however, liberally increased by bequests. The schools were not free. The fund was founded for the purpose only of assisting poor Friends in the schooling of their children and of aiding in the maintenance of schools in sparsely settled neighborhoods.

The school committees experienced great difficulty for a long time in accomplishing the purpose of their appointment in consequence of the scarcity of suitable teachers, and of "the remoteness of Friends' habitations from one another." In 1779, a school was established in Upper Chichester, and one in Concord soon after. In 1783, one was established in Middletown.

In 1793, the society of Friends had seven schools wholly under its care in Delaware county; one in each of the following named districts: Concord, Darby, Haverford, Middletown, Radnor, Springfield and Upper Chichester. A dwelling had been built in Concord, and one, in Darby "for the accommodation of the masters."

In the following years, the monthly meetings, as shown by their minutes, maintained a constant and strict supervision of their schools, and their concern in them seems to have constantly increased. By 1827, the year in which the society was ruptured, twelve schools had been established by it in the county, and judging from the care that was bestowed on them, I would say that they must have been in very good condition. About this time, the school in Concord occupied a house of two stories, and was partially graded. After the division of the society, each part educated its own children. The interest of either part did not abate in the work, though the performance of it was rendered more difficult. On the establishment of the public school system, however, the public schools gradually superseded for the most part, those of the Friends.

The two branches of the society have now five elementary schools in the county—the Orthodox branch has three, and the other two. The latter are supported mainly by special endowments.

In 1779, the condition of free negroes first received attention from the society of Friends. In the schooling of the children of these people, the society took an active interest. A joint committee of the monthly meetings of this section, having the matter under consideration, advised that a subscription be made as occasion may require by members of each meeting to pay for the schooling of the children of free negroes and to assist them in things necessary for their going to school." The advice was accepted and acted on by the meetings.

It is worthy of remark that women have served on the school committees of Friends for many years. The school committee of Darby monthly meeting has had women members since 1820.

Academies, Colleges, &c., Christopher Taylor, an eminent Quaker preacher, established a school in 1684 on the island of Tinicum for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of knowledge. He was well versed in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and in 1679 he published his "Compendium Trium Linguarium" of these languages. He died in 1686.

The foundation of Haverford College was laid by the "Haverford school association," which was incorporated in 1833 for the purpose of affording young men instruction in the liberal arts and sciences. The association was allowed an annual appropriation of $500 by the State for the years 1838, 39 and 40, and doubtless for the whole time, the law granting State aid to Academies &c. was in force. In 1856, it was authorized by the Legislature to establish and maintain a college with power to confer such degrees as were conferred by other colleges in the U. S. The buildings of the college consist of "the Old College Hall" built in 1832—33; the Astronomical Observatory in 1852; the Chemical Laboratory and Gymnasium in 1853; the Alumni Hall and Library in 1863—64, and the Barclay Hall in 1876—77. The Barclay Hall is a beautiful edifice of granite 220 feet by 40 feet, containing private studies and dormitories for about 80 students." "They are situated on a lawn of about 60 acres tastefully laid out and beautifully adorned with a great variety of shade trees and shrubbery." The college is conducted in the interest of the society of Friends (Oothodox), yet it will admit not only the sons of Friends, but the sons of others also, who are willing that their children shall be educated in conformity with the principles of the society. It has six professors and a comprehensive course of instruction. The Haverford College Library contains 7150 volumes; those of the other societies 1300. A fund has been established by friends of the college for the purpose of increasing its library. It is abundantly supplied with apparatus &c. John Gummere A. M. and Samuel J. Gummere A. M., were Presidents of it. At present, Thos. Chase A. M. is its President.

One of the most successful schools of its kind in Del. county, was the "Sharon Female Seminary." This school was located in Darby borough. It was remarkably well supplied with apparatus. John Jackson was not only a most excellent teacher, but he was also a distinguished Quaker preacher. He died in 1855. The buildings of the seminary are now occupied by a Catholic institution.

Villanova College. This college is conducted by the "Brothers Hermits of St. Augustine of Hippo," and whose President at the present time is the Very Rev. Thomas C. Middleton D. D., O. S. K. In 1841, the Hermits purchased a farm of 198 acres in Radnor township "for the purpose of founding a monastic establishment and college both lay and ecclesiastical," and in 1842, they began to receive students there on the basis that they should partly defray their expenses in the college by manual labor on the farm. This plan, however, did not prove satisfactory, and in the following year, the requirement of manual labor was abandoned. The maintenance of the college is derived solely from the tuition &c. of the students ($300 each per annum now) and from the labor of the religious. The professors being mainly of the order, receive no salaries.

In 1849, the college was chartered by the Legislature and authorized to confer degrees as other colleges. Excepting a slight interruption in 1844, it continued in successful operation until 1859, when it was compelled to succumb in consequence of the financial distress of the country, which culminated in that year. In 1865, it was reopened and has since had a good attendance of students and fair prospects. The substantial and commodious buildings occupied by it are admirably located, and are surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. This institution has a valuable library of 10,000 volumes.

A boys' boarding school was established in the borough of Media about the year 1855 by the Rev. Samuel Gayley. It continued in operation until the death of its founder.

In 1856, Rev. Jas. H. Barton established a boarding school for boys and girls at Village Green in Aston township. After a few years, he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel W. Hallowell who maintained the school until 1868 when it was discontinued. Mr. Hallowell taught a private school in Media for some time previous to his death, which occurred May 30th 1872.

Brooke Hall Female Seminary. This institution was founded in 1856, by the late Hon. H. Jones Brooke in honor of whom it was named.

It has always been a church school. The late Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, then Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Penn, gave to it his patronage and influence. He spent much time in visits to it, advising with the principal upon the best methods of teaching and discipline, and aided materially in planning its course of study, which is a comprehensive one, and equal to that of any female school, or college in this country.

At first the number of pupils was limited to forty, but in 1859, an addition was made to the building, and the number was increased to fifty. From five to six hundred pupils have been taught in this seminary, and one hundred and forty-nine have completed the course of study, and taken diplomas.

The school was opened the 8th of April 1856 by Miss M. L. Eastman, the principal, who purchased the property of Mr. Brooke in 1859. It is not incorporated, and is for boarding scholars only.

In 1852, the "Upland Normal Institute" was established. Its commodious building was erected at a cost of $45,000. The purposes of its founder, the late John P. Crozer were "to furnish at a reduced cost a comprehensive, thorough and practical education for business, teaching, college and literary and professional pursuits," and thus to afford any one of moderate means an opportunity of obtaining higher instruction. This noble enterprise, however, after a few years trial, was found impracticable, and was, therefore, abandoned.

In 1868, the "Crozer Theological Seminary" was founded, and it occupies the building and grounds formerly occupied by the Institute. This building owes its existence to the liberality of John P. Crozer and family. It is under the charge of the Baptists, and its name denotes its general purpose.—It has an endowment of $230,000. Its faculty consists of four professors, and its average number of students per year is about 50. The Library of the Seminary consists of about 7000 volumes and it is valued at $25,000.

"The Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church," is a beautiful and costly edifice. It is located in U. Darby, and was erected in 1862 in pursuance of the last will and testament of Eliza Howard Burd, the widow of Edward Shippen Burd, in honor of whom it was named. The main purpose of the Asylum is to maintain and educate the female orphan children who have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Its endowment is munificent.

Maplewood Institute.—This school is pleasantly located at Concordville, in Concord township, and was established by Joseph Shortlidge, A. M., its present principal, in 1862. It has since been incorporated by the Legislature and granted collegiate powers. It is designed for youth of both sexes and is carefully and ably conducted.

Swarthmore College.—This corporation was chartered in 1864, and was authorized to establish and maintain a school and college for the purpose of imparting to both sexes a knowledge of the various branches of science, literature and the arts; and also to confer degrees. A beautiful site in Springfield township was purchased, and a large and imposing edifice erected thereon. In 1869 the institution went into operation. It consists of a preparatory school and a college. During the past year, there were 147 pupils in the preparatory school, and 80 in the college. Its experience in the co-education of the sexes is entirely satisfactory. The board of managers in its last report reiterates its "continued and unabated confidence in the system." This institution is under the control of friends, and in the management of it, both sexes have an equal share, the board of managers being composed of an equal number of men and women. Its teaching force at present consists of eight professors, of whom two are women, and eleven instructors, of whom seven are women. Its first president was Edward Parrish, and its second and present one is Edward H. Magill, A. M. It has already a considerable fund consisting of trusts, endowments and scholarships, and it is well supplied with the usual equipments of such institutions. It has also a library of about 3000 volumes.

In 1865, Helen Hotchkin and sister opened a day and boarding school in Marple township. This school averages about 20 pupils for the year, and consists of both boys and girls. They teach the usual English branches, and Latin, German, French, drawing and music.

In Upper Darby, at Kelleyville, there is a parochial school which was established in 1869, by the Catholic Church of St. Charles of the same place.

In the fall of 1872 Anna M. Walter opened a day school for boys and girls in the borough of Media. This school has been well patronized and is still in successful operation. Miss Walter teaches all the branches commonly taught in the higher schools. She is a thorough, earnest teacher.

In 1874 an academy for boys was established in Media by Swithin C. Shortlidge, A. M. It has been very successful and has had large patronage. Its members come from nearly all parts of the Union. It has a corps of efficient teachers and is well equipped with apparatus. The building is spacious and the ground sufficient.

In 1876, R. Emma Bond, who had taught successfully in the public schools for several years, opened a private school in Upper Darby. She at once established a promising school.

Pennsylvania Training School.—This institution was founded in 1852. At first, it was located at Germantown, and was under the care and management of Jas. B. Richards.—In 1856 Mr. Richards resigned, and Dr. Jos. Parrish became its superintendent. In 1857 its present site near Media, Del. Co., was purchased, and soon after, the main building and its north wing were erected thereon.—In 1859 the school was removed from Germantown to this place. In 1861 the south wing was added to the main building. In 1876 another large building was erected, but apart from the others. The Legislature has aided the institution in the purchase of land and in the erection of buildings by liberal appropriations, and from time to time increased the number of state beneficiaries in it from twenty to one hundred. Private benevolence has also aided it liberally. The number of its pupils Sept. 30th, 1876, was 233—of which number 117 were supported partly or wholly by the State of Penn'a, 29 by New Jersey, 2 by Delaware, 13 by Phila., 5 by the "Free Fund" and 67 by parents and guardians.

"The object of the institution is to furnish, through the school-room, calisthenium, workshop, domestic service and light outdoor labor, moral and physical improvement of youth who are so deficient in mind or have such marked eccentricities of intellect or such perversion of habits as to deprive them of the benefit of other educational institutions or ordinary methods of instruction." Dr. A. L. Elwyn is President of its Board of Directors, and Dr. I. N. Kerlin is its superintendent.

Delaware County Institute of Science.—This institution was organized on the 21st of Sept. 1833, by an association of only five individuals. "The object of the association was to promote the study and general diffusion of knowledge and the establishment of a museum." In 1836, the number of its members having increased, a charter was obtained, and in 1837 a hall was built and occupied by it for thirty years. Since 1867, it has occupied its new hall in the borough of Media. It holds regular monthly meetings which are both interesting and instructive. The number of its members now is about 200.—Dr. George Smith was one of its original members, and he has been its presiding officer from its first organization. The library of the Institute contains about 2000 volumes and its museum, an extensive collection of very interesting curiosities.

The Darby Library Company was organized March 10th, 1743, and was originally composed of 20 members. Its library contains about 4000 volumes and is located in Darby borough.

Of literary societies, Del. Co. has a considerable number, but I have no space in this sketch for their history. These societies hold their meetings generally during the winter season, and where properly conducted, they have had a good influence on their respective members and neighborhoods.

In conclusion, I have only this to say, that I have done my utmost to make this paper as full and accurate as possible, and yet keep within the limits assigned to it. I have been compelled, however, to exceed its limits a few pages, for the educational history of our county is too extensive to be crowded into so small a compass.

JAMES W. BAKER,
County Superintendent.

CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Below is an article taken from the *College, Academy, Seminary and Institute*, which, while it contains some inaccuracies, is of interest to many of our readers:

This celebrated institution for the education of young men to the ministry, located at Chester, Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was established in the year 1868. The buildings were first erected by the late John P. Crozer, for a Normal school, in 1840. During the war, with loving and patriotic devotion to his country, he gave the building up to the government for a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. He died in 1866, just after the close of the rebellion, and leaving this institution to his sons, asked them to devote it to some benevolent purpose. They have responded in a munificent manner by establishing here a school for training and educating young men for the Baptist ministry. The sons, Samuel A., J. Lewis, Geo. K., and Robert H. Crozer, have also added an endowment fund of $228,000, the whole gift being about $390,000, and William Bucknell, Esq., one of the Crozer family, has since given $25,000 as a library fund.

The Seminary buildings are situated on a gentle eminence, about half-a-mile from the depot. The approach from Chester for the pedestrian, along the shrub, vine, and tree-clad banks of Chester creek, into and across the wide lawn, is a delightful walk. The main building is four stories in height, and affords accommodations for 100 students. It is commodious throughout, and contains all modern conveniences. The lawn is beautifully laid out, and contains trees and flowers in endless variety. On the grounds adjacent to the Seminary building, are the houses of the professors, a church, a library building and lecture halls.

The school has been eminently successful, and since first established the number of students have been annually increasing; at the present time it has nearly as many as can be accommodated conveniently. Almost every State in the Union is represented on its list of students. The training which young men receive here for the ministry is excellent, and none but the most learned and competent instructors are engaged in this great work.

There is no better location in the country for an institution of this kind than the suburbs of Chester. The scenery in the vicinity presents in variety and character much to please the eye. The atmosphere is pure and the place is highly conducive to good health. It will thus be seen that Crozer Seminary has all the attractions, without the objectionable features of a similar institution in a large city; the quiet repose and healthfulness which are so essential to a student's life, and which are found in a country town or village, rather than in a crowded metropolis, are singularly characteristic of Chester.

The President of the Crozer Theological Seminary is Dr. Weston, a man of superior ability, a thorough scholar of theology, and above all a true christian gentleman, who has the respect and confidence of the faculty as well as of the students under his charge.

The Crozer family is one of the wealthiest families in the State and own almost the entire village of Upland, near the site of the Seminary, with its numerous manufacturing establishments and some two hundred dwelling houses. Upland is a suburb of Chester, and with its cotton and woolen mills built nearly a century ago, its beautiful shade trees and fine residences, the placid waters of the creek just below, it is undoubtedly one of the most romantic and picturesque little villages in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1877.

DEATH OF A PATRIARCH.—On First-day morning last, JOHN OGDEN, died at his residence in Springfield, Delaware county, in the 90th year of his age.

After a long life of unassuming excellence he has, "like a sheaf of wheat fully ripe, been gathered in, and the place which has known him so long, will know him no more forever." The youngest of a family of seven children, whose average age was more than eighty years, he has passed away, leaving a record such as all would do well to emulate.

He was born in the 7th mo., 1788, at the old homestead still standing in Springfield, and continued to reside there with his father, until his twenty-fourth year, when, in the autumn of 1813, he was united in marriage with Hannah, daughter of John Worrall, of Nether Providence, and a truer help-meet no man ever had—much of his prosperity was owing to her untiring energy, and until old age, unceasing efforts for the best interests of her husband and family.

Immediately after his marriage he settled on a farm adjoining that of his father's, and continued uninterruptedly to reside there until his death, a period of sixty-four years. In the spring of 1874 his beloved companion, of more than sixty years, was removed by death, after which he was almost wholly withdrawn from the world, though still retaining his mental faculties, bright and clear, until within a few weeks of his death, and his signature made within the present year shows a full, regular hand, with scarcely a tremor or shake.

A member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, and warmly attached to its doctrines, he nevertheless was full of charity toward other religious denominations, and loved the christian character in whatever fold he met it.

Born before Washington was made first President of the United States, he well remembered his death ten years later, being then a boy at school, and often spoke of that event. A few years later he was himself a teacher in that same little stone school house on the southeastern border of Springfield, but that was nearly seventy years ago, and most of his pupils have long since passed to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." He lived to see some of them die full of years and full of honors; among the very few who yet survive may be mentioned Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia.

The spring after his marriage, a period when very little attention was given to tree-planting, he set out a row of white pine trees in front of his residence, which have now attained majestic proportions, but they, too, show marks of the relentless hand of time. The storms of many winters have stripped them of much of their beauty, and some of them may not long survive their planter. He lived to enjoy their cooling shade for many, many years, and beneath their evergreen branches his children and childrens' children have passed many happy hours. His affections were much centered about his home and the home of his childhood, and he lived literally "under his own vine and fig-tree." His life was, perhaps, uneventful, but there is much in it to commend to the careful consideration of the rising generation, for he was an excellent example of what, at the close of life, he enjoined upon those about him, that they should "live soberly and righteously."

Thus living he has passed away full of years, and respected by all, and there is doubtless laid up for him "a crown of glory."

GILEAD CARTER, of Carterville, Chester township, died on the 20th ult., aged 85 years. He was the son of Daniel Carter, the elder, and brother of John W. and Abraham Carter, deceased.

Gilead Carter was born in the house nearly adjacent to that in which he died. In his minority he learned the art of paper making by hand, in one of the mills on Darby creek, and for some years resided in that part of the county, following the business to which he had served an apprenticeship. Upon the death of his father, and the division of the estate, the old homestead fell to Gilead and he then moved with his family to the village where he has ever since resided, hardly ever leaving the limits of his own possessions, except to attend Methodist church.

The deceased had five sisters, two of whom survive him, Mrs. John Lloyd and Mrs. Elijah Ward, and at their demise the entire generation, born in the eighteenth century, become extinct, but their posterity is scattered over seven States of this Union.

Early Friends in Maryland.

In a series of articles published in the Elkton (Md.) *Whig*, entitled "*Historical Researches*," we find the following account of the early settlement of Friends on the Eastern Shore, as given by the Labadists, Sluyter and Dankers. These men were members of a sect of religious enthusiasts, originating in the seventeenth century, so called from John Labadie, a native of France, who was deposed from his preachership by the Synod of Dort. The Labadists endeavored to introduce among Protestants similar notions to those of the Querists in the Catholic Church, and although great professors, were a disturbing element in the religious world. The "Researches" say:

"There was a considerable number of Quakers in this part of Maryland at this time (1690) and a little further on in the journal we find it stated that they visited the place of Casparus Herman, with a view of purchasing it for the use of their community, and say that 'it was objectionable only because it lay on the road and was, therefore, resorted to by every one, and especially by these *miserable Quakers*.' They had met a Quakeress at Upland (now Chester) some time before, who, they state, was the 'great prophetess from Maryland.' She was travelling in company with two other women, also Quakers, who had 'forsaken husband, children, plantation and all, and were going through the country in order to *quake*.' They came to the house where Dankers and Sluyter were stopping and drank a dram of rum with each other, after which they began to shake and groan, so that the Labadists wondered much what it all meant and what was about to come of it. She did not quake much at that time, however, but on the following day she sat next to Dankers at dinner and quaked very hard—so hard that she shook the bench upon which they and a number of others were sitting. These people, that professed to be Quakers, were different from others who called themselves by that name, and no doubt the former were the miserable ones before referred to. They speak very highly of Robert Wade, a Quaker, who lived at Chester, and who appears to have been a pious and exemplary man. William Edmundson, a travelling preacher from England, also visited the Quakers on the Sassafras river a few years after this time, and speaks of stopping at the house of one William Southerly, a Quaker, who lived there. These thrifty people were no doubt attracted there by the fertility of the soil and the easy terms upon which they could acquire titles to plantations and the freedom to hold any religious opinions they pleased."

"The great thoroughfare between the Delaware and Chesapeake at that time was along the Bohemia and Sassafras rivers and Appoquinimink creek, and this no doubt led to the early settlement of that part of the county, and the Quakers were the first to see the advantages to be derived from being located upon the route, or in close proximity to it. These two Labadists found a Quaker near the Bohemia river alongside of the road leading from Augustine Herman's to his son's place on the Delaware, who was living in a little shed not much bigger than a "dog's kennel," but who was engaged in building a house which he intended to use as an ale house. It is plain from these facts that the Quakers were among the earliest settlers of county, but they do not appear to have remained here long or to have been numerous enough to have left any enduring marks or monuments of their sojourn. We find a petition among the early records of the county from George Wanner, James Barber and six other Quakers, praying that their meeting house at the head of a branch of Still Pond creek might be entered or registered according to the act of Parliament, and promising 'ever to pray for the eternal happiness of the court.' This is the first reference to a church or meeting that we find in the early history of the county."

The English Tea Party.—For many years the citizens of Chester have learned to look forward to the season in which the Bible class of Miss Laura Hard give their English tea party, with much pleasure and delight. Nor is this confined to Chester only, for we find the same feeling pervading friends throughout the county and as far as Manayunk, which places are always largely represented, and the occasion just as much enjoyed by them as if it was given in their midst. For several days past, great preparation for a festival of some kind has been going on about Holly Tree Hall, and on Friday evening of last week it terminated in a triangular entertainment, viz, feasts for the soul, reason and inner man, all resulting in the highest enjoyment to the great number present.

The large auditorium of the Holly Tree Hall was filled to repletion, with a select, intelligent and refined audience of ladies and gentlemen, all doing ample justice to the large tables, four in number, spread lengthwise of the Hall, and laden with the best and richest the market could afford and the ladies of Chester could provide. From six o'clock until eight the tables were thronged. Before and after meat, grace was sung while all were standing.

At the conclusion of the supper, literary exercises were to take place and in order to have the people seated comfortably the tables had to be removed. This produced as much mirth and fun as any other part of the programme. This over and all comfortably seated, Rev. Henry Brown advanced to the front and made a few introductory remarks. He said it was not his choice that he stood where he was and talked, but would rather some other one would perform that task. He did it because there was a power behind the throne—a lady—who by her indefatigable will and energy was instrumental in rearing this building as a monument to her good works among us. He said he was glad to find all in such good humor, and thought that after eating, the English people were always pleased. He explained how he and a doctor, a friend of his, visited a couple of lady friends to take tea when he was a young man. It brought considerable laughter. He referred to the Christian work which brought them together, and spoke of the Bible class of Miss Hard with its 300 scholars, together with some generous citizens contributing funds to build this building they were now in through the instrumentality of the teacher. He made a strong appeal to the friends to help the cause all they could.

He was followed by Messrs. Greaves and Shaw, singing the "Army and Navy," in a very spirited manner.

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, a Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, was then introduced and said he hesitated in coming down to Chester to an English Tea Party, but when Miss Hard asked a person to do a thing there was no backing down. As all could see he was here and glad that he came, for he had a good time and these tea parties were excellent institutions. He referred to the Boston Tea party being unlike this in many respects. There they used cold ocean water and the result was a long hard war, here warm water was used, and the effects were of the most amicable kind. He advocated free reading and spoke encouragingly of Holly Tree Hall.

His remarks were very interesting and the audience was much pleased thereat.

This was followed by a duet on violin and piano, by Miss Wilson and Mr. Hewit. This was a very fine rendition and when they concluded they were so loudly encored that they returned and gave another well executed piece.

Then followed Mr. Duane, of Philadelphia, in his character sketches, which brought the house down in laughter and applause. He first appeared as lecturer of Phrenologs, Mrs. Partingt$n, in school, the Yankee and the Girl of the Period. All of which were amusing and highly seasoned with spice. His sketches were decidedly the most interesting of the evening, and most highly enjoyed by all present.

After a duet on the violin and piano by Miss Wilson and Mr. Hewit, the closing piece, "Auld Lang Syne," was sung by Mr. Greaves leading the audience.

The stage was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the room lent an air of pleasantness throughout. The tea party was a success, and the occasion was of such a character as to be long remembered.

Chester. Friday Nov. 23. 1877.

Evening Bulletin.

WHO OWNS PHILADELPHIA?

Christmas Eve - 1877.

The Romantic Claims of the Heirs of the Pirate Pawlett.

Tables Turned on American Claimants to English Estates—A Hermit whose Title was Older than William Penn—Discoveries that have been made by a Baltimore Lawyer.

A curious story is sent to the New York *Sun* from Baltimore, concerning the researches made by a young member of the Baltimore Bar, Mr. Charles Kendrick Adams, into the history of the Parlett or Pawlett family, of Parlett's Long Grange, Hicksford, Kent, England, and the immense estates which he claims belongs to them in this country.

The estate which Mr. Adams claims for the Parletts or Pawletts embraces no less than the whole of the right bank of the Delaware, from a point a little west of Chester to about the heart of Kensington, and extending a mile back from the river the whole distance. Mr. Adams asserts that the claim is one which cannot be controverted.

In 1651 Cæcilius Calvert, the Lord Proprietary of Maryland, wrote to his agent at St. Mary's, Governor William Stone, in relation to Edmund Scarborough's invasion of Kent Island, and said that "for the better publication and remembrance of the bounds between Virginia and Maryland, and prevention of any controversies which may otherwise hereafter happen between the inhabitants of Virginia and those of our own province about the same, we require you, our said Lieutenant, to encourage some English, as soon as you can, to take up such land as shall be due unto them in our said province, near to the bounds of said province, according to the maps thereof, and to pass grants in our name, and under our great seal, to such as shall desire the same," etc.

Under these instructions Gov. Stone settled a good many Puritans and Quakers on the line in dispute between Calvert and Col. Scarborough in Somerset and Worcester counties—a line only finally determined at Washington by the joint commission within the present year. But Gov. Stone exceeded his instructions somewhat. He thought it would be as well to provide against invasion by the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware river by encouraging settlements on the north boundary, too, that boundary being the line of 40°. Accordingly, when "Captain" (for so he called himself) Amasa Pawlett, in 1653, applied for a charter of lands which he proposed to settle with a Catholic colony, made up in part of Spanish Catholics from Nombre de Dios, and in part of English Catholics from Kent and Norfolk, whom Captain Pawlett proposed to fetch over at his own expense, receiving compensation in land grants, Gov. Stone recommended him to settle on the Delaware. There is a letter extant of Pawlett's to Gov. Stone which shows him to have been a rather roystering sort of blade. The Delaware project suited him exactly, and nothing would please him better than to have an exchange of "hard knocks with ye whorsen Dutche and Sweeds and Puritan herreticks to the norrard if they came intrueding."

A patent was accordingly issued to Captain Amasa Pawlett for a mile's breadth of land on the Delaware river from the point in the head of the river northward of ye place called Uplands to the Indian place called Shakamakson—twenty-oue square miles of land, as near as may be. For this plantation Pawlett agreed to bring over 150 families of Catholics at his own expense or pay the Colonial treasnry 150,000 pounds of tobacco, or else forfeit his charter. The papers were accordingly signed, sealed, and delivered, and in four days Pawlett was sailing down Chesapeake Bay on the way for his plantation on the Delaware.

A Pirate's Romance.

Captain Pawlett had in his youth ran away from his home in England and turned gentleman pirate. On one of his expeditions out of Jamaica, Amasa had the good (or ill) fortune to be captured, and was taken into Nombre de Dios to be converted and hanged. The practice of the Spaniards of that day with the pirates who were continually in chase of their silver ships was first to convert them and make good Catholics of them, and then to hang them or burn them immediately afterward, for fear of a relapse. In Amasa Pawlett's case, however, there was a trifling difficulty. He was a Catholic already. This circumstance puzzled the doctors, and Pawlett was good looking enough and casuist enough to get the ladies on his side. The Governor's wife of Nombre took a fancy to him, and the Governor came completely over to his side when Pawlett offered to pilot an expedition against some of his ancient companions in the Bahamas.

The expedition was entirely successful. Pawlett got a ball through his elbow, but nearly all the pirates were slain, and Pawlett's own treasure, as well as that of the freebooters, was fetched away to Nombre, where the ladies made much of the handsome young Englishman, and undertook to cure his wound. This they did; but they wounded him deeper elsewhere—in the heart. Pawlett seems to have been a passionate fellow, always upon extremes. He fell desperately in love with a black-eyed Donna Maria Guzman, niece of the Governor, and might have married her then and there. But no, he was not content with that. As soon as he fell in love he fell devout also, and wanted to make reparation for his piracies and sins. He heard of the new colony in Maryland, and he sailed away from Nombre to aid in planting it. When he was established "somehow on the Chesapeake," he said he would come back, wed his charming Maria, and take her to his new home.

When Pawlett arrived at St. Mary's he had a crew of thirty or forty Frenchmen and Spaniards. He wanted to go against the Virginians and settle himself across the bay so as to prevent the incursions of Col. Scarborough. Gov. Stone, however, preferred to have him further away, and, as I have said, made him a grant of land at Uplands or Chester, on the Delaware. This was in 1653. There were a few Swedes already in and around Uplands, but, although they had been there more than ten years, Pawlett and his fierce crew so intimidated them that some fled across the Delaware, and the rest were glad to accept their lands as a holding under their new liege lord, Capt. Pawlett. The latter, who seems to have been well supplied with money, hired a ship out of James river to bring him over a colony of Englishmen and women, and set some of his crew to build him a house and stockade at Uplands. This done, and without waiting for his English colonists, Pawlett sailed away again to Nombre de Dios after his bride.

When he got there he found that

Maria Had Been Married

to another man. Pawlett ran the intruder through the body, and sailed out of port the next day. He crossed over to Lisbon, dismissed his crew, and deliberately burned the ship in the Tagus. He would have nothing more to do ever again with anything Spanish. He hired a Portuguese shallop to take him over to the Delaware, and as soon as he landed at Chester began to behave like a madman.

Amasa Pawlett turned half hunter and half savage, and kept his little principality as much a desert as possible. He gathered around him a band of fifteen or twenty men, good musketeers, and with these he kept the woods for weeks and weeks together. There are letters from a nephew of his, who came out to join him, written about 1675, in which strange mention is made of an expedition far up the Delaware and an encounter with the Iroquois. Pawlett, however did not make a settlement. He drove off settlers. He was a morose and haughty misanthrope, and when Governor Stone tried to call him to an account he offered o settle all claims in hard cash; if not, and he slapped the barrel of his musket significantly, he said there might be trouble.

When at home, Pawlett lived in a loop-holed log fort at Uplands. He had forty or fifty followers, some his hunters, some squatters upon his lands, who paid him no rent, but very willing service, and all the Indians around feared him and loved him. He was a great wizard—big medicine—in their eyes, the more so that they considered him possessed by a spirit. He probably was more than half insane, yet shrewd enough when it came to looking after his own business.

He shows this in his interview with Penn, in the winter of 1683-84. The Hermit of Uplands was at this time an old man, past sixty, worn out by exposure and crippled with rheumatism. When Penn came to visit him a mutual desire was expressed that they might live at peace with one another. Penn said that his little colony up the river was composed of men of peace, and they had no objects in view but honest industry and the quiet enjoyment of their religion. Pawlett re-echoed these views. He did not expect to live long. His race was run. He did not care for himself, but he had a nephew or two to whom he would like to leave his little possessions. He held his little property under Lord Baltimore, but he had heard that Penn held lands under a later grant, or purchase, from the King. He did not know but their lands might overlap, and he did not want any trouble. He did not have the patent with him —(he did not tell that it was lying in the bottom of his chest, however)—but it would be easy for Penn to give him a deed covering and confirming Baltimore's land grant. Penn would do so, of course, but what were the metes and bounds? Oh, no matter about that—a deed confirming Baltimore's patent to him would be all sufficient. Pawlett was too much crippled up with the rheumatism to go out, but old Peter would go with him and show him the land. Penn saw that Peter, in describing the land, swept his hand over a modest circuit. He was satisfied, returned to the cabin, and gave a deed, duly witnessed and authenticated, by which he actually conveyed away all his right and title to his own city of Philadelphia!

Pawlett's nephew died before him. He himself is supposed to have died in 1687, and the immediate cause of his death is said to have been the sight of a Spanish ship in the Delaware, about to cast anchor off the Hermitage of Uplands.

When Captain Amasa Pawlett died, neither treasure nor papers could be found in his cabin. Nothing would probably have been known of the facts of his death, but for the circumstance that it needed to be legally established, some years later, in settling the proprietorship of Pawlett's Long Grange. At that time it was found that the land on the Delaware had quietly passed into other hands, and nothing was known about it. Since then, Amasa Pawlett's grave has disappeared, and all memory of the man in America would probably have gone out forever but for the accidental discovery made by Mr. Kenrick Adams of the record of Penn's deed, confirmatory of Cæcilius Calvert's patent, as given by Gov. Stone.

Mr. Adams knew that Penn, in his offer for settlement of the boundary question, had often proposed to confirm all grants to individuals made by Calvert, and that, in the final settlement made in 1760, this condition was expressly stipulated and agreed to. But Mr. Adams had seen no other instance of a particular deed of Penn's confirming a particular patent of Calverts, and this, exciting his curiosity, put him upon the search for a record of that particular patent among the Land Office records at Annapolis. No copy of the record could be found, but a transcript of the title was discovered in a volume of indexes, the original deeds to which this volume related being known to have been destroyed by fire. This index title gave the date, number of deed, number of acres, names of parties, and other means of identification, and Mr. Adams was astounded to find that the whole of Philadelphia was included in the property.

He instantly began advertising, and soon got upon the track of the Pawletts, or Parletts, of Long Grange. To his delight and surprise, on going out to England and visiting the Long Grange, he found all the papers, and a journal, and much correspondence of Captain Amasa Pawlett. They had been in the possession of the family for nearly 200 years, but had been carefully suppressed, for two reasons: First, they were not considered to be of any value; second, Captain Pawlett was a pirate.

The Deeds.

The patent of Cæcilius Calvert is very explicit. It answers exactly the description of it given in the index. The property, moreover, an be fully identified by collateral papers ound in the box in which these deeds were ent over. Thus, there are receipts from Calvert and Stone for rent paid, and for fines for breach of contract. These Pawlett, contrary o the custom of this colony, paid, not in tobacco, but in miiled dollars and doubloons—once in silver bars. Penn's deed also distinctly names this very property, and, indeed, the identity of the Pawletts of Long Range with Capt. Amasa Pawlett, and of the property which he got by patent from Gov. Stone and Cæcilius Calvert, with the one deeded by Penn, is said to be perfect. It is a very singular fact that no one, before Adams, even thought to try to connect the old deed of Penn to Pawlett with the patent of Calvert to Pawlett. Had any one done this, this remark-

able claim would have long ago been brought forward. The simple yeomen of Pawlett's Long Range have been treating as mere curiosities these title deeds to a property worth many dukedoms. They would not, of course, understand that Penn's brief corroboratory deed covered the Delaware front from Chester to Kensington; but just think how long they have lived out of their magnificent estate, and never felt the loss!

WHO OWNS PHILADELPHIA.

Having heard something of the researches made by Charles Kenrick Adams, Esq., a young member of the bar in Baltimore, into the history of the Parlett or Pawlett family, of Parlett's Long Grange, Hicksford, Kent, England, and the immense estates which he claims belong to them in this country, I called upon Mr. Adams, yesterday, and obtained from him the particulars of this singular matter, which is likely to result in one of the greatest lawsuits that ever came to trial—a suit before which that of Mrs. Gaines will sink into insignificance; for the estate which Mr. Adams claims for the Parletts or Pawletts embraces no less than the whole of the right bank of the Delaware, from a point a little west of Chester to about the heart of Kensington, and extending a mile back from the river the whole distance. Mr. Adams asserts that the claim is one which cannot be controverted, but I am not lawyer enough to decide about that, and I merely give you the facts as he related them to me.

About two years ago an advertisement was put in the English papers inquiring for the heirs of Amasa Parlett, or Pawlett, of Long Grange, Hicksford, Kent, who died at or near Chester, on the Delaware, in the then province of Pennslyvania, somewhere about the years 1685-1689. This advertisement led to a correspondence with persons claiming to be said Parlett's heirs, and Mr. Adams now says he has traced down every branch of the family in the minutest and most satisfactory way; that they number seventy-nine persons in all, and that they have given him *carte blanche* to proceed in their names for the recovery of Amasa Pawlett's great estate—a property twenty times as valuable as that of the Marquis of Westminister.

Mr. Kenrick Adams says he first came upon the traces of this Pawlett estate while looking up some records for the use of the attorneys appointed by the State of Maryland to defend the cause of the State before the distinguished commission chosen to settle the long pending boundary dispute between Maryland and Virginia. Curiosity to know what had become of the man who had owned the site of Philadelphia before Penn settled there led him to search the Pennsylvania records also, and one discovery led to another, until he came in possession of the great fact that Pawlett's was not only an unextinguished title, but one which enjoyed the singular advantage of having originally been granted by Lord Baltimore and confirmed by William Penn himself, not only in the general terms of the treaty with the Calverts, the Lords Proprietary of Baltimore, but in special negotiation between Penn and Pawlett himself, then generally known as the "Hermit of Uplands," a man both feared and dreaded, but whose good will it was desirable to concilate on account of his influence with the Indians.

It is only since Mr. Kenrick Adams has been in correspondence with the Parletts that he became acquainted with the singular and romantic history of Amasa Pawlett, called the "Hermit of Uplands." The boundary disputes of Maryland were be gun with the existence of the colony and have lasted ever since. They have led to feuds and wars of actual importance and have given both colony and State much trouble and much expense. This grew from the fact, in the first place, that Virginia claimed property in land granted to Sir George Calvert in the original patent; that Clayborne was already in possession of Kent island when Cæcilius Calvert came over in 1632, and that the land purchased of James II. by Penn in 1681, and by him called Pennsylvania, overlapped the north boundary of Calvert's colony some sixteen or seventeen miles. The Calvert charter gave to the 40th parallel of north latitude. Penn claimed from the Virginia line and from the mouth of Christiana creek. The boundary finally settled by Mason and Dixon was a compromise, the line being drawn in 36 degrees, 49 minutes, 26 seconds north.

In 1651, Cæcilius Calvert, the lord proprietary of Maryland wrote to his agent at St, Mary's, Gov. William Stone, in relation to Edmund Scarborough's invasion of Kent island, and said that for "better publication and remembrance of the bounds between Virginia and Maryland, and prevention of any controversies which may otherwise hereafter happen between the inhabitants of Virginia and those of our said province about the same, we require you, our said lieutenant, to encourage some English, as soon as you can, to take up such land as shall be due unto them in our said province, near to the bounds of said province, according to the maps thereof, and to pass grants in our name, and under our great seal, to such as shall desire the same," &c.

Under these instructions Gov. Stone settled a good many Puritans and Quakers on the line in dispute between Calvert and Col. Scarborough, in Somerset and Worcester counties—a line only finally determined at Washington by the joint commission within the present year. But Gov. Stone exceeded his instructions somewhat. He thought it would be as well to provide against invasion by the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware river by encouraging settlements on the north boundary too, that boundary being the line of 40 degrees. Accordingly, when "Captain" (for so he called himself) Amasa Pawlett, in 1653, applied for a charter of lands which he proposed to settle with a Catholic colony, made up in part of Spanish Catholics from Nombre de Dios, and in part of English Catholics from Kent and Norfolk, whom Captain Pawlett proposed to fetch over at his own expense, receiving compensation in land grants, Gov. Stone recommended him to settle on the Delaware. There is a letter extant of Pawlett's to Gov. Stone which shows him to have been a rather roystering sort of blade. The Delaware project suited him exactly, and nothing would please him better than to have an exchange of "hard knocks with ye whorsen Dutche and Sweeds and Puritan herreticks to the norrad if they came intrueding."

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The Parletts or Pawletts of Parlett's Long Grange, Hicksford, have family records that

reach back to the conquest. Doubtless some of the scions of the rooted tree, that have been transplanted into other soils, have risen to rank or sunk into obscurity, but the Pawletts of the Long Grange have for seven hundred years kept a position half way between the yeomanry and the gentry. As the property grew more valuable, the family grew in importance, but never aspired to be much more than "plain country folk." The Pawlett Long Grange is now a comparatively small manorial possession, not containing over 250 acres; but in the middle of the seventeenth century there were over 2,000 acres in the estate, all, however, tilled as one farm, and by the proprietor. Kentish farmers of those days would have scorned to let out lands.—Amasa Pawlett, born about 1622 (but the exact date is uncertain) was the eldest son of the owner of the Long Grange, and was expected to succeed his father in the estate, as his father had succeeded him.

The elder Pawlett, however, had some hundreds of pounds laid away, which he could find no better use for than to give his son and heir an education. Amasa was accordingly sent to a grammar school in Norfolk, whence he returned two years later, being then aged 18, with a smattering of Latin and a firm belief in the infallibility and sovereignty of his pope, which he had somehow picked up. Old Amasa had intended to send young Amasa to Cambridge, with which the Latin chimed in very well. But the lad's Jesuitism was more than he could stand, and instead of sending him to Cambridge, the old man kicked him out of doors and told him to go to the devil. As the shortest way of doing this, young Amasa went up to London, and there, his money gone, he joined a crew of "gentlemen adventurers" for the Spanish main, who turned out to be a set of arrant cut throats, pirates, and buccaneers. In their society Amasa speedily lost not only his Catholicism, but all the religion that was in him. He was, however, a lucky man, and, assisting at the capture of some treasure ships, accumulated what was a large store of gold for a pirate.

× On one of his expeditions &c. See the foregoing account of "A Pirate's Romance". The above supplies the part omitted in the Bulletin.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1878.

OUR COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE STATE.—From the annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State, we glean the following statement of affairs concerning Delaware county for the past year: The whole number of taxables was 10,194; the value of real estate in the county $31,351,171. The value of real estate exempt from taxation was $1,485,400. The aggregate value of real estate taxable was $29,865,771. Value of all household furniture, including gold and silver plate, exceeding $100, was $107,805. Aggregate amount of money at interest, including bonds, stocks, &c., $3,208,019. The number of horses, mares, geldings, and mules, over the age of four years, was 4,882 and their value fixed at $340,130. There were 11,884 head of cows and neat cattle, worth $389,821. The aggregaet of property taxable for State purposes, at the rate of three mills on the dollar, was $3,375,824. Amount of State tax assessed at above rates, $10,109,49. Number of all pleasure carriages and buggies, 1,208, valued at $88,163, on which was returned on tax of one per cent $881,63. The valuation of salaries, emoluments of office, posts of profit, trades, occupations, and professions, was $1,694,935. The aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, at the rate of four mills on the dollar, was $32,526,603. There were 431 gold, 86 silver and 36 common watches on which $513,50 was received. The whole amount of State tax assessed was $11,504.62, and the amount of county tax assessed at the rate of four mills, $130,106.41. The statisitcs of this city are set down in the report as follows: Number of taxables, North Ward, 1085; Middle Ward, 643; South Ward, 1111; total, 2839. Value of all real estate, North Ward $2,074,551; Middle Ward, $1,970,300; South Ward, $2,423,807; total, $6,468,658. Value of real estate taxable, North Ward, $1,954,051; Middle Ward, $1,794,300; South Ward, $2,327,307; total, $5,985,658. Of horses, mares and geldings North Ward has 94, valued at $5,515; Middle Ward 50 at $3,400, and South Ward 80 at $5,600; total, 224, value $14,515. Concerning watches our people are certainly not up to time. North Ward has but 9 gold watches, no silver or common; Middle Ward contains 3 of gold and six common and within all the precincts of South Ward none enjoy the luxury of a gold watch and but five have pocket time-keepers at all, and these are set down as "common." In brief there are, nominally, but twenty-three watches good, and bad, within our corporate limits, which plainly accounts for the extreme dullness of the trade of those who wish to sell them. The aggregate account of State tax assessed is: North Ward, $503,47; Middle Ward, $485.43; South Ward, $291.05; total $1,279.95. County tax, assessed at four mills on the dollar: North Ward, $8,719.90; Middle Ward, $7,647.00; South Ward, $9,704.07; total county tax, $26,070.97.

LOCAL NECROLOGY.—Hon. SKETCHLEY MORTON of Delaware county, great-grandson of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died on Saturday last, of paralysis, at his home at Morton station. The name of Morton is early associated with the history of this place, as far back as 1672, and may be clearly traced by those interested. Sufficient to state that the family is one of, if not the oldest in the county. Sketchley Morton was born at what is now termed Morton, in Springfield township, on October 12, 1810, and at his death was in the 68th of his age. He was chosen to represent the county in the Legislature in 1846 and 1847, and in 1852 was an Associate Judge. Since then he has held the position of Presi- of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company for many years, until his resignation, in October last. He was a citizen who ever held the interests of the county at heart, and a man deservedly much respected. The funeral took place on Tuesday last.—The remains were interred in the Media Cemetery, the religious services being conducted by Rev. E. Lounesberry, pastor of Christ Church.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1878.

WILLIAM P. BEATTY died at his residence in Springfield township, on Saturday last, of paralysis, by which he was first attacked on Tuesday of last week, when in seeming good health, in the 50th year of his age. He was the son of William Beatty, who at Shoemakerville, as far back as 1812, was the first to make cast steel tools in the United States. Wherever civilization extends, be it either in America, Africa or Asia, the fame of Beatty's axes are known. Mr. Beatty commenced business at Edward Lewis' mill, in Middletown, about 1845, from whence he removed to Springfield in 1850. The firm had various mutuations. At first it was W. P. & J. T. Beatty, then Beatty & Ogden, in 1858, and latterly Beatty & Black. He leaves three sons, one of which continues the business of the father.

DIED—In this city, on the morning of the 13th inst., at fifteen minutes past eight o'clock, ELIZABETH SUSANNAH VAN DYCKE departed this life, in the 68th year of her age. Miss Van Dycke has been an invalid for several months, gradually growing weaker, but so imperceptibly as to deceive her most intimate friends as to her condition, and her demise was a surprise and great shock to them.

Her death cannot be ascribed to any particular disease. It was rather the wasting away of life—the gradual decay of vital power. She sank to rest so gently that those of her family in attendance upon her in her last moments scarcely were conscious of the time when the vital spark was extinguished forever. Her death was in harmony with her whole life. A more pure, gentle, unselfish, and lovely character never breathed upon the earth. She was goodness personified. No sacrifice was too great for her to make for the benefit of those she loved. Her whole life was given to her relatives and friends, and in the family circle where she was best known, the devoted love and warm regard she inspired in the hearts of those surrounding her, is sufficient testimony to her exalted worth. There she will dwell enshrined forever, a sacred memory—with no page in the story of her life they would desire to have obliterated, nor anything to add in rounding up a character as near perfection as God ever bestows upon humanity.

At Morton, on the 9th inst., SKETCHLEY MORTON, aged 67 years.

In Springfield, on the 9th inst., WILLIAM P. BEATTY, in the 50th year of his age.

In Radnor, on the 11th inst., MARK BROOKE, in the 70th year of his age.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

DUCKS.—A large flight of wild ducks passed over this city on Saturday evening last, on their way northward. On the 2d, 3d and 4th of the present month the wild fowl—swan, geese and ducks—disappeared from the tributaries of the Chesapeake, an occurrence not within the recollection of the oldest duck shooters. The unusual spring weather of January, it is suggested caused them to mate two or three weeks earlier than heretofore and they left for the North about the usual time of their pairing.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

LOCALS IN A BUNCH.—The first Catholic church edifice in Delaware county, was the church of St. Dennis, erected by Dennis Kelly, in 1825, in Haverford.....Our townsmen, William P. Eyre, Samuel A. Dyer and two daughters, William Appleby and James Harvey, left Philadelphia, yesterday, in the steamship Ohio, on a visit to the Paris Exhibition, at the opening of which it is probable they will be present.....

[For THE DELAWARE COUNTY PAPER.]

THE GUNNING SEASON.

MARCUS, HOOK, Feb. 11th, 1878.

Mr. Editor:—It may be of interest to the sportsmen, as well as others, who read your columns to know, even at this late date, the amount of game that was bagged on the river, by parties going out from this place, during what is known as the "reed and rail season," which commenced September 1st and ended October 16th—a period of six weeks. There were 9,590 birds shot by gunners who went out with fourteen "pushers," whose names the writer has obtained, though there were sixteen of them in all. A "pusher" is a man who owns or rents a boat, and who goes out with it, using the oars, for whoever chooses to engage him, at the fixed compensation of $3.50 per day. The highest number claimed by any one, as having been shot from his boat, was by Job Green, 1173, and the average was 685 for each one. The following is a list of the fourteen pushers aforesaid, and the number of birds claimed by each, as they appear in rotation on the pusher's board at the Spread Eagle Hotel, the headquarters of the gunning fraternity: S. C. Barton, 900; George Hardy, 920; Jacob Wagner, 754; Samuel Bancroft, 844; Job Green, 1173; Samuel Haycock, 325; W. Haycock, 794; Mart Harvis, 210; John Truit, 198; Benjamin Wood, 1098; Daniel Truit, 240; Wm. Haycock, 691; Wm. Eveson, 723; Harry Lewis, 720; and two others, who, if allowed the average above given, would make the total number of birds shot in the six weeks 10,960. Somewhat later in the season, John Kerlin, "mine host" of the Spread Eagle Hotel, and Capt. Job Green, on board the yacht "Delaware," went down the bay on an excursion of two days only, and shot sixty wild ducks. Hook has long sustained a reputation for being one of the most popular places along the river for gunning and fishing parties, and the population of the place itself is largely made up of those who subsist by piscatorial pursuits.

SPORTSMAN.

Apl. 10th 1878.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

The Cause of General Beale's Errand to Paris.

General Edward F. Beale, ex-Minister to Austria, sails with his wife from New York to-morrow, on the Baltic, for Liverpool. They had intended going out on the Pennsylvania, which left this port last Saturday, but were unable to be ready in time. The General and his wife received intelligence, about a week ago, that his daughter Mamie and her husband, a Russian of rank and attached to the legation in Paris, had been bitten by a dog. At first it was supposed that the dog had the hydrophobia, but an examination by a veterinary surgeon of the government shows that it was the distemper, as the animal ate and drank afterwards, although it subsequently died.

It appears that the dog was a species of mastiff, and had been presented to the lady's husband, and became a great favorite in the family. Having mysteriously disappeared one day, the authorities were informed, and at night the dog was returned by a policeman. Gen. Beale's daughter and her husband were naturally delighted at recovering the animal, and, in caressing it, both were bitten, the wife on the cheek and the husband on the arm. Fears as to the result of the wounds have induced Gen. Beale and his wife to hasten at once to Paris, but it is not thought that fatal effects will ensue.

INTERESTING RELIC.

An Ancient Historical Document.

Those familiar with the early history of Pennsylvania and of William Penn will remember that in October, 1692, William and Mary deprived Penn of his authority as Governor of Pennsylvania, which was restored to him in August, 1694, he having secured a hearing and an honorable acquittal from the Council in 1693. During his suspension the affairs of the Province were administered by Governor Fletcher of New York, and upon his restoration letters patent were issued in duplicate by the crown, reversing the commission issued to Governor Fletcher, and addressed probably to both parties. One of these deeds is now in the possession of Mr. Robert Wells, of Riverton, N. J., a descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd, to whom it appears to have been consigned when Penn left this country in 1701. It is a well-preserved parchment about twenty by thirty inches, handsomely engrossed, with an elaborately ornamented border, and the great seal, or rather a portion of it, attached by a heavy twisted silk cord. The following is a literal transcript of the document by which Penn was restored to his government:

WILLIAM AND MARY, by the Grace of God King and Queen of England Scotland France and Ireland Defenders of the Faith:

WHEREAS, upon Information that by reason of great miscarriage in the Government of Our Province of Pensilvania in America and the absence of the proprietor the same was fallen into disorder and confusion by meanes whereof not only the publick peace and Administration of Justice are broken and violated But there was also great want of provision for the guard and defence of Our said Province against Our Enemies Whereby it was apprehended that Our said Provinces and the adjacent Colonies were in danger of being lost from the Crowne of England. For prevention thereof as much as in Us lay and for the better defence and security of our subjects inhabiting those parts during this time of Warr Wee did find it absolutely necessary to take the Government thereof into Our hands and under Our immediate care and protection And did thereupon by Letters Patents, under Our great seale of England, bearing date the Twenty-first day of October in the ffourth yeare of Our Reigne, Constitute and appoint Our Trusty and Welbeloved Benjamin Fletcher, Esquire, Our Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Cheife of Our Province of New Yorke, to be Our Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Cheife in and over Our said Province in Pensilvania and Countrey of Newcastle, and all the Territories and Tracts of land depending thereon in America, with directions to take the said Province and Countrey under his Government, and did thereby grant unto him the said Benjamin Fletcher, and in case of his death or absence out of Our Provinces of New Yorke and Pensilvania Our Countrey of Newcastle and Our Colonies of East and West New Jersey, unto such person as should be appointed by Us to be Commander-in-Cheife of Our said Province of New Yorke or to Our Councill of Our said Province the like powers and authorities as were granted by Our Commission to the said Benjamin Fletcher bearing date the Eighteenth day of March in the said ffourth year of Our Reigne for the Ruleing and Governing of Our said Province of New Yorke; AND WHEREAS, humble Application has been made unto Us by our Trusty and Welbeloved William Penn, Esquire Proprietor of Our said Province of Pensilvania, that he may be restored to the Administration of the Government thereof as formerly. AND WHEREAS, the said proprietor has given Us good Assureance, that he will take care of the government of Our said Province and Territories and provide for the safety and security thereof all that in him lyes wee have thereupon thought fitt to restore him to the Administration of the Government of our said Province and Territories and accordingly OUR WILL and PLEASURE is that so much of Our said Commission beareing date the Twenty-First day of October in the fourth yeare of Our Reigne as does constitute and appoint Our Trusty and Welbeloved Benjamin Fletcher, Esquire, to be Our Captain-Generall and Governour-in-Chiefe of Our said Province of Pensilvania country of New Castlee and the Territories and Tracts of Land depending thereon in America, together with all powers and authorities thereby granted for the ruleing and governing of Our said Provinces and Country, doe from the publication of These Our Letters-Patents lease determine and become void, and accordingly the same are hereby declared void of which all persons whom it may concerne are to take notice and governe themselves accordingly under paine of Our highest displeasure.

IN WITNESSE whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. WITNESSE OURSELVES at Westminster, the Twentieth day of August in the Sixth Yeare of our Reigne.

By writt of Privy Seale.

PIGOTT.

A stamp of the value of forty shillings, printed on coarse blue paper, is attached to the deed.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 2d inst., by Rev. W. C. Robinson, JOHN P. HILL to Miss HANNAH E. SCUN, both of Wilmington, Del.

[redacted]

DIED—In this city, on the 2d inst., MARY A. LARKIN, in her 65th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, John Larkin, Jr., Chester, Pa., on Friday afternoon, the 5th inst., at two o'clock, without further notice.

In Washington, at the residence of her grandfather, T. T. Thurlow, on Friday, March the 29th, 1878, JENNIE STEVENSON, aged 10 years, only child of Augustin S. and Fannie S. Lane. Interment at Wilmington, Del. Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Darby, on the 28th ult., MARGARET WATERSON, aged 67 years.

At Llewellyn, on the 23d ult., ANN, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Newsome, aged 3 years and 6 months.

On the 22d ult., ELWOOD J. HUNTER, in the 44th year of his age.

At Clifton, on the 29th ult., JOHN MORRIS, son of William H. and Jennie M. Free, and grand-son of Chalkley M. and Elizabeth Kemble, aged 3 years and 5 months.

In this city, on the 31st ult., Mrs. SARAH ANN PYEWELL, in the 61st year of her age.

In Marcus Hook, on the 3d inst., EMILY FRANCES MITCHELL, aged 33 years.

Chester, Apl. 8. 1878.

MARRIED—At their residence, in Nether Providence, on the 26th ult., ALEXANDER PUSEY, of Nether Providence, to Miss LOUISA F. HALL, of Media.

May 3. [redacted] 1878.

DIED—At Linwood, on the 27th ult., MARY B. LEIPER, wife of David Trainer.

In the death of the subject of this notice, society is deprived of an inestimable member; while the immediate descendants of an eminent ancestry become almost extinct. Gen. Lewis held political and social influence in Virginia, as Gen. Irvine of Pennsylvania, held prominence in affairs of his State and of the country. By this representative of these worthy names—the last, with the exception, it is believed, of one or two—her forefathers sustained no loss of their primitive lustre. Thus in early life, thrown in the intercourse of distinguished characters, she grew to womanhood stamped with the charms of dignity and culture; and at a tender age assumed the responsibilities of society—settling in Delaware county as a young bride, in the middle of her teens. How well she fulfilled the complex duties of wife, mother and Christian woman, the results demonstrate the overwhelming sentiment.

A FAMILY RELIC.—On Saturday last, a staff, four feet nine inches in length, with the original bark of the wood not removed, and having a horn head, was exhibited at this office. From the inscription upon it: "J. Crozer, 1760," it is presumed, as claimed, that it formerly belonged to the great grandfather of the present Crozer family, and came from Ireland.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.—Kingston Goddard, M. D., ex-Coroner of Philadelphia, having by purchase became possessor of the estate of Sketchley Morton, at Springfield, on the occasion of taking possession thereof, on Saturday evening last, received a most cordial reception from the neighbors for miles around. The Morton Band gave him a serenade and the whole proceedings were of a nature to make him highly pleased with his new location.

VISIT OF AN OLD CHESTERIAN.—Col. Edward Eyre, who left Chester about thirty years ago for California, arrived in this city last week, on his way to Europe, accompanied by his wife and child, who visit that country for their health. By his personal exertions Colonel Eyre has earned in the West an ample fortune, of which he is eminently deserving. So great has been the change in this city during the protracted interval of his absence that few of the old landmarks with which he was familiar when a young man, could be recognized by him. *Bon voyage* to the Colonel and his family and may that part of it seeking health receive its blessings and all be ultimately restored to their relatives and friends.

Chester, Pa. May. 17. 1878.

TRUMAN MALLORY HUBBELL.—A score of years beyond the prescribed limits of man's being was the measure of life allotted to Truman Mallory Hubbell, who died in this city, on Friday last, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was the youngest son of Silas Hubbell, a patriot of the Revolution, and was born in Massachusetts, on September 19th, 1788. His father was one of the daring spirits which composed the noted Tea Party of Boston Harbor, subsequently did good service at Bunker's Hill, and took part in five of the principal battles of the Revolution under the leadership of Washington. He was enthusiastically active in the cause, and to furnish the means to assist in procuring a supply of shoes and blankets for the Colonial army, the sturdy patriot sold his mill property in the old Bay State and devoted the proceeds to that end. At the close of the war he was in reduced circumstances, and, to better his condition, about 1790, he emigrated with his family to the then wilderness near Delhi, Delaware county, in the State of New York.

Truman M. Hubbell was peculiarly adapted to the life of the pioneer. Of great muscular strength, unflinching courage, and untiring energy, he was capable of undergoing those hardships which fall to the lot of those who push out to the frontier of civilization. While a mere lad his skill with the rifle and shot-gun became noted, and during his life, although he was repeatedly thrown in competition with celebrated shots in many sections of the country, he was never excelled in the use of these weapons. Truman and his half brother William Wheeler—his mother had been married twice—were noted hunters of their day. In the fall of 1807, when Hubbell was in his nineteenth year, William and himself were hunting in one of the mountain spurs, near Delhi, when they struck the track of a large animal. The two young men determined to follow it, as a panther had been seen in the neighborhood some time before. It was agreed between them that Hubbell should follow the trail while Wheeler should make a detour, so as to come up the mountain side in an opposite direction. Hubbell cautiously ascended the face of the cliff, upon which a narrow ledge ran. The trail was distinct and well marked, until it came to a point where a clump of bushes grew against the face of the cliff and there all traces disappeared. The young hunter felt assured that the panther had been traced to its den, and laying his rifle on the ledge and taking his knife in his hand, he cautiously divided the bushes and attempted to look into the opening in the rocks. The darkness was intense. He pressed forward, when the bushes gave way and Hubbell was precipitated into the cavity. Fortunately he still grasped his knife.—He had hardly recovered his feet when the panther sprang upon him. By repeated strokes of his weapon he finally killed the animal, but his arms, chest and shoulders were frightfully lacerated by the teeth and claws of the panther. His half brother came to his assistance and the wounded man and the dead animal were taken home. Hubbell was for several weeks confined to the house from the injuries he had received.

Two years subsequently the same young men for six weeks followed the track of a wolf which had been exceedingly troublesome to the settlers, and after pursuing it across five counties succeeded in killing the animal near the Canada line. The wolf—an unusually large one—had been caught in a trap and had regained its liberty by the loss of one of its feet. This peculiarity indicated the injury it did to the folds of the settlers, and it became a terror to the vicinity where its depredations were committed. The young men announced their determination to rid the community of this annoyance and succeeded in that effort, after undergoing great personal hardships and dangers.

A short time previous to the war of 1812, Mr. Hubbell came to Chester with lumber and rented the saw mills at Upland, then owned by Richard Flower, and in 1817 Mr. Hubbell was married to Mary Ann Flower. His wife died in Philadelphia in the fall of 1876. In 1823 Mr. Hubbell was sent to Georgia by John Welsh, father of the present Minister to England, to buy cotton, in which occupation he made large sums of money for his principal as well as himself. While in Georgia Mr. Hubbell's skill with the rifle gave him much prominence, and in several instances his reputation as a dead shot prevented some of the hot bloods of that day from challenging him to a duel. On one occasion, in company with Alfred Cummings, Mr. Hubbell had gone to the Indian country, hunting deer, at the invitation of several Chiefs who desired to see him shoot. The Indians were driving the deer. Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Cummings sat on the margin of a creek, waiting for the game, when Hubbell saw something shining in the water and he picked it up. This was the first gold found in Georgia. Mr. Cummings subsequently purchased the tract, and within a few rods where Hubbell and he had sat over twenty thousand dollars of gold was obtained. Mr. Hubbell had a large seal made for his watch out of the nugget he found, and on the seal in the solid metal he had cut a representation of his dog "Rover."

He continued very successfully in the cotton trade until 1830, when he returned to Philadelphia and embarked largely in building in the district of Moyamensing. In 1834 or '35, he was a Representative to the Legislature from that district. The panic of 1837 and the decline in value of real estate was a severe blow to Mr. Hubbell and occasioned him heavy losses. In 1842 he came to reside at Lamokin, the then residence of Richard Flower, and in 1845 removed to Columbia county, in this State, where he lived until 1869. Since then he has resided with his son William Wheeler, in Philadelphia, until the last two years, when he came to Chester and has lived with the son R. Henry Hubbell, at whose house he died.

Mr. Hubbell, although he never bet anything on his skill, shot many matches and always was victorious. About 1830 he shot against Peter Pengaskill, of Philadelphia, and the match was one of the sporting events of that period. It excited attention in sporting circles, and the late Mayor Swift, who backed Hubbell largely, it was said, won a thousand dollars. While in Georgia he shot against all comers. On one occasion a match was made between him and Lippett, the noted shot, in which $5000 were pending on the issue, and several times in matches for $1000.

Mr. Hubbell was generous and kind in his disposition, a good business man, and a warm friend. Although his physical strength was enormous he never played the part of the braggart, but was ever outspoken in the defence of those to whom he had given his friendship. He has outlived almost all those with whom he was acquainted, and in Chester, where forty years ago he knew everyone and was known by them, he is comparatively now unknown.

TO BAKE SHAD.—Bro. Thompson of the West Chester *Local* is evidently not a graduate in the art of cookery, and yet he professes to teach that which he does not know. Here is his method of baking a shad:

"Scale and clean the fish, wash and wipe it dry, now fill it with a stuffing made of boiled mashed potatoes, bread crumbs, chopped parsley, and seasoned with pepper and salt. Put a small piece of butter on top, lay it in a baking pan, and bake it in a hot oven. Serve very hot."

How all good housewives will laugh at this receipe for baking one of the beauties. "Stuff with boiled mashed potatoes, bread crumbs and chopped parsley." All this may do to tell people who do not know a shad from a 'possum, but to those further advanced—those who know how to cook a shad properly, it is simply ridiculous. Now this is the way respectable cooks

BAKE A SHAD.

First catch your fish, then scale it, remove the gills and draw out the inside; wipe with a coarse napkin; stuff with fine bread crumbs, seasoned with cayenne pepper and salt, a small bit of onion, chopped parsley and a generous lump of butter. Cook until done. Garnish the hot plate on which the shad is served, with parsley, carrot, and a hard boiled egg, and you have the king of fish properly prepared for a gentleman's table.

LEGAL.—S. Gratton David, who studied law in the office of J. B. Hinkson, Esq., and been admitted to practice in the county courts, has opened an office in the Penn Building, Market street, above Third, where he is ready to transact all legal business entrusted to him.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Dec. 3d, 1878, by Rev. Henry Brown, RICHARD WETHERILL to ELLA LARKIN, youngest daughter of John Larkin, Jr., all of this city.

At the parsonage of Madison M. E. Church, on the 28th ult., by Rev. W. C. Robinson, GEORGE L. HAYDEN to Mrs. HANNAH C. WOOD, both of this city.

In this city, on the 23d ult., by the same, GEORGE S. PYLE to Miss MARY ELLA SMITH, both of Claymont, Delaware.

In this city, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. G. Thomas, JOHN CROOKS to Miss SALLIE A., daughter of William Crowther, all of Chester.

In this city, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. T. Dobson, EDGAR L. KINDER to Miss MARY E. CUTLER, all of Chester.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY M. HOYT,
OF LUZERNE.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
CHARLES W. STONE,
OF VENANGO.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES P. STERRETT,
OF ALLEGHANY.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
AARON K. DUNKEL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WARD,
CHESTER.
ASSEMBLY—NORTHERN DISTRICT,
NATHAN GARRETT,
UPPER DARBY.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT,
Y. S. WALTER,
CHESTER.
SHERIFF,
JOHN J. ROWLAND,
MEDIA.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
V. G. ROBINSON,
MEDIA.
COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. P. YARNALL,
CONCORD.
COMMISSIONERS,
OWEN W. YARNALL,
MIDDLETOWN.
A. C. LUKENS,
CHESTER TOWNSHIP.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN H. KERLIN,
LOWER CHICHESTER.
AUDITORS,
JARED DARLINGTON,
MIDDLETOWN.
THOMAS COULTER,
NORTH CHESTER.

[For the Republican.]

LETTER FROM GLENOLDEN.

Death of John Sellers—Darby Monthly Meeting—John Brooks, the Undertaker—Darby Friends' Meeting House—Reflections.

The recent death of our esteemed friend, JOHN SELLERS, reminds me forcibly, how fast we are passing away, and the great changes that have taken place in Darby Monthly Meeting of Friends, not only in numbers, but in our living and form in society. JOHN SELLERS was the last male member of his generation belonging to Darby Meeting, except John Brooks, who is now in his 90th year. There are four women: Edith Horn, 89 years, Elizabeth Horn, 92, Anna Levis and Sidney Lloyd, ages not remembered, but both nearly 90. They have not attended meeting lately. JOHN SELLERS was a most remarkable man. Long after he was eighty years of age, he was very erect, quick in his movements, never carried a cane, and would step in and out of his carriage at the meeting house door as active as the youngest. A short time ago when the horses of the county were afflicted with epizootic, his horses were attacked by it, but the old gentleman was equal to the emergency, and showed his independence by walking from his home to the meeting house at Darby, a distance of four miles, to attend meeting, every week. The road is a hilly, and a rough walk for a man past eighty-four years. Before his death, while on his way to meeting with a young man, he observed: "John, if thee don't walk slower, I will have to drop behind." "Why?" said John; "I was thinking if thee can't walk faster I will have to leave thee." It called to my mind the question of Henry Ward Beecher, "When is a man an old man?"

Let us compare Darby as it was to Darby as it is. The above mentioned John Brooks was the Darby undertaker. Many years ago he was called "the hearse man," and in this connection permit me to give a short description of his hearse. When John commenced business, being short of money, he went to Judge Hugh Lloyd and bought an old Quaker chair—a two wheeled concern now entirely out of date—for which he gave four dollars. The hearse body was made by him, and not counting his time, it cost nearly five dollars. So he had his hearse for nine dollars, which he used for several years to bury the rich as well as the poor. He told me he worked almost day and night to get that hearse finished, but before it was completed, he was called on to bury a female belonging to one of the first families at Darby, but John said, that he felt proud that he owned a hearse and he took a cord along and tied the coffin in the hearse. In a short time he was called upon to bury a man that proved too heavy for the hearse and it broke down on the road. Two or three of the men got out of their carriages and procured a fence rail with which it was mended and the funeral proceeded to its destination.

John Brooks while in the undertaking business, buried two thousand two hundred persons. His price for burying was eight dollars, unless hinges to the coffin lid were wanted, and then an additional dollar was charged. The fact shows the simplicity of our fore-fathers. A hearse now costs about fourteen hundred dollars, and the expenses of the funeral about—anything you can get.

Darby Friends meeting house was built in 1804. The stone were obtained from the side of the road in Darby, opposite what is now Verlinden's factory, except a few dressed or faced stone, which came from Leiper's quarries. The first roof remained on sixty-five years. The first couple married in the house was Hugh M'Ilvain, lumber merchant of Philadelphia, and Hannah, daughter of John Hunt of Darby. Another couple passed meeting the same day.

The writer of this can remember when there were more than thirty men and the same number of women who had seen their three score years and ten, many of them being over eighty years of age, who were all regular attendants at Darby meeting.—He once remarked to Brooks, the undertaker, that there appeared to be a great many dying about Darby. The latter answered: "Well, where will you find so many old people as there are in Darby?—and they must die." What a quiet, peaceful place was Darby at that day, and what a race of people were they, following out the law, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." Many were the families made happy and comfortable, that never knew the giver, but there are few left that are troubled with that weakness at the present day.

I may, at another time, give you an account of a dream or vision happening to a woman member of this meeting in 1790. F. L.

Glenolden, 8th mo., 26, 1878.

THE HARVEY FAMILY RE-UNION.—A picnic of the Harvey family, which is among the oldest in Delaware county, was held in King's meadow, Chadd's Ford, on Thursday of last week.—Over one hundred persons were present, and these included the young and old of both sexes as well as invited guests. Each and all enjoyed themselves after their several desires, but all united in the universal recognition of the noon-day meal, which as provided by the good housewives present, was most excellent in quality and sufficiently liberal to satisfy the appetites of many more than those present. At 2, P. M. the assemblage was called to order by Dr. Ellwood Harvey of Chester. With that careful attention to data, for which he is noted, he read the family record, as far as completed by his brother Chalkley Harvey, stating that the day celebrated was the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Harvey, the first of the name and family that landed in America, in the year 1712. Two years later he married Judith Osborne, who came over in the same vessel and who departed this life on the first of 5th month, 1750; William Harvey, her husband, dying on June 20th, four years later. They left four sons and one daughter, from whose subsequent intermarriage the family descended. Dr. Harvey read copies of the records of the Arch Street, Philadelphia, Monthly Meeting, of July 26, 1812, stating that certificates had been received by them, one from the Monthly Meeting at Stafford, on behalf of John Carpenter, and another from the Monthly Meeting of Worcester, Great Britain, on behalf of William Harvey, saying: that as he had signified his intention of removing to Pennsylvania, they certified that he was "of a sober life and conversation, walked orderly among us, and was always so to the best of our knowledge." A similar certificate, from the same source, recorded the emigration of Peter Osborne, of Wolverhampton, and Judith, his wife. William Harvey purchased 300 acres of land lying in what was then called "The woods of Kennett," now Pennsbury township, for 75 pounds, a part of which is still in possession of the family and on which the old homestead yet stands. The record traced the course of the direct descendants of the pioneer of the family, locating them first in Virginia and North Carolina, and finally in Ohio and Indiana, where many of the family now reside. In conclusion the speaker referred to the Society of Friends, expressing the belief that despite the persecution and ridicule to which they had been subjected in the past, the whole world was now being converted to their tenets, as proof of which he cited their testimony against slavery, now generally approved, as also their peculiar style of plain dress, being at the present time regarded as the evidence of cultivated taste.

Chalkley Harvey then read a letter from S. T. H. Pearson, a cousin residing at Vineland, N. J., now eighty years of age, regretting her absence from the family gathering and transmitting incidents of the intermarriage of the family with the Puseys, the pioneer of which came over with William Penn in the first settlement, and from which she was an equal descendant, her brother Pusey Harvey being the oldest of her family. Reporting very favorably of the Harveys of Vineland, she stated that she was born on May 26th, 1798, and tendered good wishes to all assembled.

Hon. William Ward was present and, on being called upon, testified as to the stalwart virtues and manly independence of character of the family, all of them, so far as he knew, being worthy of the stock from whence they sprang. After further remarks a collation was prepared and appetizingly partaken of. The assembled company broke up at an earlier hour than intended, on account of the weather, but all present agreed in full expression as to the quiet and interesting day's enjoyment afforded them.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—We notice that the Republicans of Bucks county have nominated Norris P. Hannum for Commissioner. This is a good choice, and Mr. Hannum was a native of Delaware county, born in Darby, and has an extended circle of connections here—many of them among our most prominent and estimable citizens. He removed from the county a number of years ago, but his career since has been upright and honorable, showing that the good qualities of the family stock are reproduced in him. The news of his election by a large majority will be received with gratification by our people.

We can heartily endorse every word of our cotemporary of the Media *American* in the above notice. We knew Hannum when he was a boy, and have had an eye on him ever since. He is a sound Republican, has first-rate abilities, and will do credit to the party that elects him, and the county that places him in positon.

FROM CHESTER.

Holly Tree Hall—An English Tea Party.

[Special Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] 1878.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 8.—Chester's handsome place of public entertainment. Holly Tree Hall, was thronged, last evening, with a happy audience, consisting principally of the English operatives and their families, for whom the hall was especially designed and erected by Miss Laura Hard, the lady whose zeal and faith have done so much for the welfare of this large class of Chester's population. The occasion was the annual "Tea Party," given by this lady to her large Bible Classes and their friends, who, to the number of about three hundred, sat down at 6 o'clock to a bountiful supper of substantial viands, which were dispensed by a corps of neatly-costumed volunteers and evidently highly relished by the whole company, which included a number of Miss Hard's personal friends from Philadelphia and Chester.

After full justice had been done to the supper, the tables were cleared and sent to the rear, and the audience settled down to the literary and artistic repast that was to follow. This was opened by some admirable vocal music by Miss Crozer, after which the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Chester, introduced the Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Philadelphia, who made a very happy address to his audience as "fellow-Englishmen," enjoining upon them the English virtues of Pluck, Truth and Duty. The reverend gentleman concluded with an account of the Flower Show established at Westminster by the late Lady Augusta Stanley, and advising the adoption by the operatives of Chester of the same device for cultivating flowers in their homes, and so adding to the humanizing influences that already surround them.

Dr. Rudder was followed by Mr. Francis Wells, who congratulated the company on the beautiful Hall which had resulted from the "Hard" money campaign in Chester, and then amused the audience with a couple of chapters of Samantha Allen's experiences with clergymen and cats, which were heartily relished by his intelligent hearers. The speaking and readings were interspersed with some capital humorous songs by Professor Sweeney, of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, which were received with tumultuous applause and repeated demands for more. The Professor closed the very pleasant evening with a very pretty "Good Night" song, and the audience broke up at ten o'clock, thoroughly satisfied with the success of their lively and entertaining "Tea-Party."

Holly Tree Hall is one of Chester's greatest improvements and attractions. It is an edifice that would do credit in all its interior appointments to any city, and is the centre of a work among the large class of Chester operatives, who are principally English, of incalculable value to them and to their employers. The Hall has been built by the persevering efforts of Miss Hard, and is not yet entirely paid for. The wealthy mill-owners of Chester, who are really among the principal beneficiaries of the enterprise, ought to join together and make their operatives a handsome Christmas present by clearing off the debt from Holly Tree Hall.

P. S.

SCOTTISH SETTLERS AT CHESTER.—Among the earliest settlers at Upland, or Chester, there appears to have been several Scotch families. Sandilands, about whose nationality much has been written, was without doubt, a Scotchman, and a man of means very evidently before settling here. About 1641, and not so very long before, he came to Upland. One James Sandilands was Lord Abercrombie, of Abercrombie, in Scotland. Of course, it is not meant to be implied that the settler at Upland was the Lord of Abercrombie, but Sandilands is a good old Scotch name. The families of Shaw, Dick, Clayton, Lane and Williamson are also of Scotch descent.

NORRIS H. HANNUM, Republican, a former resident of Delaware county, was defeated at the late election in Bucks county, by Henry C. Hartzell, Democrat, by a majority of 93. In his defeat he has the respect of his opponents. A Democratic correspondent writes to the Doylestown *Democrat:* "I greatly regret the non-election of Norris H. Hannum, whom I have always had reason to esteem as an honorable and very capable business man, and a courteous politician."

On Sept. 2, 1790, a new Constitution for this State was adopted, by which Justices ceased to sit in the Courts. Previously on Sept. 26, 1789, an Act of Assembly was passed forming Delaware county out of a portion of Chester county. For a full account of the Bench and Bar of Delaware county, see *Martin's History of Chester.*

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—The *Local News* of West Chester has been diving into the records of the past, found in the Register's office of that village, and has exhumed the following relic of by-gone days. The party to the deed of manumission, as well as the witnesses to the document, were residents of Chester county before Delaware county was formed:

MANUMISSION.—*Joseph Shallcross, Jr., to his negro girl, Tabitha:*

Be it known unto all people that I, Joseph Shallcross, Jr., of the township of Darby, county of Chester, and State of Pennsylvania, have hired a certain negro wench named Tabitha, aged sixteen years, three months and three weeks, unto Gideon Gilpin, of Birmingham, in the county and State aforesaid, to serve the said Gideon Gilpin until she attains the age of twenty-one years, and being desirious that she should have and enjoy her freedom at the age aforesaid, do by these presents for me, my heirs, executors and administrators, release and manumit the said Tabitha and fully discharge her from all service and slavery due to me, them or any of them, when she attains the age of twenty-one years. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this tenth day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, JR.

Signed and sealed in presence of us, Samuel Ash and J. Pearson.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1878.

DIED—In Newtown, on the 8th inst., HENRY R. FRITZ, aged 73 years.

In Birmingham, on the 2d inst., GEORGE HEYBURN, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

In Media, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness, MARY H., wife of Watson P. Magill, of Solebury, Bucks county, in the 48th year of her age.

In Easttown township, Chester county, on the 8th inst., C. RUSH BARR, of this city, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., at his residence in Lower Chichester, STEPHEN MADGIN, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Lower Chichester, on Monday next, the 18th inst., at ten o'clock. Funeral at Chester Rural Cemetery.

At Sharon Hill, on the 13th inst., MARY BRINTON KNOWLES, widow of the late John C. Knowles, and daughter of the late Z. W. Flower. Funeral on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

OBITUARY.—C. RUSH BARR, Esq., formerly a resident of Chester, and a member of the Delaware county bar, died of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Easttown township, Chester county, last week. Some time since he removed to Colorado, intending to make that State his permanent residence, and during his stay there was in a measure slightly relieved from the disease. The death of his sister caused his return, when he was again attacked more severely than ever, and his death speedily followed. Mr. Barr was a young man of exemplary habits, and had many warm friends. His funeral took place on Monday last, and was largely attended, many of his legal brethren, and members of Chester and L. A. Scott Lodges, A. Y. M., being present. His remains were interred in the family burying ground at Marple.

A VISIT OF CHESTER IN 1827.

BY JOHN F. WATSON.

"A different face of things each age appears,
And all things alter in a course of years."

"As I drew near this Ancient place
My heart beat a' the way,
Ilk place I pass'd seem'd yet to speak,
Of some dear former day ——
I saw where Ilka one had sat,
I hung on many a chair ——;
But a' were gone and only left,
Remembrance of Lang Syne!"

"I visited the place again, Nov. 8, 1851, with the Historical Society, to there celebrate the 169th Anniversary of Penn's landing. There we planted six Pine trees at ESSEX HOUSE, to replace former old ones; the Holly tree was still there and Mr. (John M.) Broomall had built on the site of the Essex House.

THE VISIT TO CHESTER IN 1827.

"On Monday, the 23d of April, 1827, I made a visit to CHESTER, with a view to see and examine the venerable *Remains* of that once distinguished Town in the earlier Annals of Pennsylvania. In the agreeable Excursion I had my Esteemed friend John J. Smith, Jr., as my companion, one whose soul is alive to such enquiries. In our ride we noticed often the unusual indications of the very forward spring, such as has not before occurred since the year 1791. The wild flowers of the fields and woods were in bloom, which formerly appeared only in May. We were necessarily frequently pleased to notice the air of comfort and improvement indicated by various forms on the Roadside contrasted with the few still remaining *Log Houses;* Houses which Kalm in his travels, on the same road, 80 years ago, (1747,) said were the general structures of the Day. The numerous wild grapevines which he noticed were gone, as well as the Extended Woods. Red clover then unknown as to any practical benefit, now assisted with Plaster of Paris, everywhere enriched the Farmer and gratified our senses. The Wild Bees which then sheltered their Cells in the deeps of the Forest, now having lost that refuge by the Clearing of the Country, had become domesticated to the Beeboxes seen by the wayside in most of the Gardens. The Road was but comparatively little travelled, by Carriages scarcely ever, when but very few existed. The few Travellers who could be met were on foot, or if on Horseback, often having a female up behind, or if a female going to Market, having two great Paniers poised on either side of the Animal, she all clad in homely "Homespun," and the beast a real *pacer.*

"There Market maids in lively rows
With Walletts white were riding home,
And thundering Gigs with powdered beau
Through Grays green pastures shades to roam."
WILSON.

"A Chaise you could not see in a day's ride—But now we were met frequently by Gigs, Sulkies and Coaches shining in glittering plate! Thus "times are altered Sure!"

"We reached Chester at 9 o'clock. We could not make an entry without thinking of those primative Founders, all of whom have gone down to the Dust! Our busy imaginations could not forbear to frame conjectures and to weave in fancy's loom the images of things as we presumed they generally were in primeval State. For the inhabitants whom we now saw in the streets, in modern habiliments and some of modish mein, we instinctively substituted the homespun Yeomanry of other appearance, manners and feelings. We peopled the streets and Houses with Swedes and Quakers, with such men and their wives and children as Sandilands, David Lloyd, Robert Wade, Jasper Yeates, Caleb Pusey, the Parkers, Richard Townsend and others—and instead of Ancient and decayed Houses, as several of them are at present, we contemplated all them as lately built or building.—Instead of a dreary old Court House, old Prison, Church, &c., we saw them in the finish and brightness of a new thing—as a necessary labour accomplished, and on which the Townsman had contributed his toil or money and then rested in complacency from his works.

"But to come more immediately to Facts as I now found them, I shall endeavour to suppress the mention of my moral feelings in the case and to record some *Data* for future contemplation and Remembrance.

"We put up at the Inn of Mrs. Engle, a good house, possessing a good Landlady. We procured Mr. Zedekiah Flowers to be our *Cicerone,* and he afterwards, joined by his father Richard F., kindly answered our questions and led us round to all the places we requested.

"Our first wish was to see the House of Joseph Parker, the Colonial Register, &c., the father of my much esteemed friend Mrs. Logan's mother, There her mother and grandfather had lived and died. The grave-stones of some of the family I saw in Friends' Graveyard.

"The House is of respectable dimensions and appearance, built of brick. Its front to the river is unobstructed, save by stately Buttonwoods and a garden. The River for a long while has been encroaching upon the Land, so that the river now is 200 feet probably nearer to the *Front* street, on which Parker's House stands than when originally built. One whole street of the original ground Plot has been thus cut off. The extension of the Piers are now likely to prevent it in future. The heavy and long reach of the NO EASTERS from the River it's said cause this loss.

In the House I found a school kept. All was neat. We went over the whole house. It had much old-fashioned wooden wainscotting. In the chambers up stairs the Panels were curiously painted in a congerie of colors not unlike Mahogany. The House (windows) originally had small glass panes of diamond shape set in lead; some still remained in the casements on the stairway. Large closets were on each side of the Chimnies, large enough for small beds, which were lighted by windows in the outer walls. On the side of the House stood a one-story brick office, which had long contained the Records of the County. All the Court Records of Antient date (which might prove curious if examined) I was told, were latterly removed to West Chester.

"James Sanderland, often written Sanderlin, was a wealthy Swedish Proprietor of all Chester, extending back into the country a considerable distance on the Chester side of the creek, from him descended all land titles. Robert Wade of the Essex House, was an equally extended Proprietor of land appears to have been an eminent Episcopalian and probably the chief founder of the old Episcopal Church thereof, St. Paul's, as I find his memory peculiarly distinguished by a large and conspicuous mural monument in that Church, covering a space of about six and a half by three and a half feet. The stone appears to be a Fine Specimen of Sand Stone of the Crum Creek Quarry and Chis'led in *Relief* and ornament equal to any of the best in the present day. It is in itself a real curiosity and I here attempt some sketch of it.

* * * All the Emblems and Devices on the annexed figured monument are in very full Relief and being so well Sculptured at so early a period as 1692."

"Not one of the name of Sanderland remains!—The only one of his decendants that I could find now alive in the place, was a man of another name and he so destitute as to be a Pensioned Old Soldier of the Revolution. Having had a stroke of Palsey, he had little or no memory of the family or the past.

"Jasper Yeates built at an early period, what is now called the Granary and sometimes the Bake House, it having been formerly largely used for both. In the cellar part was the Bake House and above much grain was stored there, all of which came in quantities from the fruitful fields of Lancaster County, a commerce disused for several years. The building fronts upon the creek and also upon the first street along the creek.

"Near to the preceding building was an ancient building which was shown to me as the First Court House, now a dwelling house and Cooper Shop, and owned by John Hart, near to it is part of the stone wall of the first Prison, now converted into a dwelling house. The 2d or present Court House and Prison were built in 1724.

"I next visited the ancient House originally the dwelling of the celebrated David Lloyd, so many years a leading member of the Assembly, and so often conspicuouse as an opposer to the Proprietory's interests. It is now an altered building surmounted with a Cupulo, and it is the property and once the residence of Commodore Porter. I give here a sketch of David Lloyd's House as it stood in his Day. It fronts upon the River and is appropriatly enough called 'Green Bank Mansion.' It was erected there in 1721, and it is so marked, built of stone and whitened.

"Pestilent and refractory as David Lloyd proved in his Publick life; he was nevertheless a steady friend, a kind neighbor and a good husband. In the above house he and his excellent wife lived to a good old age. Their bodies now lie in Friends' grounds near there and are designated with *Head Stones* (a thing uncommon among Friends) on which are cut the following inscriptions, to wit:

"Here lyeth ye body of DAVID LLOYD, who departed this life ye 16 day of the 2nd mo., A. Domini 1731, aged 75 years."

"The inscription of his wife who survived him *thirty* years runs thus, to wit:

"Here lyeth the body of GRACE LLOYD, who departed this life the 12thday 5 mo. A. Domini 1760, aged about 80 years."

"In the same ground I observed Grave stones of some of the Parker family and others.

"While visiting the burial place of St Paul's Episcopal Church I there noticed a few monuments somewhat peculiar. For instance, a very ancient soap stone (Head stone) was thus inscribed:

"In memory of FRANCIS BROOKS, (1)
Who died Aug. 19, 1704.

'In Barbarian bondage and Order tyranny
For ten years together I served in Slavery,
After this, Mercy brought me to my Country fair,
At last I drowned was in River Delaware.'

"The stumps of some very great Walnut Trees remain near that Grave, affording once there a very grateful and conspicuous shade.

"In the same Ground I noticed a large flat marble commemorative of the first A. M. of Pennsylvania, to wit:—

"Here lieth PAUL JACKSON, A. M.
He was the first who rec'd a Degree in the College
of Philad'a. A Man of virtue, worth
and knowledge.
Died 1767, aged 38.

"After dinner we went in Company with Mr. Richard Flower, the present Proprietor, up Chester Creek above two (2) miles, near the head of tide water, to the Mill seat, originally the same, the first located in Chester county—being erected by Richard Townsend as mentioned in Proud's History. The original Mill is all gone save the log platform of the Dam imbedded in the water and crossing the Creek precisely at the place, where once crossed the original GREAT ROAD to Philadelphia, remains of which was still visible at the fording place. The present Grist and Saw Mill of Mr. Flowers is now erected lower down the Creek and the Race is formed anew along side of the former one on higher ground. We brought away some of the Wooden remains of the first Mill and having seen the *Iron Vane* which once surmounted the Mill, we procured the promise of Mr. Flowers that he would present it himself to the 'Penn Association,' as a relic. It is well formed of Iron. The original Vane now surmounts the Library Rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at No. 820 Spruce street, Philadelphia, gilded, altered and modernized. The present Grist Mill of Richard Flowers is the third in succession. The ruins of the second adjoin it.

"Near these mills and close to the race stands the original dwelling house attached to the premises, in which it is understood Richard Townsend once dwelt, then Caleb Pusey, where he was often visited by his Partners referred to in the above Vane, to wit: William Penn and Samuel Carpenter. It is a very lowly stone building, of the rudest finish inside, not smoothly plastered to this day.

"With my mind musing on the small company of primative Great Men, who occasionally met in the preceeding small hovel, I sat out for a place called WATERVILLE (i. e. Ridley Creek Mills) the property of the Sharpless family. The place is a busy scene although in a secluded situation, having several Manufacturies and Mills in operation. Here I saw as proposed the jutting Rock on the side of a Hill, under the shelter of which the first settler John Sharpless erected his temporary Hut directly after his landing in 1682. In commemoration of the Event the Rock was engraved as I now saw it, thus I. S. 1682. It was pleasing to find that this property had never gone out of his family and name, and that near this Rock was the substantial stone dwelling marked by lofty White Pines (as ornaments) in which the Patriarch himself had resided. This family have multiplied so much as to have lately incited one of the descendants to write and print their family history in a book and buy the edition among themselves!

"On my return back to Chester I took further occasion to make myself better acquainted with the localities of the *Essex House*, once the hospitable mansion of Robert Wade, at which the Founder in 1681-2, landed. (2)

"Wade owned all the land adjoining the Creek on the side opposite to Chester, extending back some distance up the Creek. Some of his posterity remain about the neighborhood, but none that I know of in any renown.

"The Essex House stood about 700 feet from Chester Creek, near the margin of the Delaware on a level field, elevated about fifteen feet above tide water. 200 feet from the House towards the Creek fast land terminated and thence 500 feet to the Creek was then an inundated marsh, but long since embanked and made a good meadow. On the margin of the River stood several lofty white Pines, three of which remained until lately (two are still standing). Thence leading down the Delaware was a long Row of loft Walnut trees. A few still remain and I counted the large stumps of 12 cut down and gone. A very aged Holly Tree, large for such a tree, stood near the cellar ruins, and from this with pious care I stole a relic.

"A vane was erected on the Essex House, which I much desired to possess. Was said on Enquiry to have been sold 13 years ago at Abner Barton's Vendue, who sold out as a Blacksmith. Messrs. Flowers are to seek it out and buy it for me.

"The whole (referring to the Essex House and its surroundings) should be drawn in something like the following proportions.

"Essex House had its South gable end fronting to the River Delaware, and its front upon Essex street. Its back Piazza ranged in a line with Chester Creek, which last separated the Essex House from the Town of Chester.

"Much pleased with our visit we returned homeward in the afternoon, taking in on our way a visit to Bartram's Celebrated Botanic Garden on the Schuylkill river, below Gray's Ferry, &c."

[Next week we propose to give Mrs. Deborah Logan's remarks on the above account of Mr. Watson.]—*Ed. Rep.*

Of course the draft of the Monument cannot be re-produced in this article. A very fine engraved representation of it, forms the Frontespiece to 'The Record of Upland Court,' printed in 1860, by 'The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.' The Stone of the Sandilands Monument is the Crum Creek *Sythe Stone* I believe, the Quarry was in the rear of Lewis Trimble's old House, now torn down, just opposite the Toll gate on the Old Post Road, South of Leiperville, and the old quarry hole can still be seen on the lawn of the Denny Mansion.

It never seems to have struck Mr. Watson, that if James Sandilands died in 1692, he could not have been the Founder of St. Paul's in 1704. It was his only son James. Sandelands is not a Swedish name, but a well known Scotch one. James Sandilands, in 1641, was Lord Abercrombie of Abercrombie—and his namesake who settled at Chester must have been a man of some means. James Saunderlaine..(another spelling) married the daughter of Joran Kyn or Keen of Upland and at a Court held at Chester on..the 3d day in the 2d week of the 2d month 1687, Joran Kyn, "made over a deed for a parcell of Land lying and being in Chester with all the appertenances and lotts, dated the 18th day of the 11th month, 1686, to James Saunderlaine and his Heirs forever."

Mr. Gregory B. Keen, in his sketch of the descendants of Joran Kyn, his ancestor calls him "the Founder of Upland," and says (Penna. Magazine, No. 7, pp. 327 and 328,) "that before Kyn purchased the land at Upland, it had been occupied by the farm servants of the Swedish Company and cultivated as a Tobacco plantation as early as 1644."

Mr. Watson's sketch contains pen and ink pic- of the Logan House, the Granary or Bake House, the old Lloyd Mansion, later Commodore Porter's residence, and Townsend's House. The first Quaker Meeting House, which Mr. Watson calls in his drawing the "Assembly Hall," and an imaginary view of the Essex House, with the old Holly Tree and old Pine Trees and the river with the "Welcome" at anchor and Penn landing from a boat, and a drawing of the vane formerly on the old mill at Upland, erected by Richard Townsend, and lately occupied by Richard Flower, makes it more interesting to the beholder.

1.—Francis Brooks was a negro.

(2)—Evan Oliver, a passenger in the Welcome, says "Arrived at Upland in pensilvania in America ye 28th of ye 8 month 82." For a Historian, Mr. Watson makes many blunders in this sketch of a visit to Chester. He seems to have had a vivid imagination also.

[redacted] November. 22. 1878. [redacted]

DEATH OF JOSEPH NEIDE.—The Pottstown *Ledger* records the sudden death of JOSEPH NEIDE, formerly of this county, but for years past a resident of Pottstown, Montgomery county, who died at place, on Sunday last, of hemorrage of the lungs. Mr. Neide was born on the 12th of September, 1806, near Chester, where he resided many years. He was at one time owner of extensive properties in and near this city, the Crozer Theological Seminary and Col. Hyatt's Military Academy being located on land formerly owned by him. He studied law with Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in 1831, but did not continue in the profession, preferring to give his attention to immediate business interests. He was married to Ann Hunter McClintock, of Chester county, who died after a brief wedded life. By this marriage he had one child, which died very young. Mr. Neide spent about eighteen months of the years 1835 and 1836 in an extended tour in Europe. He afterwards married Rebecca Shaffer, of South Coventry, Chester connty, and his wife and eight children, four sons and four daughters, survive him.

GOOD SPORT.—Thomas Appleby, of this city, who made his annual gunning excursion to Maryland, has returned to his home, after spending five days with dog, and gun laden with game. During his stay he bagged 144 partridges and 40 woodcock. All the game was in excellent condition.

REMINISCENCES OF CHESTER.

BY MRS. DEBORAH LOGAN.

"In accordance with the desire of my kind friend, J. F. Watson, I subjoin a few remarks on his foregoing account of his visit to Chester in 1827, which my intimate knowledge of the localities of the place and its former Inhabitants will enable me to do with some precision, and which if it will afford him any gratification it is a pleasure to me to be able to do.

D. L.

"*Stenton, 1st 5th mo.*, 1827.

"JAMES SANDERLAND the original Proprietor of the land where Chester now stands had (1) no sons, the eldest of his 4 daughters, Catharine married Jasper Yeates, who built the venerable Mansion now my property. I believe the initials of their names and the date of the year is on one of the gables of the House. It was built about 1704. I do not think the Chambers have ever been repainted. It formerly had large Buttresses built up against the Gables for strength, and small ones to guard the brick walls on each side of the Mansion House.

"In the cold winter of 1740-1, a wild Bear made its way up the Alley into the back yard one night, where it was discovered by an old Domestic that had risen for the purpose of smoking his pipe. He heard the dog growl and looking out by the light of the moon saw the animal which he took for a '*big black calf*' and drove it out into the street, when it turned and looked upon him. The next day it was killed in the wood about half a mile from town.

"James Sanderland built himself a large brick House near the Creek and road leading from Philadelphia, which as the mortar was made of oyster shell lime soon fell into decay and became uninhabitable. It was called the 'Double House' by the way of distinction. My mother well remembered it.

"The House which DAVID LLOYD inhabited previous to his building in 1721, was destroyed by Fire. It happened on a *first* day when he was at Meeting, from whence the congregation accompanied him, most of the furniture &c., was saved. His new house was in a good style of building, roomy and convenient, I have been in it and thought it very pleasant, it had inside shutters to the wiudows, finished with panel work and window seats, nice tile to the chimneys and very convenient outhouses and good garden &c.

"David Lloyd and his amiable wife had but one child, a Son, whom they lost by a distressing accident when he was about 10 years of age. He was called Thomas after Governor Lloyd (tho' not related) and he lies buried with the Lloyd and Norris family in Philadelphia. [See correspondence of James Logan respecting David Lloyd.]

"Of Dr. PAUL JACKSON, much more ought to be known to the Public than has been hitherto been communicated to it. He was a man of great learning and many attainments. I have been told, one of the best Classical Scholars of his time, the intimate friend of Charles Thompson, as well as connected by marriage, their wives being the daughters of James Mather of Chester. Dr. Jackson had been in the Provincial Service, in the Medical Department, attached to Braddock's army. He was much lamented at the time of his death, and left a very promising Son and a beautiful daughter, who both died at an early age with consumption.

"His widow intermarried with his brother, Doctor, DAVID JACKSON, (a species of marriage extremely abhorrent to the feelings of our Ancestors) by which she lost both respect and friends. Doctor Samuel Jackson of Philadelphia is a descendant of this marriage. (2)

"I fain would say something of the happy state of Society in Chester as represented by my honored Mother in describing the days of her youth. Her own father was a valuable Man, public spirited and useful. He had emigrated when young from Yorkshire in Great Britain, most of the Inhabitants were descendants from the first settlers or English themselves, with the broad dialect of the north of England on their tongues. I often remember accompanying my Mother in her visits to those kind and simple hearted people, and their affectionate reception of their Beloved friend, and now before my mind's eye I see the Cottage of old ALICE CUMMINGS, whose husband had been the Shoemaker of the settlement, with its white floor and well kept furniture and her little garden and neat yard with draw-well and mossy bucket at the Door. The aged inmate blind, but recognizing my Mother by her voice and giving the welcome to true affection. Little distinction of rank was known in the Society, but all were honest and kind and all entitled to and received the friendly attentions and kindness of their neighbors in cases of sickness or distress. Scandal and detraction (those destroyers of comfort in most village societies) appear to have had but little influence among these simple-hearted and good people whose condition might be fairly reckoned, at least, a 'Silver age.'

"Another of the Inhabitants of Chester whom I well remember, was the widow ANN DAVIS, she nearly completed her century with her faculties unimpaired, and was acquainted with numbers of the first settlers themselves. Doctor Wistar in passing through the borough wished to see this old woman, remarkable for having at times thro' her long life freely used *Lananum* as a medicine without suffering it at any time to obtain the mastery over her. She had a family of old daughters living with her, good tempered and industrious and skilful in sickness. They kept the only *Apothecary* Shop in Chester. (3)

"The GRAHAM family most deservedly claim a place among the Reminiscences of the place where they resided: They came from England (London) towards the early part of the last century, misfortunes having obliged them to seek an asylum in this country, but they were people of good education and most reputably connected. The father of the family being, I believe, the brother of George Graham, F. R. S., (4) and maker of those accurate and beautiful Mathematical and Philosophical instruments so deservedly admired for their utility and precision by the scientific world.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, which I think was his name, died soon after his arrival, but his widow Ellinor Wyatt Graham, settled quietly at Chester and brought up her *three* children, two sons and a daughter, in the best manner in her power. She was a woman of uncommon good sense and spirit, and possessed the polished manners of genteel life; and she exemplified in a good degree the advantages of stability which a family acquires by being fixed in its place of residence and not moving about like wandering Arabs, at every gust of passing fancy or whim of fancied advantage. She lived to a good old age and descended to the grave amidst the kind attentions of her family and friends. My beloved Mother owned many of her acquirements to this worthy Lady, whom she loved with a filial affection and whose daughter was her most intimate friend, a friendship which continued thro' life. One of the sons of this lady was a Farmer, and a man of such integrity and worth that I have heard him characterized as an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile. Her daughter who after the death of her mother married JOHN SMITH, a wealthy and substantial farmer of the society of ffriends and upon his decease returned to Chester, and lived with her above mentioned brother in the same House that their Mother had inhabited, was a woman of excellent character and great usefulness deservedly loved and respected by all the inhabitants of her native place.

HENRY HALE GRAHAM, was likewise a son of the respectable old Lady above mentioned. He was brought up under the care of my grandfather PARKER in his office, to which he was successor, and a most active, able and useful officer he approved himself. He was a man of great integrity and of a sound understanding, exceedingly Respected and lamented at the time of his death, which took place at an age, when according to the course of nature, many additional years of usefulness might have been expected. He left a large family of daughters, but only one son WILLIAM GRAHAM, who inherited his father's good sense and many virtues, and was not only an ornament to the place where he resided but to human nature, this tribute to his worth from the Pen of sincere ffriendship would be fully corroberate by his fellow citizens who had the satisfaction of his acquaintance. He died in 1821, and lies interred with his family in Friends burying ground, where a stone marks the place of his grave.

"ELISHA PRICE, who had also been brought up by my grandfather, was a valuable and useful citizen, and was I believe chosen a Representative at different times for the county, both in Congress and Convention. His wife was descended from JAMES BARTON, a Minister in the Society of Friends, and an early settler, a gentleman and a person of excellent character. My much respected and highly gifted friend ROBERT WALSH, Esqr, is also descended, by his Mother, from the same person.

"Elisha Price, was nephew to the celebrated magistrate ELISHA GATCHELL, who in his own habitation and person, sustained the worst brunt of the 'Border War' when it was waged with partizan like fury between the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

"In 1798, Chester was visited with the yellow fever in its most appalling form. It had been sometime in Philadelphia from whence many had fled with the cruel infliction in their veins. Amongst others, it was said, a sick woman who in her dying moments exacted a promise from some of her ffriends that her body should be brought (taken) back again to the city and buried in consecrated ground, and that in the performance of this bad vow, the infection was first caught in the borrough, where it spread with frightful rapidity and depopulated whole families and streets. My beloved Mother and her household removed to Stenton, where she remained for upwards of three months, and had to lament the death of many of her most valued ffriends and neighbors, amongst whom were Zedekiah Graham and his sister Dorothy Smith, Dorothea Pennell, Raper Hoskins and many others. Chester long felt this sore visitation. * * * * * *

"The chair in which William Penn sat when he presided over the Councils of the Province, as mentioned in Z. Flower's letter, I should prize far beyond the celebrated chair in Westminster Abby as brought from Scone. * * *

"I find that I have forgotten to state what I know of the House appertaining to the old long wharf at Chester. It was built by Francis Richardson, a relation, (a nephew or perhaps great nephew) of Grace Lloyd, and who inherited a handsome fortune, I believe, from her, his wife was one of the daughters of George Fitzwalter (Fitzwater) from whom many respectable families of Philadelphia are descended in the female line. Francis Richardson was fully possessed of the opinion that by the erection of this wharf and stores he should be able to carry on trade to great advantage, but instead of realizing his expectations, he sank his fortune beyond his power to retrieve it. His family were living in the large House he had built at the time of his death, which happened before the Revolutionary War. One of his sons became an officer in the Guards in Great Britain. [Craydon's Memoirs of Philadelphia describes this Col. F. Richardson, as an elegant and imposing gentleman.]

"It was remarked of Francis Richardson, that when any of his best ffriends, who saw the futility of his schemes and would endeavour to persuade him from putting them into execution or spoke to him on the subject, he would become very much enraged against them, and said that they were the enemies of his prosperity, and wanted to deter him from reaping the certain advantages within his reach.

D. L."

Mrs. Logan says the Bees are not natives of this country, but were introduced by the Europeans, and that the Indians called them "the white man's fly.

1.—James Sandelands, the elder, had two sons, and five daughters. His sons names were James and Jonas, this latter married Mary, daughter of Israel Taylor, and grand-daughter of Christopher Taylor, who is mentioned as Presiding Justice of the Courts of Chester county in 1684. Jonas left quite a number of children. For further information see "Sketch of the descendants of Joran Kyn, the Founder of Upland," by George B. Keen, one of his descendants in the Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. 2, Nos. 3 and 4, and Martin's History of Chester, page 12. There are many of the name of Sandelands in Scotland, but the head of the house about 1641, was James Sandelands, Lord Abercrombie of Abercrombie.

2.—Dr. Samuel Jackson died in 1873, in Philadelphia, at an extremely old age. I knew him well. He was a son of Dr. David Jackson, by his second wife Susan Kemper. Mrs. Logan was mistaken.

3.—An interesting sketch of this old lady, Mrs. Ann Davis, will be found in Martin's History of Chester, page 251.

4.—There was an account of George Graham "The Quaker clock maker of London," published in the Delaware County Paper, about two years ago, when Henry Graham Ashmead, Esq., Edited that paper.

[For the Republican.]

DARBY, FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Fifty years ago Darby contained not over fifty houses; the village and neighborhood being settled principally by those the world calls Quakers. A stranger entering that orderly locality would be impressed with the stillness that prevailed, even during the day, in the village. There were no evidences of bustle or activity and the inhabitants who met the new comer in the streets would greet him with a quiet smile and pass on. The experiment of a newspaper was tried, but owing to circumstances, it was finally transferred to the more busy and enterprising town of Chester. In Darby the transaction of business was accomplished in a sedate and careful way. The storekeeper would bar his door on Thursdays, and with wife and family silently walk to meeting, the more stylish riding thence in a chaise. By the way, I have often thought that wonderfully made chaise, noted for its powers of endurance, which we read of, must have been constructed in Darby, for I never saw one of those vehicles worn

out; they only outlived their time. Let us observe some of those strange, silent people. Take Judge Lloyd for instance, as a fair specimen of the Darby Friend of that day. How erect he walked with his hat set jauntily on one side, queue nicely plaited and powdered; breeches fastened with silver buckles at the knee; shoes adorned by the same; coat with pockets large enough to carry all the candy and cakes required to supply the little boys and girls he met; a pipe with stem a foot long in hand, in which he smoked the best "kites foot" or Turkish tobacco. He was a picture of perfect peace and contentment. He was a great sportsman—very fond of gunning and fishing—and when ninety years of age went with my father and brother to shoot rail on Martin's bar, as he said he wanted to try if his eyesight had failed him. Father lashed an arm-chair fast in the boat, and there the Judge sat and loaded and fired, bringing down his bird on the wing, with the best of them. He died in his ninety-third year, of palsy; almost his last words being to his daughter: "Well Hannah, I believe the old machine is worn out at last!"

It may be interesting for the sportsmen of the present to know that in those days their manner of gunning was somewhat different than now. The Judge would never shoot his game sitting. He called it murder, and remarked: "Show every thing a chance for its life: If you are not man enough to shoot it on the wing, let it go."

Let us now enter the Meeting House. Did you ever see so many old men and women; so many broad shouldered, strongly built young men? How healthy and happy they look! "Ever die about Darby?" Oh, yes! when they get so old they become careless about living; they let go and drop off. What a happy place for little children is this Quaker Meeting. They hear nothing said of hell or punishment. All the sermons are of Heaven and its joys, to follow from doing right. They never mention the devil—passing him by with silent contempt. Here I have heard some excellent short sermons, one of which comes to mind now: "Look not to man. Does it not occur to you that God is your teacher and eternity the term of your tuition?" That is plain enough; attend to your own business, as I have always found the Quaker do.

But "Meeting's out." See again the love and friendship of these Darby Friends.—What a time talking and shaking of hands. No! they are not all related, but every one, of any age, about Darby, is called "Uncle," "Aunt," or "Cousin." How often have I sat on the fence on the hill, looked at the quiet village, and thought of what a Friend once told me when, childlike, I was fretting about the weather that prevented me from going to play, "Tut, tut, boy! don't complain of the weather. Thee is as near Heaven when thee is in Darby as thee can get anywhere on this earth." Well, well, Friend Garrigues, thee may have been right then, but I don't know about its being such a good place now for a boy, heavenward bound.

But come with me and see how these Darby Quakers lived. Their houses, you will notice, are all built square and strong; you can see many of them yet through the country, with the old stone "horse block" in front. Entering one of their dining or sitting rooms you get an idea of all for they are wonderfully alike. There is the desk and bookcase, and notice that tall prim looking clock standing in the corner, that always seemed to me to be saying: "Thee and thou! thee and thou!" jerking the words out as if it had some interior cramp or cholic. And when it strikes the hour it does it in as solemn a manner as if it was breaking up meeting. There too is that dear old closet never empty of pies and cakes for us children. How I liked to go visiting with my mother among the uncles and aunts and to get a peep in that closet. Talk about first-class city dining rooms, what are they in comparison to what that was to us boys and girls. And the old children, too, knew where to find it.—Often have I seen Dr. T** drive to my father's door, come in, walk to that closet with a smile and without a word save, "Well, Fanny," cut a liberal slice and drive off, pie in one hand and lines in the other. There were others, also, who used the same freedom and if the supply of pie was not ample enough the servant was called to bring another. This was the custom and it is worth mentioning as it exhibits what Friends would call the love and unity that existed between them. It was ever, "help yourself, you are as welcome as flowers in May." It ever seemed to me, in that time, that Darby was different from the rest of the earth. There was no style or effort at display—all that was done or built was plain and substantial.—Money was secondary, comfort the main object in view, and they always seemed to have plenty of time to accomplish what was desired. Often when looking at them I recall what an Irishman said to me in reply to a question I asked when a boy: "Mooney," said I, "which do you think is the best religion?" He turned his comical countenance on me and replied: "The church people may get to Heaven a little bit the quickest, but the Quaker will get there a great deal the easiest. Stick to them, my boy."

It was remarkable in what awe Darby Friends were held by others, as well as the respect shown them, and yet I seldom knew them to censure for failings or in anyway to interfere with those not of their profession. Once only can I recall an instance. About three miles from the village, on the Island road, was a level much used then for running quarter races. One day Uncle John and Aunt Rachel came riding along in their chaise. He was at the head of Darby Meeting, and Aunt Rachel a preacher of some note. Bringing his old mare "Tib" to a halt, they sat a few moments in silence, looking around, and then the good lady began to preach. Silently the crowd gathered around them, the gamblers leaving their tables and joining the throng, one folding his arms on the wheel with bowed head, another standing with one foot on the step, with elbow on knee, resting his chin on his hand. And there was witnessed the preaching of a Quaker sermon on the race course in the midst of the gaming tables and to an audience of those who used them. She upbraided them not, nor censured them for their vices, spoke neither of hell nor the Devil; possibly thinking that they were better acquainted with that personage than herself. She talked of the joys of righteousness in the most impressive, pathetic and loving strain. When she closed one of them took her hand, saying: "Farewell Friend, thee has given us a very good sermon; now, if thee will sit still a few moments, we will show thee a very good race." Meeting was out, however, all walked silently away and Uncle John drove on.—Well, it was seemingly "casting pearls before swine," but I doubt if those present ever forgot that sermon on the race course.

Even the taverns of Darby were noted for their quietness. They were not keep by Quakers, however, but as the Southern stages

x Edward Garrigues.

x x doctor Samuel Thomas.

x x John and Rachel Hunt. see 2nd column

This Article was written by Frank Lloyd, who learn the the Milling business with Thomas Steel, Miller at Darby.

ran through the village and a number of market men frequented the place, it was thought that four public houses were required for accommodation. One was kept by Uncle John Brawn* I suppose he could talk, but I have no recollection of his expressing himself in aught but a smile or a nod. I was told he had "gone to his rest," yet what the good, kind old soul wanted with more rest than he got in Darby, I cannot imagine. Another was kept by Aunt Hannah Warner, but I never saw her employed in anything but knitting. Her house was called a market tavern, but as the marketmen carried their baskets of dinner as well as their own horse-feed, it is hard to say where her profits came from. A third place of entertainment was presided over by a couple of single ladies of unknown age, and it used to be said: "May the Lord help the man that wandered in there, if he could'nt give his family pedigree from Noah down, together with his own age, where he came from and whence he was going, and whether he was married or single." The upper house was the most fashionable one, said to be patronized by Quakers, but I never saw or heard of one spending a cent there, except my friend William Pusey, who always made the landlord a present of five or ten dollars about Christmas, what for I could not tell, unless for the pleasure of standing on the porch and twirling the hitching chains, fastened to the posts. It is not to be supposed that Darby was a gloomy place to live in. None enjoyed a quiet joke more than its inhabitants. Going to school one day I saw two old Friends meet. One said: "Here thee comes, Polly, waddling along. Thee aint the spry girl I once knew." "Why," she answered, "I can beat thee running yet; come let's have a race for fifty yards." But the old man caved in amid the laughter of the boys, and the old lady walked on triumphant.

In Darby that wonderful "Last Will and Testament of Teddy O'Rourke" was written. Teddy was a "Stuffed Paddy," found early one morning suspended from the eaves of a grocery store, with the said document in his hand, but as he willed nothing to his heirs but what they already possessed, there was no need of their coming forward to claim the bequest. xx

Near Darby lived that oddity, "Uncle Natty," that the village boys used to worry and confuse, by watching where he set a hen, and then substituting duck, turkey or guinea eggs for those removed, until the old man became convinced that he had acquired the art of hatching all kinds of poultry from the one species of egg. Then we invited him to deliver a lecture on Henology, which he did. What a happy night was that for Uncle Natty. The price of tickets was only five cents, but many took five or ten of them, for the money was to help keep him and his wife during the winter.

I am told that there has been great improvements in Darby since the period I referred to, and I can easily understand it.—As I sat, a short time since, on the top of the hill, near where once stood the flour mill, where I served years of apprenticeship, I could but recall the past. Fine dwellings have been erected, and the noise of factories, the whistle of locomotives, and the hurrying to and fro of men and women operatives, who purchase their daily bread by their labor, reached me. I regretted the peace and happiness of the once quiet village, and the words of my friend, Wm. Pusey, came to my mind:

"It takes a poor soil to produce a good Quaker, for they would not thrive on rich land." This may be considered as a compliment, since all that is good in our nature is developed in the struggle for existence. With prosperity, vanity and pride sets in, and you cannot blend either with the staid and sober doctrines of George Fox, any more than you mix oil and water. Frank Lloyd. F. L.

A recent number of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* contained the following scrap:

"Shere Ali, of Afghanistan, is said to be used to seeing an American; during the latter reign of his father, Dost Mahomed, the Afghan regular army was under the command of an American officer, General Harlow."

This is rather a singular error for a Philadelphia newspaper to make, as Gen. Josiah Harlan was a resident of that city and died there recently, and when only a few years ago his tall military figure, dark complexion and fierce look, with his braided, foreign looking military coat, attracted general attention as he took his daily stroll on Chestnut street, where he was often seen as an escort to the late Mrs. Rush. He was, no doubt, a relative of the Delaware county family of Harlan's, and perhaps born in the county. He was in a shipping house in boyhood and went to the East Indies as a supercargo, and remained there about twenty-five years, leading a life of curious adventure. He was Colonel of the 108 Pa. Volunteers, (11 Pa. Cavalry,) during the late civil war in this country. Dr. George C. Harlan was Surgeon of the 11th Cavalry, but whether he was a relative of the General is not known; and to cap the climax of absurdity the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the following day after the issue of the article in the *Bulletin*, says General Harlan, an American, is in command of Shere Ali's army.—Perhaps it meant to say that his ghost is in command.

HISTORICAL.—The Chester *Daily Times*, in complimentary terms refers to the facility of the editor of the *Republican* for "writing many an interesting article, relative to Chester, if he only would." Brother Spencer is unintentionally at fault, in so far as what he asks for is not in demand. The present desire of the "old families" here can certainly not be toward the labors of their progenitors, else that carefully prepared and reliable "History of Chester," by John Hill Martin, Esq.—a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and one whose labors in the field of Chester history has been more for love than profit—which embodies the records of their progress, as published in the *Republican* in 1875, and afterwards carefully corrected in book form by the author, received not more than a dozen subscriptions within our city. Dr. George Smith's "History of Delaware County"—acknowledged by foreign and native journals to be one of the best local histories ever written—was not appreciated here to the extent of remunerating the author. Just now there is really no interest evinced in the doings of the early settlers by those who follow them. Hence the effort toward a new enlightenment in that quarter would not be appreciated, and is not likely to occur within the time of Brother Spencer, or his descendants. The records of our progress are extant, and in some future generation will be exhumed, when it will be profitable for any one to engage in this laborious occupation.

* Warner, kept the Sign of the Ship opposite the Burton-wood Hotel.

F. Pilkam Pusey. Wm P— in last Clause.

xx Natty Chandler who lived on the Providence road three miles from Darby & kept a Cake Shop. He was the Pest of the Neighborhood, a very inoffensive man, his sign read "Poster, Cider, Beer and Cakes, by gosh" with his hens, I can't no mistakes.

REV. G. W. RIDGLEY.—The Denton *Union*, published in Caroline county, Md., refers to Rev. Mr. Ridgley, an Episcopal clergyman who filled the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in this city, from 1842 to 1848. Mr. Ridgley, although born in Kentucky, saw the blighting influence of slavery not only in the community in which he resided, but wherever it existed and arrayed himself at an early day against it. Years ago, when slavery was rampant, he wrote for this paper a long and argumentative article, setting forth the evils of the institution, which was republished in the Baltimore *American*, and created considerable feeling among the owners of slaves in Maryland, and elsewhere in the South. This communication was followed by others from his pen of a similar character. Mr. Ridgley has ever been a true man and a devout Christian, and his many friends here will rejoice with us that he is yet so well able to fill his mission on earth. Following is the article from the *Union*, which suggested the above thoughts:

"The venerable G. W. Ridgley, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and at one time a law partner of that distinguished statesman Henry Clay, filled the pulpit at the M. E. Church, in Denton, on Sunday week. His patriarchal appearance, his dignity of manhood, his fervency and the power with which he enforced the truth, tended to inspire his congregation with gravity and reverence for the preacher as well as for the cause of christianity of which he is so able an advocate."

December 6. 1878.

ADMITTED.—David Garrett, Ward R. Bliss and Oliver B. Dickinson have been admitted to practice in the several Courts of this county. They are all hard students, and exemplary gentlemen who will make their mark in the profession they have chosen. They have our best wishes for success.

GEN. JOSIAH HARLAN.—A correspondent, referring to the article relative to this officer, published in the last number of the *Republican*, says:—

"Gen. Josiah Harlan was born in Delaware county, and was a first cousin of the late well-known Dr. Ellis C. Harlan, of Springfield, who married Ann Crosby, daughter of John Sketchley Morton and Susannah Crosby, his wife, late of Morton. Gen. Harlan was, I belive, a brother of the celebrated Dr. Richard Harlan, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia, and who issued many controversial pamphlets."

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

A late number of the Philadelphia *Ledger* contained the following description of this admirable institution of learning, located in this county:

"About ten miles from the city, on the West Chester Railroad, is the Friends' College of Swarthmore, a fine building, which, with its grounds, farm, machine shop and engine house, laboratory, museum, library, furniture and appointments generally, represents the solid value of some four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. On the property is the old house where Benjamin West was born, the Quaker artist, who went out from Delaware county to become the President of the Royal Academy of London.

This is now the residence of one of the professors, and with other houses, those of the President and other officers, is among the features of the college campus. From the commanding high grounds there is a broad stretch of view eastward to and across the Delaware river, and behind the college are well-wooded heights, and a stream, on which the boat club can practice with as great a range for their oars as the students of Cambridge, England, have upon the Cam. The college building is four stories in height, with mansard roof, and rises in the centre to five stories. It has fire-proof doors that shut off its wings from the centre to insure safety against fire, and is substantially furnished throughout with its staircases and fittings of hard wood. Its assembly room is a large, well-lighted hall: its dining-room, of the same size, is furnished with small tables, at which the boys and girls sit together, as at a family table, in groups of ten or twelve.—There is just as much freedom of conversation and ease during the meal as in any family where well-bred young men and young women sit down together, and what keeps up the homelike impression, is that the carving is done at each table by one of the young gentlemen. The tap of the matron's bell gives the signal for the momentary pause of silence with which it is usual in the Friend's household to begin a meal, after which there is the unrestrained hum of conversation.

This feature, it may be remarked, is the keynote of Swarthmore, in its highly successful experiment of co-educating the sexes. The family element is borne in mind throughout, the restrictions are few as are possibly consistent with good order and discipline among two hundred and forty students, and the presence of the girls is regarded as the most effective police force. There is no hazing, and but few pranks. The college parlor is shared by both girls and boys; which accounts for the excellent preservation of its furniture, and the college evening amusements are social in character. It is easier to enforce the rules against tobacco, card-playing and late hours in the city, when the evening is not the invitation to horse-play and dissipation, which is the student's alternative for study in residence colleges elsewhere under the separate system. The tendency toward an opposite extreme of too much attractiveness in the social opportunities, as leading away from hard study, and which induced a Cornell student to put up over his study room the pithy motto, "Co-education is the thief of time," does not appear to have much weight in the Swarthmore experience. The hours of study are as regular as the recitations, and are under supervision always. Co-education, which begins at sixteen or eighteen, bringing together girls and boys who have been separately educated until then, may, and is open to some criticism; but the students of Swarthmore, for the most part, come up to it through its preparatory schools, where the girls and boys are taught together throughout. They are, therefore, accustomed to being together from an early age, and share the same crabbed lessons, school triumphs and defeats; the same interest in plans and sports that brothers and sisters used to share in country and city schools fifty and sixty years ago. At the same time, the students' interest in base ball, cricket, &c., appears to be as keen, and the foot-ball and other contests as lively, as at any of the matches to which the University of Pennsylvania or the Germantown boys invite the presence of Philadelphia girls.

The college curriculum at Swarthmore is arranged in three departments—the Classical the Scientific, and what is called the modern Classical, which devotes itself more especially to English and the more modern tongues, philological study and literature. It is aimed to study English, it may be here remarked, with the same thoroughness and critical examination as is given in the classical department to the ancient tongues. Its grade in the classics is shown in comparison with Harvard, where Swarthmore graduates have

been admitted to the Junior class and not required to pursue the study of Latin further in order to graduate. The study of Greek is optional at Swarthmore. The mathematical requirements for entering the Freshman class are said to be quite equal to the average of the best colleges in the country. The Scientific course has a chemical department and a department in Engineering. The former is intended in its four years' course to prepare students to fill positions as teachers and analytical chemists and to provide such a knowledge of chemistry as applied to the arts, to enable its graduates to enter into the practice of technical chemistry. There is a well furnished laboratory, with all the appliances for carrying on the work. The Engineering department has its workshop, where a four horse-power engine, and wherein the students learn the use of tools, its drawing room for mechanical drawing and draughting, and the necessary field instruments for the course of surveying. This department is under the charge of Professor Arthur Beardsley, from the Troy Polytechnic school. The Professor of Mathematics, Miss Cunningham, has a distinguished reputation among Philadelphia mathematicians and our University instructors. The Professor of History, Miss Maria Sanford is well known throughout the State as active in the organization of Teachers' Institutes, those admirable associations which county superintendents and the district school teachers of the State are beginning to put life into and to carry on with much interest.—The President, Professor Magill, brings the mature experience of the Providence High School and the Boston Latin School (previous charges) to his word at Swarthmore, familiarized, also, by residence abroad, with the approved methods of Continental and English study.

THE NEW NORMAL SCHOOL METHOD.

To its present curriculum the college now adds a fourth department, which embraces all the rest, and is of perhaps more importance than any—that of a normal class for teaching. In other words, the art and practice of teaching is made an elective study of the four years' college course. Room is made for it on every day of every term of the college course, and the pupil-teacher carries out the study of teaching in connection with every other study that is taken. The methods of State and city normal schools are well known; they involve much hard work in the higher grades of common school study, and instruction in the theory of teaching and what are called school Economics; of actual practice, the pupil gets very little, forty-five minutes a day in the last term (twenty-one weeks) of the last year in the State normal schools; and in the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia, the time is deferred for practical teaching until the latter part of the last term. Swarthmore puts its Normal School pupils to work at teaching from the hour they enter the Freshman class. Six hours a week is given to the study of practical teaching, which is carried out in this wise: The preparatory department of four classes (the primary students) is rightly considered the important foundation of all good college work. To it, therefore, the whole theory of sound beginnings is applied, and best talent in the college is given to its development. The professors themselves teach or superintend the instruction in every class. Here, then, is the model school in which the Normal department is to work, and in which it is to work continuously. Seniors in this department are to give as much time and care to the younger classes as in their earlier or 'prentice years. It must be borne in mind throughout that the early lessons are the most important of any, and the higher the normal student advances in the college course, the more competent he is expected to become in handling the primary class. That is to be the test of proficiency, and upon the measure of work for four years in this one ground the college diploma to teachers will be granted.

It is highly interesting to see the immediate workings of the method. Two pupil teachers, young ladies, in this instance, sit in class-room A, B, C, or D, while a lesson in arithmetic, or history, or grammar is going on. They sit together that they may mutually compare notes and suggestions, and the class knows why they are there. They observe the professor and see *how* he teaches, they note the drift of every question, see how the class responds to it, what it is meant to bring, and if the response falls short in any particular scholar, what is the particular defect in the scholar, which the professor's next leading question is aimed at. They see also the moral power which controls and governs a class; what it is keeps it interested and up to its work, what is the stimulus applied by anecdote, humorous suggestion, or whatever is needed when it lags behind.—They are critics—in other words, in a double sense, they see the lesson from both standpoints, of teacher and class. With the question their observation is on the teacher, with its answer their attention is on the class, and the amount of practical knowledge obtained by this method of observation includes also the measurement of each scholar's mental and moral standard, as showen in behavior at the blackboard and in his seat.—Four hours in each week this lesson of observation continues, after which each pupil is given, for one hour of each week, the sole charge of the class, and teaches it in the presence of the companion pupil, while the professor may or may not be in the room. His presence or absence depends, of course, upon the power of control and readiness which the pupil teacher shows when left to herself.—Six hours a week for every school week of four years, it will be seen, is the time given to this method, and the time the pupil-teacher notes the practice of her companion pupil is perhaps quite as valuable as the four hours spent in observing the professor's work or the one hour of her own. It must also be remembered that the critical faculty thus brought into early action in the methods of teaching is carried into every class into which the student goes—as student. Necessarily, while not on actual duty as a pupil teacher, in all the other studies of the college year, the attention is directed to the manner in which every professor teaches the class of older students, and thus the practice of teaching is constantly under review.

HOW THIS METHOD RELIEVES PARENTS.

Another advance which Swarthmore proposes is in the methods of study and preparation for lessons, which, in day schools apart from a routine study hour, is done at home and at the expense of parents. Many a parent would gladly compromise to give the teacher all his pay for teaching a child a lesson, and would be perfectly willing to "hear it" at home; as the recitation seems a far less share of the work than the laborious aid in preparation. The pupil teachers at Swarthmore are to be taught to teach the next day's lesson, as well as to hear the recitations of the present and a part of every day is to be given to "getting ready" the work for the next. Most schools have their study hour, but in the new normal method that hour is to be under the care of a pupil teacher, who will give all

necessary explanations and assistance, and the stimulus which the child now must get at home, under the present management of our day schools. It can never be said that teachers *do* teach until they prepare the lessons with the class, as well as hear the recitations.

It will thus be seen that the normal diploma of Swarthmore or its certificate of proficiency will mean the result of much work. Its grace will be understood when it is stated that the freshman class at this college ranks as high as the requirements for graduation at any normal school, and the three years' additional work may be estimated by the published catalogue. The price of tuition, board, &c., and the use of all text books, is included in the college charges of $350 a year. Hard times do not appear to tell on this college, as the class this year, 239, is a growth on the last year's number, 211. In addition to the choice which the regular students possess of taking the study of teaching in the normal department, the managers, with a wise liberality, open this course to teachers from *without* and to persons of limited means who desire to fit themselves for teaching. Twenty such candidates will be received on payment for board and tuition of $150 per annum, or $15 per month. These pupils will take, in addition to the normal teachings, instructions in such special departments as they are fitted to enter, or which they may, with previous fitness, desire to pursue. To such students, who are not graduates of Swarthmore (the latter alone being entitled to receive the normal diploma,) certificates of proficiency will be granted; based upon their actual work and results, in the practice of teaching, and which shall state also the student's standing in such classes and studies as have been taken in the partial course. It will be seen that the whole object kept in mind by this new departure in normal teaching is *thoroughness*, which is a quality that the Society of Friends, in its excellent schools of this city and elsewhere, is already noted for, and which it is now proposed to carry out in teaching teachers thoroughly how to teach.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1878.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pearson, R. JAMES BROADBELT and Miss SADIE E. LEEDOM, of this county.

In Media, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. Carlile, JOHN L. SIMCOX to Miss A. LIZZIE WORRELL, both of Upper Providence.

At Tunis, North Africa, on the 24th of October, at the Consulate of the United States, CLEMENT AUBERT to EMMA, daughter of Gwynne Harris Heap, Esq., Secretary of Legation and Consul General of the United States at Constantinople.

DIED—In Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., GEORGIANNA, daughter of John and Sarah B. Siter, aged 17 years.

At his late residence, near Wayne station, on the 7th inst., LEWIS LEWIS, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 6th inst., NANCY, wife of Hugh Hart, in the 86th year of her age.

In Darby, at the residence of his son-in-law, John B. Bartram, JOHN BROOKS, aged 79 years.

In Concord, on the 3d inst., AARON BEALE, in the 95th year of his age.

In this city, on the 8th inst., LYDIA COATES, in the 73d year of her age.

In this city, on the 7th inst., MATTIE A., daughter of Thomas and Sallie Brooks, aged 7 years and 11 months.

In this city, on the 7th inst., BENJAMIN S. BATES, aged 67 years.

Hon. Edward Darlington.

In the last issue of the DEMOCRAT we published a list of a number of the oldest Congressmen now living in the United States, and among others Hon. Edward Darlington, of Media, Delaware county, and stated that he served six years in congress. Several citizens of Chester denied the fact, as stated by us, so far as the number of years Mr. Darlington served as a National Representative was concerned. Therefore, in order to prove the correctness of our statement, we will give the following brief and authenticated sketch of our venerable and highly esteemed friend:

Edward Darlington was born in Chester county within a mile and a half of West Chester, November 17, 1795. His parents Jesse and Amy Darlington, removed to Delaware county when he was an infant. Edward received a good education; in 1818 he commenced reading law with Samuel Edwards and in about three years was admitted to practice in the courts. The Attorney General of the state appointed Mr. Darlington Deputy Attorney General for Delaware county for two terms. After the Legislature enacted the law making the office of District Attorney elective, he was elected for one term.

In 1830 he was nominated for Congress by the Anti-Masonic party and was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Gen. John Evans, of Chester county, by eight votes, in consequence of John Edwards, of Delaware county, running on an independent ticket. In 1832 Mr. Darlington was again nominated and elected by the Anti-Masons and Republicans. The congressional district was then composed of Delaware, Chester and Lancaster counties, with three members. The Anti-Mason vote was light in Delaware, but in Chester and Lancaster, especially the latter, it was very heavy.

The Whig party organized in 1833, and in 1834 Mr. Darlington was again nominated and elected by the Whigs by a large majority. In 1836 he was re-nominated and elected with but little opposition. He was therefore first elected in 1832, and took his seat in March 1833, and retired in March 1839. During his three terms, of six years, there were seven sessions. President Van Buren in 1837 called a special session for the purpose of considering the financial matters of the country, which were much confused at that time.

During Mr. Darlington's first and second terms his colleagues in Congress were Potts of Chester and Hiester of Lancaster, during his third term Potts of Chester and Davis of Lancaster.

George G. Leiper was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1828 and served two years, prior to which Samuel Edwards served eight years. Dr. Anderson was elected in 1818 and served two years.

Mr. Darlington, though he has almost reached four score years, enjoys good health and possesses a mind prolific with valuable knowledge, and retains his characteristics—honor and dignity.

At Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 29, 1878, SAMUEL EDWARDS BOOTH, in the fortieth year of his age, son of General Caleb H. and Henrietta Booth, formerly of this county.

Few men were more greatly beloved than the deceased. The Dubuque papers contain long and sympathetically written notices of his death, one of which closes thus:

"Ed.," as he was familiarly called, was one of the most popular young men in the city. He was known and respected by every one, his genial heart and open hand making him a favorite with all with whom he became acquainted. He was generous to a fault, and courteous to all. May his noble soul find eternal rest and peace.

"He was a dutiful son, and affectionate and devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father and a true friend. He leaves behind him a loving and grief stricken wife, a doting father and mother, and a community of mourning friends, who feel his loss as a public and social calamity. May the God of love who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb enable them to bear with fortitude this deep affliction which He in His inscrutible providence has seen fit to inflict."

Dec. 13. 1878.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN BROOKS, at Darby, on Friday afternoon last, was very largely attended by relatives and friends of the deceased from Philadelphia, Wilmington, and from several of the neighboring counties in this State. The remains were taken to Darby Friends' Meeting-house, where the casket was opened, and a last opportunity to view the body was presented. After silent communing, appropriate and affecting addresses were delivered by Sarah Hoopes of West Chester, Annie Clothier, Caleb Clothier and Samuel Ash of Philadelphia, and William E. Smedley of Upper Darby. Among those present to witness the ceremonies incident to the close of a long, well-spent and peaceful life, were the venerable Nathan Baker, Robert Plumstead of Upper Darby, and other friends of the deceased for many years. The occasion was one of great solemnity, and the proceedings consequent upon the interment were of deep interest to all in attendance.

Dec, 20. 1878.

SINGULAR.—While gathering shells on the beach at Currituck Sound, N. C., near the locality where the Steamer Metropolis was wrecked on her passage to Brazil, Charles J. Longbotham of this city picked up a surgeon's lance. A day or two ago he showed it to Dr. Green of Marcus Hook, who was a passenger on that fated vessel, and he, from some peculiar marks on it, recognized it as one belonging to him, which he had lost on the night of the wreck.

MASONIC ELECTION.—An election for officers of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, F. and A. M., took place on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., and resulted as follows:—

W. M.—Henry Abbott, Jr.
S. W.—James Hargan.
J. W.—George W. Beatty.
Secretary.—Hiram Hathaway.
Treasurer.—Charles D. Pennell.
Trustees.—Samuel H. Stevenson, William Taylor, Samuel A. Dyer.
Rep. to Grand Lodge.—Stephen C. Hall.

A History of the Chandler Family.

To the Editor of the Republican:—The material for this work having been mostly collected some years ago, it is now proposed to publish it at an early day. Any persons having records of births, deaths, marriages, &c., or interesting old documents relating to the family, will confer a favor by communicating with the writer without delay.

The Chandlers came from Wiltshire, England, in 1687, and are said to have occupied a cave near the banks of Chester creek, for a short time after their arrival. Subsequently they owned various tracts of land in Chichester and Bethel townships, and the writer is very desirous of finding the old deeds for the same in order to locate the land more certainly, and to know exactly how long the family remained there. If any of the readers of this article are in possession of deeds to or from any of the Chandler's, prior to 1750, they will, by informing the writer, perform a highly appreciated act of kindness. These writings are the more desired in order to clear up some contradictory statements of later date.

Dr. Joseph Parrish of Philadelphia, who died several years ago, was a descendant of this family, and from his notes the following interesting statements are taken:

"My mother's great uncle, Thomas Chandler, was a member of the Provincial Legislature of Pennsylvania, for about twenty years. He was a fine portly old Friend, with a very white head of hair. For several years he was not returned by his constituents in consequence of having voted to raise the wages of Assemblymen from 4 s. 6 d. to 5 shillings per day. On his visits to this city he rode upon his faithful horse Wagg. Now Wagg was an honorable horse in those days, and it was the custom of his master on his way up to pay for a return mess of oats for his faithful horse, at Chester. After providing a night's lodging and a good breakfast in the city, Wagg was dispatched homeward—called on his way at the tavern in Chester, obtained his oats, and proceeded at leisure to Brandywine. It was the practice of the old gentleman to affix to his mane, the following request from Wagg:

Pray, good stranger, let me pass,
And do not me detain:
I'm going to my master's home,
Who lives on Brandywine.

It is worthy of remark that Wagg, who lived to a good old age, was specially provided for by the will of his master.

After the decease of uncle Thomas, his widow invited the sisters of my mother to spend some time with her. Here they amused themselves by raising silk worms and cultivating silk. While engaged in this occupation two of the worms settled on the old lady's cap. She was so pleased with this mark of their attention that she would on no account have them disturbed, and they remained on it till the completion of their work. They were so successful in this enterprise that they sent to England a sufficient quantity of material to form about sixty yards of silk, which was woven and dyed in England and returned to this country, where it made six gowns for the family."

The writer has in his possession the following document:

"Thomas Chandler, a member of Assembly for the County of Chester, for the years 1724-'5, attended the service thereof forty-five days, at five shillings ₰ Day, amounting to Eleven pounds, five shillings.

Dated the fourteenth day of Aug., Anno Dm., 1725. £11, 5s. By order of ye House,
WILLIAM BILES, *Speaker.*"

At that time each county paid its own members upon orders signed by the Speaker, and a number of these orders are to be found among our county archives. Thomas Chandler's residence is said to have been in that part of Chester county which is bounded by Brandywine creek and the circular line of Delaware, where he died about 1761. The descendants of the Chandler family number many thousands and are scattered throughout nearly all the States of the Union.

West Chester, Pa. GILBERT COPE.

SKATING.—A large number of persons embraced the opportunity of enjoying themselves on Eyre's park on Saturday evening, also on Sunday last. All who were the fortunate possessor of a pair of skates, were on hand and done their best to get out of it all the fun there was in it. Large numbers were present and enjoyed the sport greatly.

OFFICIALS.—The following is a list of the officers in Delaware county for the present year: 1879.

Congress—William Ward.
State Senator—Thomas V. Cooper.
Assembly—Nathan Garrett, Y. S. Walter.
President Judge—Thomas J. Clayton.
District Attorney—V. G. Robinson.
Sheriff—John J. Rowland.
Prothonotary—Isaac Johnson.
Register—Thomas Lees.
Recorder—Charles P. Walter.
Treasurer—William P. Yarnall.
Commissioners—Owen Yarnall, Edward H. Engle, Abram C. Lukens.
Clerk to Commis.—William Yarnall.
Mercantile Appraiser—Edw. H. Engle, Jr.
Directors of the Poor—Chalkley Harvey, Jesse Hibberd, John H. Kerlin.
Auditors—Jared Darlington, Thomas Coulter, Joseph Pratt.
Superintendent of Schools—Alfred Stewart.
Lazaretto Physician—Dr. William Robinson.
Quarantine Master—Dr. Mathues.
Prison Keeper—William Campbell.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Edward Lilley.

THE CHESTER COUNTY CENTENNARIAN.—Ann Scarlet, the West Chester centennarian, the celebration of whose one hundredth birth-day, our correspondent "G.," gave an account in this paper last week, was a native of Berks county, having been born at Gibraltar, near Reading. Her great-great-grandfather, Humphrey Scarlet, was a settler in Chichester township, Delaware county, having married Ann Weaver, widow of Anthony Weaver, and daughter of Joseph and Jane Richards of Aston. John Scarlet in the next generation married Elinor Martin, in 1715, and resided in Chester township until about 1740, when he removed to Robeson township, Berks county. Benjamin Scarlet, born 1st month, 19, 1746, was married 5th mo., 31st, 1770, to Rebecca Newlin, daughter of Nathaniel and Esther Newlin, of Concord, Delaware county.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting and election of officers of Franklin Fire Company took place at the engine house last evening, at which the following persons were chosen to conduct the company's affairs for 1879:

President—John B. Allen.
Vice President—Samuel Phillips.
Secretary—George G. Jones.
Financial Secretary—Wm. Newill.
Treasurer—George L. Horning.
Solicitor—George G. Jones.
Trustee—Wm. Harkins.
Chief Engineer—Chesterfield Bliss.
Assistant Engineers—Thomas Brooks, John B. Allen.
Investigating Committee—James Bradshaw, Joseph Henderson, Frank Peters.
Directors—Wm. Newill, Valentine Ingram, Rufus Barr, Joseph DeSilver, Chesterfield Bliss, Joseph Bardsley, Thomas Lane.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.—At a regular meeting of camp fire of Post Wilde, held last evening, the following officers were installed by J. R. C. Ward, of Post No. 1:

Commander—Wm. Band.
S. V.—Samuel Martin.
J. V.—Wm. Rainier.
Adj.—T. J. Bell.
Q. M.—Hiram Williams.
Serg.—Dr. S. Starr.
Officer of Day.—S. Montgomery.
Officer of Guard—Wm. Dickson.
Serg. Maj.—James Cliff.
Quarter Master Sergeant—John Fryer.

AN OLD ROAD.—Way back in 1730 the old road, which runs through Radnor township, this county, was laid out from the Schuylkill through Chester county to Lancaster. Edward Smout was one of the surveyors and it was his practice, in laying out roads, to keep near the sources of the water courses, thus securing the economy in bridging, but by so doing he struck some high hills which were unpleasant to the traveler. In the good old times, however, they all followed Surveyor Smout's example in going over the hills instead of grading them down or hunting the level places. The "King's Road" gave way to the turnpike and this in turn has been superseded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which avoided hills entirely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1879.

Mr. Walter:—In the last *Republican* I noticed the death of one of Ridley's most respected citizens, the venerable Joseph Ward. How good the community must be that has many such men as he, and how proud they must be of them. I have not seen him for a few years, but I can never forget his grand, manly form, loved by all who knew him, because he was just, honest and upright. Can more be truly said of any man? How seldom you see a whole family blest with each others society. His all lived within the sound of his voice.

If an exemplary industrious life—much of it spent in kindly acts and giving good advice, often extending a helping hand to those weaker than himself (for he was strong)—be not an index to the heart and an evidence of his worth, what are we to be judged by? Pardon the above from one who has known him twenty-five years, and to whom he has been as a father. Respectfully,

T. R. SENIOR.

MARRIED—At the Church of the Epiphany, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Newton, assisted by the Rev. G. Bird, G. GEORGE BROWNING, of Camden, to Miss AMY FLORENCE, daughter of J. B. Okie, Esq., of Linwood.

In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., by Rev. S. W. Kurtz, GEORGE H. BATTIN, of Chester, to Miss RUTH A. QUINN, of Leiperville.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Thomas McCauley, BENJAMIN C. YOUNG, of Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, to Miss HATTIE WILSON, of Chester.

At Clifton, on the 24th ult., by Rev. T. Magee, JOSEPH STORY to Miss JENNIE PERMER, both of Upper Providence.

In this city, on the 21st ult., by Rev. T. M. Eastwood, of Wilmington, REUBEN P. BEERBROWER, of Chester Springs, to Miss MARY M. SHELTON, of Chester city.

DIED—In Nether Providence, on the 8th inst., ABRAM TURNER, in the 87th year of his age.

In this city, on the 13th inst., ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, wife of George Elliott, aged 68 years.

In this city, on the 9th inst., DAVID FIRTH, aged 42 years, 11 months, 22 days.

In this city, on the 13th inst., J. S. CUNNINGHAM, aged 35 years.

In this city, on the 27th ult., MARY MARSHALL, aged 61 years.

On the 5th ult., BERNARD PYLE, aged 75 years.

In Darby, on the 8th inst., SALLIE EMMA, only daughter of B. W. and Annie Bonsall, aged 2 years, 6 months and 2 weeks.

Near Wallingford, on the 8th inst., GEORGE W. RIGBY, in the 74th year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., at the Union Home for Old Ladies, SARAH MILLER, aged 68 years.

At Morton Station, on the 16th inst., WILLIAM BISHOP, Sr.

On December 21, 1878, by Rev. J. F. Crouch, 310 Kerlin street, Chester, Mr. Alfred G. Reed, of Wilmington, and Miss Louisa E. Scott, of Linwood. Wilmington papers please copy.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. A. Howard, JAMES N. FOSTER and Miss MARY E. MALONEY, all of Delaware county.

In Philadelphia, on October 25th, 1878, by Rev. A. V. Group, pastor of Eastburn Presbyterian Church, WILLIAM G. POWELL to Miss KATE WETMORE, both of Delaware county.

In Media, by Friends' ceremony, on the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, HENRY C. HOWARD to Miss LIZZIE BROOMALL, all of Media.

In Upland, on the 24th ult., by Rev. J. M. PENDLETON, ALBERT S. CHADWICK and Miss EMMA E. BOOTH.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Chester township, by Friends' ceremony, on the 19th ult., ELIAS H. WEST to S. JENNIE MADDOCK, both of Chester towhship.

DIED.—On January 16, Margaret Blythe, in the 84th year of her age.

THE OLD MIDDLETOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This ancient edifice, the oldest Presbyterian Church in Delaware county, erected in 1766, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Saturday, February 1, 1879. The published accounts says the fire was caused by the bursting of the heater. My informant says that this old Meeting House, like all those of ancient days, was built without any chimney or having any arrangements for heating it during the time of holding religious services, that even in Philadelphia he used to take a foot-stove to church for his mother to use during service, the sexton filling it with charcoal, kept ready on Sunday for that purpose. He also says that the pipe from the heater was led up through the ceiling and roof of the church, passing through a terra-cotta pipe, which became so heated as to set the building on fire. Be this as it may, the loss is a serious one to the congregation, yet we hope soon to see a new building erected on the site of the old, with all the modern improvements for the comfort of those visiting the church and for the safety of the building.

The Parish of Middletown and Brandywine was originally established by the Presbytery of New Castle on April 1, 1729, and the first church erected on the site of the one now just destroyed, is supposed to have been erected during the summer of 1729. The early Records of the Church are supposed to have been destroyed or lost at the time the dwelling of the then minister was burned in 1802. The Rev. Thomas Greer was the pastor at that time, he was installed Dec. 16, 1801, and resigned the charge on Sept. 20, 1802.

The graveyard contains the earliest record of the church, the tombstone of James Cooper, states that he died March 4, 1731. The original graveyard contained about three acres of land, but in the year 1845, the church was thoroughly repaired and altered at the cost of Mr. William T. Crook and others, and an addition made to the graveyard, which now contains about six acres.

The old building was beautifully situated and a better site for a house could not well be chosen in the county. The historical renown of the old Church and its antiquity render its loss, distressing to those interested in things of old. The congregation, it is said, owned a copy of Watt's Hymns presented to the Church by the author, it is hoped that this valued relic was rescued from the flames.

Before the alterations were made in the building in 1845, the interior of the Church was much more interesting to the antiquarian than now. since it has been modernized. It is to be regretted that in repairing old buildings, it appears necessary to the builders or repairers to destroy all vestiges of the age of the erections, which is not at all necessary. Previous to 1845, the ceiling of the Church was arched, making the height inside, imposing. This effect was destroyed entirely by putting in a flat ceiling. The pulpit instead of standing at the south end, was on the east side of the Church, and directly opposite on the west side was the large entrance door, afterwards altered into a window. About fifteen feet was added to the length of the Church in making the alterations. The old pulpit, towered up about ten feet above the heads of the congregation, when they were seated, as was the fashion in all old Churches, fifty or sixty years ago, over the pulpit there was generally, a large sounding board, suspended from the ceiling and looking like a huge, old fashioned, candle extinguisher. The backs of the seats were so high, before the alterations, that it said the children, seated, could not see the preacher, but as he was so high up that is hardly correct.

It is related that people came to Church here, in former times, on foot who lived 5 and 10 miles distant and others on horseback, from a distance of 15 to 20 miles. Carriages or vehicles were not used in those days for such a purpose, people walked, rode on horseback, or when near the water, used a row-boat or sail-boat.

Two services were held on Sunday, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and the people brought their dinners with them, and staid to both services. This latter custom has, however, only lately been done away with in thickly settled portions of this country. It was very natural for people to do so. They had all gone to country schools, to which every child in those days took his or her dinner, unless they usually lived very near by, for the short dinner hours, from 12 o'clock to 2 P. M., the country children considered the happiest of their lives. The writer looks back with regretful emotions to the happy school days passed at the old school house in Ridley Park.

It is to be hoped that some one, who has free access to the Records and tombstones will write a full description of this old edifice and its rise and progress and give us copies of all inscriptions on the old tombstones and descriptions of all old religious customs and observances connected with the church and its congregation. J. H. M.

OLD MIDDLETOWN CHURCH.—This structure was burned on Saturday evening last. Fire was kindled in the stoves for next day, and set on fire the roof where the pipe came through into a terra cotta chimney piece. A part of the walls are over 100 years old, and yet the building has never had a chimney. The insurance policy had run out about four years ago. How matters could run on so negligently, can only be explained on the grounds that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." The fire-king has swept around that hill quite successfully in this century. The parsonage of the church was burned during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Grier, 1801-'9; Matthew Ark's house adjoining, has been burned once; the house north of the church was burned last fall. The barn of Owen W. and Thomas Yarnall adjacent, was burned; the house to the north of their property has been burned, and now the old church itself follows, to rise from her ruins we trust, like all the rest. The organ, pulpit and sofa, with some cushions were saved. It places a heavier load on the backs of these people who had over $700 subscribed toward a parsonage, which they were about to build at the cost of $1000. It is a strange coincidence that the old Middletown Church, where Samuel Riddle has been interested, should be burned on Saturday night, and the church with which his brother, James, was identified—the Mt. Salem M. E. Church, near Wilmington—should be burned down on the next Sabbath morning. Concerning this church, it may also be said, that the primal Presbyterian organization in this county, built their first place of worship in Middletown township, it is believed on or near the site of the edifice, so recently destroyed, which itself gave evidence of great age. Smith, in his History of Delaware County, says: "Thomas Dutton, now (in 1860,) in his ninety-fourth year, informed me that the present meeting house was built in the time of his grandfather, and that he, although a Quaker, subscribed money towards its building, as he was willing that the Presbyterians should have a suitable place to hold their meetings in." The records of the church have been lost or destroyed and the only memorial left exists in a venerable book now in the possession of Rev. James W. Dale, of Media, formerly pastor. This is a copy of Baxter's Directory, and was sent from London to Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts in 1735, to be given to "the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, usually assembling for worship at Middletown meeting house." For nearly one hundred and fifty years, this was the only Presbyterian Church in Delaware county. Many of the members residing at a distance of from eight to ten miles from their place of worship. One of the tombstones in the grave yard bears the record of the burial of "Bernhard Vanleer, M. D., physisian in Physick—who departed this life January 26th, 1790, aged 104 years;" and "His wife Christiana—died March 29th, 1815, aged 88 years and 7 months. The trustees of the church met at the house of Thomas Pancoast, on Wednesday afternoon last, to take into consideration the rebuilding and also the solicitation of subscriptions. It is thought that $1500 will place the church in a better condition that it ever was.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Benjamin Jefferson, JOHN GARNETT, of Middletown, Delaware county, to Miss ALLIE M. WILLIAMS, of Westtown, Chester county. March 21, 1879.

At Friend's Meeting House, Upper Chichester, on fifth-day, the 13th inst., THOMAS S. SHOEMAKER, of Jarrettown, Montgomery county, to ANNA MORGAN, of Aston, Delaware county.

JUDGE BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.

1879

New President Judge for Chester County.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE INQUIRER.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—Governor Hoyt to-day appointed J. Smith Futhey, Esq., of West Chester, president judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, in place of Hon. William Butler, resigned, to accept the post of judge of the United States District Court, and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. Mr. Futhey is the leader of the West Chester bar, and was potent in securing the appointment of Judge Butler to the Federal bench. He is a native of Chester county, and was born in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and from 1853 to 1856 served as district attorney of Chester county. Judge Futhey will serve as judge under his present commission until November 30, 1879. At the election next November it is expected that Mr. Futhey will be elected judge without opposition.

SOME OLD DEEDS.—The farm in Bethel, Upper Chichester and Aston townships, part of the estate of the late Wm. Booth, of this city, has been sold to Mr. J. Newlin Trainer, of Linwood, and George M. Booth, Esq., the executor of the estate in making a brief of title has found some very old and curious-looking deeds for the land. They are all written on sheep-skin or parchment, and present an antiquated appearance. There is no printing on them, and some have been executed by good penmen, while others are not so neat. All of them are indented, or cut crooked along the top, of irregular shapes, all sizes, and are in a good state of preservation. Deeds bearing date of more than one hundred and fifty years ago are in better condition—the writing more easily discernible—than the new style that are only twenty years old. It looks as if those old-time people wanted something substantial, and were not so particular about looks as about having something that would last until needed, and look the better for age. Most of them have the regular sealing wax opposite each name, as the seal, while to-day only the letters L. S. are used.

Deeds or old papers of almost any kind are interesting, and while looking over some of those old documents we felt like copying a few, because of their peculiarity and historic interest. The oldest one we saw was made out in 1711, between Walter Martin and Wm. Chandler, when the first of the year began at March, and February was called the twelfth month. In this we find it was written on the 29th of February, as 1711 could not have been a leap year there must have been more than 28 days in February.

The following is the heading of the deed:

This Indenture, made the twenty-ninth day of the twelfth month, called February, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, Queen of Great Britain, &c, and in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and eleven, between Walter Martin, of the township of Chichester, in the county of Chester, in the Province of Pensilvania, yeoman, of the one part, and William Chandler of the same place and county, cordwainer, of the other part.

WHEREAS, By virtue of certain Indentures of Lease and Release, Bearing Date on, or about the fifth and sixth days of September, Anno Domi, one thousand, six hundred and eighty-one, made between the Honorable William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor of the said Province of the one part, and Walter Martin, now of the said Township of Chichester, yeoman, of the other part, or by force and virtue of some other good Conveyance, or Assurance in Law, duly had and Executed, he the said Walter Martin became Lawfully seized in Demeasn as of Fee, and in Tract of land containing five Hundred acres layed out by the said Proprietary's order within the said Township of Chichester.

Then followed a description of the land, three acres about to be conveyed to Wm. Chandler.

The next oldest we find, is dated in 1719, and the head reads as follows:

This Indenture, made the nineteenth day of February, in the sixth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George, King of Great Britain, &c., and in the year of Our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, William Chandler, now or late of the township of Chichester, county of Chester and Province of Pensilvania, cordwainer, and his wife Ann Chandler, of the one part, and John Worral, of the same place, wheelwright, of the other part.

One peculiarity of this paper, is that there are no e's but in their place o's are used.

Another deed of the place bears date of 1721, and is as follows:

This Indenture, made the tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred twenty-one, in the eighth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George, King of Great Britain, &c., Between Thomas Dutton, of Aston, in the county of Chester, and Province of Pensilvania, yeoman, and Lucy, his wife, of the one part, and John Minshall, of Chester, in county and Province aforesaid, cordwainer, of the other part.

Then follows a description of the property.

It is also noticeable in these deeds that where a person could not write his name, he put the initials of it where the ✕ is now put.

There is one from Wm. and Mary Clayton, to John, made on 13th, second month (April), 1734.

Another, from Samuel Reynolds to John Wilkins, is dated March 22, 1769.

One from Thomas and John Wilson, to Andrew Hunter, was made January 26, 1798.

Mr. George Booth has given considerable time to the collection of these deeds, and is able to trace the title back to the possession of Wm. Penn.

DECEASED.—Dr. Joshua W. Ash, an esteemed citizen of this county, died at his residence in Upper Darby, on the 26th inst., of pleuro-pneumonia, aged 77 years. The deceased was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, a member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, and for a number of years was connected with the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children. The first good map of this county, from actual survey, was published by him in 1848. Throughout his life he was ever active in good and useful works for the benefit of his fellow-men and his death is greatly regretted by all who knew him.

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feb 21-3m March 21. 1879.

MARRIED—On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, LAMBERTINE DARLINGTON, of Pocopson, Chester county, to SARAH A., daughter of Joel Sharpless, of Middletown, Delaware county.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. W. W. Brown, BARNEY CAR to Miss LOUIE WITBREAD, both of this county.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Robert F. Innis, Rector of St. James P. E. Church, Downington, J. ALFRED MCCAUGHEY, of that place, to MARY G., daughter of the late J. Gifford Johnson of this city.

EARLY HISTORY.

A correspondent in the *Friends' Intelligencer*, over the signature of "G.," gives the following interesting account of "by-gone days" in Darby which will be interesting to many of our readers:—

"The early records of Darby Monthly Meeting of Friends, particularly those portions relative to its membership, may be examined with instruction by such as are interested in our early history. Many of the first settlers at Darby, fleeing from religious persecution in England, came in the good ship "Welcome," as the companions of William Penn, in the year 1682. During the dreadful voyage of two months' duration the small-pox appeared, resulting in the deaths of thirty persons, and never did the character of William Penn appear in a more beautiful aspect than at this season of deep trial, in his ministrations of love to his afflicted friends.

"Looking over the list of emigrants how few names do we find, after the lapse of nearly two hundred years, that are familiar to us! Those of Blunston, Wood, Fearn, Gibbons, Cartlidge, Hood, Worth, Parker, Smith and others, are with us, now extinct. The descendants of some of them under other names we still recognize. The families of Bartram, Bonsall and Sellers trace back their direct descent to the first settlers, and the Bunting family not quite so far back. The names of some of our early friends (those of Davis and Hunt are instances), have disappeared from our record within the memory of some who are now living.

"Coming to America as they did, for the enjoyment of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, the establishment of their meetings for worship and discipline was a concern of paramount importance. Hence we find a meeting at Darby in the year 1682, which tradition has located on ground nearly opposite to our present meeting house. In the year 1699 it was 'agreed that a meeting house sixty foot one way and twenty foot added to the side, twenty-one foot wide in the clear be built. John Bethell, John Hood, Michael Blunston, John Wood and Thomas Worth ordered to manage the concern about said house till *furder* order.' The building of the meeting house appears to have taken some time, as repeated collections were authorized by the meeting, which in 1701 'ordered that a collection be every Monthly Meeting till further order.' The house thus built was located on the hill within the limits of the present grave yard, where peacefully reposes all that is mortal of a number of successive generations. The land was purchased of John Blunston, who acknowledged the deed, as was then the custom 'in open court,' it is believed in 1704. Friends in that day were an honest people, with less of worldly wisdom than is now customary.—They were not afraid to trust each other, as is evidenced by the fact that the meeting house was actually built before they obtained the deed for the property! In the Fifth Month, 1701 it was 'ordered at this meeting that Benjamin Cliff take care that the doors and windows be opened and shut as occasion may serve for one whole year, for which he is to have two pounds out of the collection.' Cliff, it subsequently appears, was the village pedagogue, as in 1693 it was 'agreed at this meeting that Benjamin Cliff teach school a year . . . and to have twelve pounds,' thus affording an early evidence of the concern of Friends for the education of their children.

"The meeting house above mentioned stood for more than one hundred years, when after numerous repairs, its 'decayed and shattered condition' compelled Friends to take into consideration the subject of building a new one, much to the regret of some of the older members, who recurred with feelings of deep interest to the many seasons of divine favor experienced in the dear old house. Necessity, however, knows no law, and a change was imperative.

"At the Monthly Meeting held in twelfth-month, 1803, the subject claimed consideration and was referred to a very large committee, which from its numbers probably approximated to one of the whole body. At next meeting they reported having 'several times met, and were in good measure united in building on what is called the lower lot, and were of opinion that a house built forty-five feet by sixty will cost three thousand three hundred dollars.' A committee was appointed and continued from month to month to raise subscriptions for the purpose. At the Monthly Meeting held in eleventh month, 1805, the building committee reported the work nearly completed; and Josiah Bunting was desired to give notice that the meeting would be held in the new house on the eighth of Twelfth month, 1805. Thus we have recently passed our seventy-third anniversary.

"I have in a very cursory manner adverted to some incidents in our early history, in the hope that it may lead others of more experience to favor us with a further retrospect of the lives and actions of those who have preceded us in the battle of life, believing that it may tend to profit and instruction."

THE ASSEMBLY HOUSE AT CHESTER.—In the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of February 23, 1879, is an article headed "Mr. Hoppin's Models of old Land Marks," &c., in which it is stated that among his cork models of ancient buildings is one of "the Assembly House at Chester, where the great Law was given by Penn, in 1682." No doubt but the first Assembly, at Chester, Dec. 7, 1682, held its meeting in the Court House, or "House of Defence," as Dr. George Smith, in his History of Delaware County, says: "It was the only public building erected in Upland at that time, of which we have any knowledge."—This building is supposed to have stood near the corner of Second street and Edgmont Avenue. Its exact site is not precisely known, and no drawing or description of the House of Defence is known to exist. How, therefore, Mr. Hoppin can have made a cork model of it is singular. It may be, however, that Mr. Hoppin has been misled in this matter, for there used to stand on the west side of Edgmont Avenue, between Second and Third streets, an ancient structure, the rear part of which, built of brick, was used by Samuel Long as a cooper shop. This building was familiarly called and known as "the old Assembly House," and is so alluded to and designated in Ferris' "Swedish Settlements on the Delaware," and in many other works. This old building was not built until 1693, therefore the first Assembly, held in 1682, could not have been held in it. The structure was erected by the Friends or Quakers of Chester meeting, and was *the first Friends' meeting-house built in Chester*. To say that this meeting-house was "the Assembly House at Chester," is, therefore, an historical blunder. In the pictures of this old building, the front part is a two-story stone structure, and was added, no doubt, after the property was sold to Edward Russell, in 1736, when Friends at Chester had erected the present meeting-house on Market street, south of Third street, between The Delaware County National Bank and the *Republican* office.—*See Martin's History of Chester, pp.* 66, 67, 82 *and* 83.

Feb. 21. 1789.

MASONIC ANNIVERSARY.—Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. and A. M., observed their thirtieth anniversary, on Friday evening last, at their hall. There were about two hundred persons present and among the visiting brethren were Judge Clayton, the venerable General Robert I. Patterson and his son General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. After the introductory proceedings the visitors were fraternally welcomed and an elegant photographic album, given by Mrs. Edward Worrell, was presented to the Lodge by Mayor Forwood and received by Dr. Graham. Senior Warden, E. S. Worrell, then gave a very interesting history of Chester Lodge, from the time of its formation, in which he stated that the warrant of the original Lodge, No. 69—held in the then borough of Chester, in the third story of the building corner of Fourth and Market streets, which is now used by Mr. McCay as a liquor store—dated June 24th, 1796, and its first meeting took place on Aug. 30th of the same year. Of No. 69 there are now but four survivors: Robert Patterson, who was initiated March 10th, 1814; John J. Thurlow, June 28th, 1822; Rev. Richard U. Morgan, October 30th, 1824, formerly pastor of St. Paul's P. E. Church, of this city, and now resides at Stamford, Conn., who expressed his regret in not being able to attend this anniversary; and Oswald Patchell, of Upper Darby, who is the only member of the old and the present lodge now living. From 1836 to 1849 there was no lodge of Masons in this city, and on February 23d, 1849, Chester Lodge was instituted and its officers installed. The lecture was replete with interesting data of importance to those present. It was followed by vocal music and recitations, after which remarks were made by General Patterson and Ex-Mayor Larkin. An adjournment was then made to Holly Tree Hall, where the abundant and elegant supper prepared by Benjamin Morris, of the Beale House, was fully and most satisfactorily discussed. Speeches by Judge Clayton and Dr. Graham, dancing by those disposed to indulge in that amusement and music, concluded the programme of the anniversary celebration.

1879

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Robert and Rebecca Plumstead, was observed at their residence, Maple Grove, Upper Darby, on 2d month, 26th, by their relatives and friends, who, assembled to tender their congratulations to the worthy twain who, for half a century, have hand-in-hand passed hopefully and happily on the journey of life, without a shadow of regret to mar their recollection of the day on which they were united. Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Delaware and Chester counties, together with New Jersey, were duly represented by the congregated guests, among whom were Hon. Nathan Garrett, who also presented the full expression of the regard and good wishes of Hon. Y. S. Walter and his regrets at his enforced absence; Mr. Pyle and family of Bryn Mawr, Abram Beitler, Esq., of Philadelphia, and other old friends, to the number of one hundred and thirty. Others who could not attend sent warm words of congratulation. Leedom Worrell read an appropriate sketch of the wedded pair; remarks were made by Abram Beitler; there was music, vocal and instrumental; a bountiful and elegant collation, in brief everything worthy of the time and occasion, to make the hours pass pleasantly away and the event to be long remembered as a truly golden wedding. In addition, the substantial testimonials of esteem in the form of presents, formed a distinctive feature.—Among these were a walking cane made from a portion of a hickory tree over 150 years old, standing in the Friends Meeting House yard at Merion, a handsome gold headed cane, gold coins, articles of beauty and use in gold, silver and glass, floral tributes in the form of baskets and boquets and many other things. When the hour of leave taking arrived, all concurred in the expressed opinion that it was "a good thing to have been present."

CHESTER COUNTY.

FROM AITKEN REGISTER, 1773.

Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas.

President, William Moore. Thomas Worth, John Morton, Isaac Davis, Alexander Johnston, William Clingan, William Parker, John Hannum, John Price, Henry Hale Graham, Richard Reilly, Charles Cruikshanks, Richard Baker, James Gibbons, James Moore, William Swaffer, Evan Evans, Thomas Hockley, Joseph Pyle, Thomas Temple, and Warwick Miller, Esquires.

Prothonotary, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Recorder of Deeds—Henry Hale Graham, Esq.

Commissioners for the Tryal of Negroes—William Parker and Richard Reilly, Esqrs.

High Sheriff—Henry Hayes, Esq.

Coroner—John Crosby, Jun., Esq.

Commissioners—Jesse Bonsall, Robert Mendenhall, John Flemming.

Assessors—John Crawford, Thomas Levis, William Evans, Thomas Tucker, Jacob Berry, Joshua Pusey.

Collector of Excise—Charles Humphreys, Esq.

March. 21. 1879.

THE LATE JOHN SELLERS.—The *Herald*, a paper published weekly in Lancaster and Philadelphia, devoted to the interests of the Society or Friends, contains the following in reference to our esteemed friend, the late JOHN SELLERS, of Upper Darby:

"The death of our dear old friend John Sellers recalls a visit which the writer paid to him about two years before his decease, on which occasion he recited some interesting particulars relating to his family history. It appears that the American ancestor of the family, whose name was Samuel Sellers, came to this country in 1684, two years after the first landing of Penn, bringing with him from his Monthly Meeting in England a certificate of his clearness from marriage engagements.—Soon after his arrival, he was married to Anna Gibbon or Gibbons. Theirs was the first marriage which took place in the old meeting house at Darby. The name of Samuel was handed down from generation to generation. Putting the genealogy in Scripture style, John Sellers, junior, as he was called, was the son of John Sellers, senior, who was the son of Samuel Sellers the 4th, who was the son of Samuel Sellers the 3d, who was the son of Samuel Sellers the 2d, who was the son of Samuel Sellers, the first of the American family. The grandchildren of our deceased friend are, therefore, the eighth generation from the original settler. This will give about twenty-four years to each generation."

April 14. 1879.

DIED—In Washington, at the residence of her father, Thomas T. Thurlow, Esq., at 11.30, P. M., on Saturday, March 22, 1879, after a long and painful illness, ELLA B. THURLOW, wife of James C. Addison, of Washington, D. C.

In Village Green, on the 18th inst., JAMES S. TYSON, in the 77th year of his age.

In New York City, on Saturday last, the 22d inst., Dr. JOHN TAYLOR CROOK, late of San Francisco, California, son of William T. Crook, of this county, in the 45th year of his age. His remains were interred at Middletown Cemetery.

TRITES—In Philadelphia, on the 20th inst., Jacob Trites, in his 76th year. Interred at Ridley Baptist Cemetery.

ASHMEAD—In Chester, on the 20th inst., Henrietta G., relict of the late John W. Ashmead, and daughter of the late Richard Flower, in the 70th year

DECEASED.—Edward H. Bonsall, a well-known conveyancer, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Monday evening last, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Chester county, and was a lineal descendant of Richard Bonsall, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from England to Delaware county in 1682. Mr. Bonsall was a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends and was attached to the meeting on Twelfth street, below Market. For many years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Apprentices' and Friends' Libraries, and also a member of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

A NOTE TO THE SKETCH OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CHESTER.

[*See Martin's History of Chester, p.* 121.]

MR. EDITOR:—The following list of the early Deputies to the Diocesan Conventions of the Episcopal Church, from St. Paul's, Chester, and St. Martin's, Marcus Hook, will interest the readers of the *Republican:*

The first meeting to form the Diocese of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia, March 29, 1784. Doctor William Currie and James Withy (not Withby, as the Journal has it,) were the Deputies from St. Paul's. On May 23 and 24, 1785, the Diocese was formed. "John Crosby, Junior, John Shaw and Col. Edward Vernon" were the Deputies from St. Paul's. 1786, 2d session, James Withy; 1787, John Crosby, Esq., and John Worrall, Deputies; 1788, Doctor Richard Tidmarsh; 1791, George Peirce and Elisha Price; 1812, George B. Loynes and Peirce Crosby, and until 1820 the same gentlemen and Peter Deshong. Since 1816 the Convention has issued a yearly Journal, from which the Deputies since then can be obtained by the anxious inquirer.

The following were the Deputies from St. Martin's Church, Marcus Hook, i. e. Chichester: 1786, Joseph Marshall; 2d session, Benjamin Marshall; 1788, Zachariah Derrick; 1795, David Kellam.

At the 2d session, 1786, the Deputy from St. John's Church, Concord, was Isaac Bullock; from St. David's, Radnor, Richard Willing. J. H. M.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1879.

CURB STONE.—*Mr. Editor:*—The following is copied from the General Advertiser, published by Benjamin Franklin Bache, July 29, 1797:

"The Subscriber will enter into a Contract for the whole of the CURB STONE that may be wanted this year for the Supply of the City and Districts at three pence per foot lower than such stone can be furnished by any other person. It will be warranted the best that ever came to Philadelphia.

"He is also ready to contract for the delivery of any quantity of building or foundation stone; as also of free stone of WEAVER'S QUARRY, in the rough at any place or Port within the United States. The quality of the stone in the Subscriber's quarries is known to be excellent by a certificate from Mr. William Covet, and from other City Commissioners dated December 13, 1791. They give it as their opinion, that the Curb or gutter stone from his quarries exceed in goodness any other that yet have been made use of for the City pavements. In a representation also to the Assembly of this State, signed by 28 of the principal Masons and Bricklayers in Philadelphia, they say that the stones raised from his quarries, are the best produced in the neighborhood of this city, for the purpose of Curb stone, flaggs, and house building. For terms apply to

THOMAS LEIPER, Tobacconist,
No. 9 North Water street."

["Where are or were Weaver's quarries?"—J. H. M.]

THE WESTTOWN SCHOOL.—So early as 1792 a fund of several thousand pounds had been promised when the enterprise should be undertaken. It was referred to the meetings, held in 1793 and 1794; in the latter meeting a large committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration. The meeting agreeing to this, a standing committee of 47 Friends was appointed. The Women's Yearly Meeting appointed 7 of their number to join in the service. In the 8-mo., 1795, the committee selected the site for the main school building—100 feet long by 56 wide—and three stories high, and made arrangements for the burning of the brick for its erection. The committee on building was David Evans, Jonathan Evans, Philip Price, Jr., Eli Yarnall, Abram Sharpless and others. It was commenced in 1796 and was completed in 1799, the total cost of the premises being $46,020.19. Up to 1870, owing to further enlargements, erection of additional structures, and other permanent improvements to the buildings and on the farm, it amounted to $228,335.36. Richard and Hannah Hartshorne were the first Superintendents, and entered on their duties in the early part of the year 1799. The school was opened in the 6-mo. 5th, 1798, with John Forsythe, Elizabeth Bellerly and Phebe Cox as teachers, with some 73 boys and 60 girls applicants for admission; but the accommodations being insufficient for so great a number, it was decided to admit first only 20 of each sex. The price of board and tuition was fixed at $64 per annum. Additional pupils were from time to time admitted; and to meet these requirements, other teachers were added; Ann Thomas in 7-mo., Elihu Pickering in 8-mo., Ann Bacon in 10-mo., and Enoch Lewis in 11-mo. of 1799. The salaries during the first year, for male teachers, were $266—and if married, a house to live in; female teachers, $80. The school buildings have since been enlarged from time to time, and now it is recognized as the leading Orthodox Friends' school in existence.

Among the teachers of distinction at this institution were John Forsythe, Enoch Lewis, father of Joseph J. Lewis, West Chester; John Comly, author of Comly's grammar, spelling book, &c., Blakely Sharpless, afterwards of the firm of Kimber & Sharpless, booksellers of Philadelphia; John Gummere, author of surveying, &c., Benjamin Hallowell, of Alexandria, Va., Sarah Baily, a sister of the late Judge Baily, of West Chester, a teacher from 1834 to 1869—35 years; Yardley Warner, Joseph G. Harlan, Samuel Alsop, author of Alsop's Algebra, and others of equal note, Dr. J. Scott and T. C. Hogue, of West Chester, were also teachers.

Among the committee in 1794 were Henry Drinker, Robert Kirkbride, Wm. Jackson, Humphrey Marshall, Warner Mifflin, Nicholas Waln, John Morton. In 1795, Philip Price, James Emlen, Wm. Savery. In 1800, Jacob Lindley, Cyrus Newlin, Cheyney Jefferis, Nathan Sharpless, Richard Strode. In 1804, Amos Harvey, Geo. Dillwyn. In 1808, John Parker, Jesse Kersey, Emmor Kimber. In 1814, Enoch Lewis, Philip Garrett, Benj. Cope. In 1843, John Benington, Solomon Lukens. In 1849, Alfred Cope, Samuel Bettle, Jr.

OLD TIMES.—The following appeared in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 14th ult., in its columns devoted "To Readers and Anxious Inquirers," a department of that ably-conducted paper in which may be found weekly items of historical importance which ought to interest the readers of the *Republican:*

"Was there not a report once that one of Cope's packets to Liverpool was captured by pirates off the Capes of the Delaware? and was not a United ship-of-war sent out to discover the piratical craft? When did this occur? and what was the name of the ship? Did not a foreign adventurer then in this city (Philadelphia) tender his services to the government to take command of a ship-of-war to capture the pirates? What was his name? I remember to have heard that such an event occurred about forty-five years ago, and the report was thus started: Two jolly fellows, returning home late at night on horseback, rode furiously through the streets of Chester. Heads were popped out of the windows and some asked: 'What is the matter?' One of the riders cried out: 'The Susquehanna has been captured by pirates off the Capes!' This statement soon reached the city. The night riders had seen the Susquehanna go down the river the day before, and thought their tale a huge joke." On Dec. 14. 1879.—

To these questions the *Dispatch* replies:

"The alarm in Philadelphia in consequence of the rumor that the ship Susquehanna was captured by 'a long, low, black schooner,' took place in August, 1837. A certain confidence-man, who called himself the Count Eliovick, attracted much attention by his offer to put himself at the head of a party and go to the rescue. A few days afterwards he was arrested and heard before Alderman John Binns upon the charge of being a common swindler."

ROSE TREE HUNT.

Oct. 17 — 1879.

FALL MEETING OF THE FOX HUNTING CLUB.

The Programme of Sports Indulged in by the Gentry of Delaware County, Near Media, Yesterday—The Events, the Winners and the Time.

The semi-annual meeting of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, of Delaware county, are events which are always remembered with pleasure, and they are always attended by throngs of people from Philadelphia, Media and the surrounding country. The fall meeting of the club took place yesterday at Rose Tree Tavern, about two miles outside of Media. Here the club has a pleasantly located half-mile track, with grand stand and all the necessary accommodations for a large gathering. It was a regular "Derby day" for Delaware county, the admission being free, and great throngs of people poured into the Park long before noon, and continued long after the sports had commenced, at one o'clock, when over fifteen hundred people were in attendance. Some came on foot, but the majority came in stages, which were run at a cheap rate from Media, while the gentry of the county came in their stylish drags and family equipages.

The space encircled by the track was filled with carriages and people. At one end Oglesby's Cornet Band, of Chester, discoursed popular selections of music to an interested gathering, while scattered over the grounds were a half-hundred refreshment booths presided over by the colored folks from Media and West Chester, which were all well patronized. The West Chester Fox-Hunting Club attended in a body, about thirty strong, and were attired in hunting costume, light corduroy pants, and dark blue coats and caps, set off with brass buttons bearing the monogram of the club.

There were eleven events on the programme, all of which proved either amusing or exciting. Of the former, the donkey race created the most laughter. There were three starters, the slowest donkey to win, the owners changing saddles. The distance was 200 yards, and the time made is, perhaps, the slowest on record. All of the animals were slow, but they were made to make their best time by their youthful riders, who plied their whips unmercifully, in which they were aided by a crowd of small boys, who followed behind, and who in several instances closely escaped coming into contact with the flying heels of the vicious little animals. The race was finally won by Master Claude Goddard's donkey Jenny, who, if she had not been pushed under the wire, would have taken up more valuable time Col. A. Loudon Snowdon's double team, a sorrel and a bay, trotted over the course, one mile in 3·10, and took the prize for double teams. The fourth race, one-half mile heats, proved very exciting. C. B. Rhodes' b. g. Hampshire winning the two heats only, after a close contest with Mr. McIlvaine's b. m. True Maid.

The sixth race, running mile heats, proved a walk over for W. F. Fotterall's b. g. Waitawhile, he distancing all competitors in the first heat. The running race, two miles, for the Rose Tree cup, between C. H. Townsend's Rummy and L. Perkins' Woodstock, proved the exciting event of the meeting. In the first heat the horses started together, and kept side by side for two miles, and came under the wire together so close that there was hardly a hair's difference, and the judges decided it a dead heat. The second heat proved even more exciting. The horses got away on even terms, and kept their positions side by side until the homestretch was reached, when both horses came under the wire under whip and spur, Woodstock winning by half a neck amid loud applause.

The hunters' hurdle race was between J. Howard Lewis, Jr.'s b. g. Ajax and W. Lewis' b. g. Hampshire. The latter, in order to carry full weight, 150 pounds, rode with 10 pounds of shot around his girdle and the pockets of his coat filled with stones. Both horses took all the hurdles with ease, at full speed, and kept together until the last hurdle was reached, when Hampshire forged ahead and won by a length. After this there was an exhibition of hurdle leaping, which was participated in by a number of gentlemen riders, the first prize being awarded to Mr. McIlvaine's bay mare True Maid.

The arrangements of the meeting were under the following committee: Messrs. C. H. Townsend, R. S. Huidekoper, C. B. Rhoads and M. Robinson, Jr., to whom great credit is due for the very successful manner in which the programme was carried out. The judges of the meeting were Messrs. A. J. Cassatt, Jefferson Shaner and Frederick Walker. Below will be found the summaries of the principal events:

Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, Fall meeting, Thursday, October 16, 1879. First Race.—Trotting; mile heats. For horses owned in Delaware county or by members of the club for a prize driving whip.

T. B. P. Dixey, br. m. Jerome	1 1
J. Howard Lewis, br. g. American Boy	3 2
J. Edward Farnum, br. g. Dandy	2 4
William Stewart, b. m. Effie	4 3
Charles Byers, b. g. Whitefaced Joe	drawn

Time, 3·11, 3·05¾.

Third Race.—For ponies under twelve hands high; catch weights. Two prizes. Three furlongs.

Master Ed. B. Cassatt, br. g. Little Jack Horner	1
Master Ralph Lewis, br. h. Sancho	2

Time, 1·15.

Fourth Race.—One half-mile heats, to carry 140 pounds.

C. B. Rhodes, b. g. Hampshire	1 1
B McIlvaine, b. m. True Maid	2 2
M. Robinson, Jr., ch. f. Cigarette	3 3
Hilda, Denmark and Woodstock	drawn

Time, ·59, 1·07.

Sixth Race.—Mile heats, to carry 155 pounds

W. F. Fotterall, b. g. Waitawhile	1
D. Bray, b. g. Cruiser	dis.
Morris Hayes, b. m. Maud	dis.
William McCormack, b. m. Lady Fashion	dis.
Denmark and Woodstock	drawn

Time, 2 02¾.

Seventh Race.—One-quarter-of-a-mile dash, catch weights.

M. Robinson, Jr., ch. f. Cigarette	1
Albert Thomas, br. g. Dick Deadeye	2
William Lewis, br. g. Stranger	3
Black Harry, True Maid and Billy Morgan	drawn

Time, 29 seconds.

Eighth Race—For ponies between 12 and 14 hands high. Catch weights. Two prizes. Three furlongs.

M. Phillips, b. m. Bertha	1
Ralph Lewis, ch. g Charles	2
Frank Lewis, s. g. Sam	3
Donna, Paola and Cleopatra	dr.

Time, 49 seconds.

Ninth Race—For the Rose Tree Cup. Two miles. To carry 160 pounds.

L. Jenkins, s. g Woodstock	1* 1
C H. Townsend, b. g. Rummy	1* 2
Wait-Awhile and Meg Merrilles	dr.

*Dead heat. Time, 4 33. 4·42.

Tenth Race—Hunter's hurdle race over four hurdles. To carry 150 pounds.

W. Lewis, b. g. Hampshire	1
J. Howard Lewis, Jr., b. g Ajax	2
Waverly and Denmark	dr.

Time, 2 09¼.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at its rooms in Philadelphia, has the diary kept by one of the boys of the old ship Edward, in 1837 and 1838. The ship Valparaiso was an old Philadelphia vessel. She sailed from that port for Macao, China, in 1844, and arrived there after an exceedingly tempestuous passage. She had several missionaries and their families on board. Her master Captain Isaac Eyre Engle, (a brother of the late Admiral Engle, of Chester,) worn out by fatigue, died of a nervous fever at Macao, on November 3d, 1844. He was a tall, powerful man. The ship is said to have encountered a succession of storms from the Cape of Good Hope to China.

MRS. DEBORAH LOGAN.

Chester, Dec. 24, 1879.

MR. WALTER:—In the New York *Evening Post* of Saturday last, a correspondent over the signature of "Bibleophile," calls attention to an article which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* of the 25th of October, 1879, wherein is copied a letter from Mrs. Deborah Logan—now in the possession of Ferdinand J. Dreer of Philadelphia—in which Mrs. Logan states that Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress, told her that Major Andre, who, during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British army, was quartered in the house of Dr. Franklin, took, when the English army evacuated the city, many valuable volumes of rare scientific works from the library of the doctor. These books had been presented to him by Louis XVI. General Knyphausen, who occupied the dwelling of General Cadwalader, and who returned to the custody of the agent every article in the latter's dwelling, when he took possession, remonstrated with Major Andre respecting his appropriation of the books of Dr. Franklin. Major Andre, notwithstanding, carried away the volumes. The correspondent desires to know who Deborah Logan was, and what credit is to be given to her story.

My impression is, but of this I am not sure, that Mrs. Logan was a Norris. She was, it is well known, a cousin of Charles Thomson. She is recognized as the female historian of the Colonial times of Pennsylvania, and any statement made by her is regarded among antiquarians and historians as authority.—Watson, the annalist of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and author of "Olden Times of New York," and "Tales of the Olden Times," derived much information from Mrs. Logan. Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, in his historical sketches of Chester county, (Pa.) was indebted to her for many facts that appear in his interesting articles.

The sketch by Watson, "A visit to Chester in 1827," published in the *Republican*, in February of this year, was submitted to Mrs. Logan, and she annotated it. Her notes were also published in the *Republican*, the following week after the sketch by Watson appeared.

Mrs. Logan lived in this city early in this century, at the old Logan house, on Second street, near Edgmont avenue. She removed to Stenton, the seat of the Logan family, near Germantown, where she died February 2, 1839, in the 78th year of her age.

With little difficulty "Bibleophile" can obtain minute information as to Mrs. Logan, by writing to Mr. Smith, Librarian of the Philadelphia Library, Philadelphia, who is a direct descendent of James Logan, the friend and trusted adviser of William Penn. In the grant of the Loganian Library to the Philadelphia Library, it is stipulated that the librarian thereafter shall be a descendent of James Logan; a clause which has compelled the keeping of a careful record of the Logan family.

H. G. A.

IRISHMEN AND IRISH SETTLERS IN THIS COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Republican:—In one of your contemporaries, in a notice of the death of an aged and highly esteemed resident of Ridley, it is stated "her father and mother were the *first* Irish settlers that landed in Chester. Their names were Torrence and their descendants have scattered over the whole country. They have always been residents of Ridley township and helped to share the hardships and dangers of early settlers."

John Hill Martin, in his History of Chester, states that Judge John Crosby, who was born in 1747-48, in his old age made an addition to an old log cabin on the left hand side of the road, running from the Queen's highway, northwest, near Jacob Hewes' residence, below Leiperville, and leased the house and about an acre of ground to a worthy old workman in his employ—who had been a schoolmate of the Judge in his youth—John Terrance—for the term of his natural life for the nominal rent of a *penny* a year. Here he lived to enjoy the generosity of his friend, the Judge, for many years.

It is well known that Capt. Anthony Wayne, grandfather of "Mad Anthony," in the year 1724, purchased an extensive estate in the county of Chester, then including Delaware county. This he did with the purpose of settling his sons in comfort around him, and with that object he assigned to each, a part of his purchase. Capt. Wayne came from county Wicklow, Ireland, and although he was an Englishman by birth, his sons were born in Ireland. This shows that Irish settlers were in this county, twenty-three years before Judge Crosby, the school fellow of John Torrance, was born.

The case of James Annesley, perhaps, has attracted the attention of more noted writers than any other cause which has been heard before a judicial tribunal during the last thousand years. The facts in proof in the trial of *James Annesley vs the Earl of Anglesey*, in the Irish Exchequer, 1743, reported in full in Hargraves' State Trials, Howell's State Trials and in a condensed form in Burk's Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy; have furnished the groundwork of the now almost forgotten novel of Florence McCartey, of Tobias Smollett's Roderick Random, Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering, and in recent times of Charles Reade's Wandering Heir. The Story of Annesley's life, written by himself before his death in 1760, was published in London, under the title of Memoirs of an Unfortunate Young Nobleman, and a short sketch of his adventures will be foundi n a volume published by Chatto & Windus, London, in 1873, entitled, Celebrated Claimants, Ancient and Modern.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts in this case. I will allude only to those which appertain to our county. Watson says that Annesley landed at Philadelphia in 1728, (the fact is he landed at Newcastle, Delaware, in 1727,) where he was sold to one Drummond as a redemptioner. In 1732-'3 he fled from Drummond's plantation, where he had been badly used, and while thus escaping he fell in with two men and a woman riding on horseback. The female rode upon a pillion behind one of the men. They alighted to partake of a meal and Annesley, who was almost famished, begged them to relieve his necessities. While they were eating several officers, who had pursued the men and woman, attempted to arrest them, which was resisted. The officers at last overpowered and took them prisoners, together with Annesley who had fought bravely in defence of his new friends, and carried them to Chester jail. It appeared that the woman was the daughter of a rich citizen and had been compelled to marry a man who was disagreeable to her. Shortly after her marriage she robbed her husband and eloped with a previous lover who held a social position inferior to her own. All the vindictiveness of the deserted husband was aroused and when the trial took place the lady, her lover and the servant were condemned to death for the robbery. James Annesley contrived to prove that he was not connected with the party, and thereby escaped their fate, but he was remanded to prison, ordered to be exposed every market day for five weeks in the market place to public view, and was told if it should be proved by any person coming to market that he had been seen before in Chester, he would be deemed accessory to the robbery and should suffer death. Five weeks subsequently Drummond chanced to come to Chester and recognising his runaway servant, the latter was restored to him, and the two years which he had still to serve Drummond were increased to four, as a punishment for his attempted escape. Three years afterward Annesley was sold to a planter near Chichester (Marcus Hook) for the remainder of his term.

I refer to these instances, which are familiar to all historical students, to show that persons of Irish birth and settlers of that nationality, were long before 1740 residents of this county.

H. G. A.

MR. WALTER:—H. G. A., in the *Republican* of Friday, December 26th, 1879, has not evidently read his History of Chester carefully, pp. 35 and 36. Mrs. Deborah Lagon was a daughter of Charles Norris and Mary, daughter of JOSEPH PARKER (County Clerk of Chester county for many years,) and Mary, of Chester, Pa., and lived with her grandparents at the Logan house, in Second street, near Edgmont, in Chester. See also Penn and Logan Correspondence, in volumes ix. and x. of Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A visit to Chester by Watson, with her notes, &c., in 1827, were sent to the *Republican* by me, and were furnished me by one of Mrs. Logan's relatives. Mrs. Norris died in Chester, at her residence on Second street, December 4, 1799, in her 69th year. Deborah Norris married Dr. George Logan, of Stenton, by whom she had three sons. Mrs. Deborah Logan was a great writer on local matters, and good authority for anything she asserts.

J. H. M.

THE VOTE THAT DECIDED AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Walter:—On the east side of the shaft erected to the memory of John Morton, in St. Paul's churchyard, in this city, is chiseled the following inscription:

"In voting by States upon the question of Independence of the American Colonies, there was a tie until the vote of Pennsylvania was given, two members from which voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. The tie continued until the vote of the last member, John Morton, decided the promulgation of the glorious diploma of American Freedom."

I have never been able to find any authority for this statement, unless the familiar family tradition be accepted as such. The inscription upon the monolinth in St. Paul's graveyard, erected by his descendants more than sixty years subsequent to the death of John Morton, surely can add no weight to the traditional of the story.

In an article entitled "Philadelphia Society One Hundred Years Ago, or the Reign of Continental Money," contributed to the last number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, by Frederick D. Stone, Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in describing the riots which occurred in Philadelphia on the 4th of October, 1779, the writer says:

"On the morning of that day it was found that placards had been posted around the city, during the night previous, threatening Robert Morris and a number of other citizens. One of this number was the Hon. James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He had been an early and earnest advocate of the cause of the Colonies, and while in Congress, in 1776, had the resolution to change his vote from the negative to the affirmative on the question of Independence, *when doing so determined the vote of Pennsylvania.*"

This deliberate statement of Mr. Stone, directly in contradiction of the inscription on the Morton monument, is worthy of much consideration, inasmuch as he is one of the most accomplished, accurate and learned historians in the State, and, as such, is particularly cautious in the announcement of an historical fact. It is evident, however, that if there was a tie in the representation from the Colony of Pennsylvania and Morton cast the deciding vote, then Wilson did not determine the act of the Colony, and if Wilson did, Morton did not. "As the matter now stands," remarks the Irish duelist in Sheridan's comedy; "it's a beautiful quarrel," and I leave John Hill Martin, who in his history supports the Morton story, to contest the claims of James Wilson, as advanced by Mr. Stone.

H. A. A.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1880.

Friend Walter:—I do not see anything has occurred to disturb the tradition that John Morton gave the casting vote of Pennsylvania and thus carried the Declaration of Independence. He was not one of the Pennsylvania delegation. His vote would have made Pennsylvania's vote a tie had not James Wilson voted in the affirmative, and as Wilson changed his views, it may well be said "*when doing so (he) determined the vote of Pennsylvania.*" Tradition says John Morton was absent when the voting began, and came in just as the Pennsylvania delegation was voting and gave the casting vote, as chairman of that delegation, in favor of the Declaration, which was afterwards made unanimous. The preliminary occurrences of the vote are only known from letters written by the members of Congress, and tradition. No doubt there were many motions made and many votes taken before the final act of July 4, 1776; in fact, some people think the proceedings of July 2d were decisive, and that ought to be our nation's natal day. Only final results are given in the journals of the Congress of 1776. The members were sworn to secrecy and no minutes were kept of the entire preliminary proceedings. There seems to be a desire on the part of historians to deprive John Morton of the credit tradition has given him for over 100 years. I think they will fail, because no one can doubt the purity of his character, and his dying testimony regarding his vote confirms, in a most solemn manner, the tradition, which no doubt arose from facts and statements well known to those around his dying bed, and to which his last words had reference. I cannot see that the credit given James Wilson, in changing his vote, in the least impairs the credit of John Morton's final vote; it was decisive. Wilson's previous change of views rendered Morton's vote all powerful and sealed the question.

J. H. M.

Jan 4.30 [redacted] 1880.

DIED—At Elam, on the 18th inst., HARRIET, wife of WILLIAM E. MAY.

In Media, on the 25th inst., EZRA LEVIS, Esq., a member of the Bar of Delaware county, in the 53d year of his age.

At Morton, on the 23d inst., JOHN S. MCILVAIN, aged 74 years.

On the 24th inst., CHARLES SILL, infant son of Dillwyn P. and Sallie A. Paist, aged five months and two weeks.

In Bethel township, on the 28th inst., ELEANOR B. CHEYNEY, wife of David R. Cheyney, in the 74th year of her age.

In Darby, on the 24th inst., MARGARETTA S. BONSALL, wife of Samuel R. Bonsall, aged 60 years.

In Concord, on the 23d inst., MARGARET E., daughter of Andrew W. Mathues, in the 5th year of her age.

Near Radnor station, on the 16th inst., MARY HENRY, in the 89th year of her age.

MARRIED—In Chester, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. P. H. Mowry, FRANK S. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HELEN, eldest daughter of John Cochran, Esq., of this city.

THE SEASON—NOW AND THEN.—The remarkable mildness of the weather during the present month has been the theme of general remark. In some parts of the county trees have exhibited signs of budding and the grass has almost a vernal freshness. Differences of opinion exist among some of the oldest inhabitants as to whether a like season has ever before prevailed in this section and at this period, and forebodings of cold waves between now and the natural time for the advent of spring are fully indulged in. In forcible contrast to the present, was the boreal temperature of the first months of the year 1856, as set forth in successive numbers of the Delaware County *Republican* of those dates. From its pages we learn that on January 5th, "a snow storm of the old-fashioned kind" set in, travel by railroad was obstructed in every direction, confining passengers to whatever locality they chanced to be in.—Tuesday following is described as the roughest of the season. The thermometer at sunrise the next day registering 10 degrees below zero, with excellent sleighing. The river was filled with floating ice and navigation was suspended, the steamer Keystone State having been locked in the harbor here, her passengers being conveyed to the city on the cars. The blockade is noted in the issue of the 18th. The river was frozen over from the Lazaretto to Philadelphia, on the 25th, the ice being two feet thick and in some places where the tide had forced it, it measured eight feet. Oysters sent hence to Philadelphia, readily sold at $12 per thousand. The channel is reported entirely tight, on February 8th, a firm sheet of solid ice "from Pennsylvania to New Jersey" allowed skating and crossing to the opposite shore. Two days before, the passage had been made, first by Mrs. Hannah Gibbs, aged 77 years, whose daughter lived on Chester Island, and she took the only available way of visiting her, and on the same day Samuel N. Smith and Edward Evans, crossed the river in a sleigh, visited Bridgeport and returned in the evening.

On the 15th there was no change and some enterprising Jerseymen ran a two horse sleigh to and from Bridgeport, for passengers and freight and did a good business. On Washington's birthday, February 22d, the river was blockaded. The city ice boat was at our

wharves and declared unseaworthy. A number of vessels discharged their cargoes, which were transported to Philadelphia by rail.—On the 29th moderate weather is reported, together with the fact that it had made "little or no impression on the ice," and complaints as to the inefficiency of the ice boat were made. On March 5th, a snow squall occurred, after a rather pleasant day. Then the wind suddenly changed to the northwest, and indications of another cold snap were apparent. On the 14th the river remained closed and there were over one hundred sail of vessels in the harbor at Chester. It was comforting, however, to know that the city ice boat had made one passage to Philadelphia and back in four days. On about the 15th of March, a severe rain storm set in and by it, the river was cleared of ice. On March 28th, it is announced that the steamer Cohansey had commenced her regular trips from Salem to Philadelphia. Thus ended this eventful cold spell, which extended for a period of sixty-nine days.

Delaware County. Jany. 30. 1880.

DEATH OF EZRA LEVIS, ESQ.—Among our obituaries in to-day's issue will be found a notice of the death of Ezra Levis, one of the oldest practising members of the bar of this county. The deceased had been afflicted with an insiduous disease for some time, and its rapid progress gave but little hope to his friends of his ultimate recovery. Those who knew him best can bear testimony to his frank and honest nature, and to his unswerving devotion at all times to simple truth. He was manly and straight-forward. Modesty was a prominent trait in his character and this, in a measure, kept him from the public eye. He had a high sense of honor, and despised a mean action from the bottom of his soul. He had his faults—and who among us have not—but these faults were unaccompanied by aught of ill-nature, or any thing to justly cause lasting bitterness to any human being. In early life he became a pronounced abolitionist—a friend to the down-trodden and oppressed everywhere—and at all times and on all occasions was outspoken in defence of his sentiments.

The members of the Delaware county bar, with whom he was for many years associated, met in the Grand Jury room on Tuesday for the purpose of taking action upon his death. Edward A. Price was chosen President and E. H. Hall, Secretary. A committee consisting of George E. Darlington, Vincent G. Robinson and Patrick Bradley was appointed to draft a suitable memorial. After a short absence they reported the following:

"The members of the Delaware county Bar having learned with sincere regret of the death of their fellow-member, Ezra Levis, Esq., after a lingering illness, have met to bear testimony to his legal abilities and many good social qualities.

His long association with the duties of an arduous profession has made us appreciate his attainments and courtesy as a lawyer and his uniformly respectful manner toward the Court and his earnest efforts in the cause of his clients. Remembering, therefore, the many good qualities, and the abilities of their late associate, the members of the Bar do hereby resolve: That they will attend his funeral in a body, on Wednesday afternoon.

That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to his widow and family. That the Court of Common Pleas be requested to place upon its minutes a copy of these proceedings."

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1880.

DIED—At his residence, in this city, on the 10th inst., of paralysis, JOSHUA OWEN, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN.—JOSHUA OWEN died at his residence in this city, on Tuesday last, of paralysis, with which he was attacked a few days previous. For sometime past he was afflicted with shortness of breath, which was attributed to disease of the heart, and which at times occasioned considerable suffering. In the early part of Wednesday of last week, he complained more than usual, and when the summons arrived he became unconscious and while at times he appeared to recognize those whom he knew most intimately, he had lost the power to communicate with them. He died, without suffering, at twenty minutes to one o'clock on the evening of the day mentioned above.

Dr. Owen was born at Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, and after graduating at Jefferson College in Philadelphia, removed to Elkton, Md., where he resided for several years.—From thence he came to Chester and engaged in the active practice of his profession in which he continued until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was then commissioned the Senior Surgeon of Pennsylvania, and was the first volunteer to reach Washington after the attack upon Fort Sumpter, and was among those who took muskets and guarded the Long Bridge until the arrival of volunteers. He was at once put in charge of the Medical Department of Washington, Fort Washington and Bladensburg, was the Senior Brigade Surgeon of the U. S. volunteers, and one of the earliest Medical Directors of Division. He was mostly with the Army of the Potomac, but was commissioned Surgeon General of New Mexico during nine months of 1863, and offered his resignation on the 9th of April, 1865, the day of General Lee's surrender, and returned to his home in this city. After a short stay he went to Europe and travelled through France, England, Syria, Egypt, Italy, Savoy and Switzerland, over three thousand miles of which were on foot, accompanied by his two sons. During his stay abroad he visited all the principal cities and towns, and all the celebrated institutions of learning and religion and ruins in Italy, France and Syria. A description from his pen of St. Peter's, at Rome, published in these columns after his return from his second visit to Italy and France, was said by learned scholars who possessed a full knowledge of that great cathedral, to have been the most accurate of any that had ever been published. His first stay in the Eastern world was fourteen months, his second nineteen months, and feeble as he then was, he walked over one thousand miles on foot, and after climbing Mount Vesuvius he remained on its top and in its crater for three days. As a terse and vigorous writer he had but few equals. He wrote as with the Book of Life open before him, ready to affirm all his statements, and if at any time he inflicted a wound it was unintentional. His writings on medical science, published from time to time in this paper for the last twenty years, showed that he loved his profession, and had no respect for those who lowered its standard by false pretences. He was, through and through, and in every fibre of his being a strong man, possessed of a head and heart to command respect and trust.

PLANKED SHAD.—The only method of preserving the delicious juices of that prince of fishes—the shad—is to cook it on a plank. A buck shad is best for this purpose. The *modus operandi* of planking is as follows:—

Split your fish open on the back, remove the inside, and wipe with a moderately wet napkin—not a drop of water is to be used—salt and pepper to taste. Have your plank—an ash board four inches thick—heated as hot as possible before a roaring wood fire, and when properly heated fasten the shad thereto, turning the plank end for end during the process of cooking. When properly done remove to a hot plate and serve.

At the Tinicum Fishing Club House, and at Miller's hotel, on the same Island, are the only places in this county where a planked shad can be had in perfection. The planking in a baker's oven is but a poor imitation of the genuine article.

In connection with the subject of planked shad, the following historical incident is related by a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

"Daniel Webster was an artist in this line, and prided himself greatly on his talents.—His only rival was an aged slave, a character on the Potomac, called Sam. There were those who declared that Sam was the only one who knew how to cook planked shad, and others protested that the great statesman was supreme. On sunny spring days, when parties of gentlemen went down the river to recreate and rusticate, to spin yarns and watch the fish nailed to their boards, sizzing and browning before the blaze of an outdoor fire, it was arranged to have a contest, a trial for the championship, between old Sam and Mr. Webster. Either contestant was well backed; the lights of those early political days were all there. First Sam split the shad, seasoned them as he knew would most nearly suit Mr. Webster's taste, and laid them before the orator done to a turn. "Really, Sam, this is the best planked shad I have ever eaten," quoth Daniel, and applause rang from Sam's adherents. Next Mr. Webster laid aside his toga and hovered around the fire, knife and salt-box in hand, watching the shad that he had prepared in the way he knew would best suit Sam's taste. Sam ate three mouthfuls rapturously and exclaimed, "'Fore God, Mr. Webster, I neber have tasted planked shad before!" Webster yielded gracefully the palm to Sam, outdone by him in compliments as well as in cooking."

Apl. 1. 1880.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—On Saturday last, the coroner of Newark, New Jersey, was notified to hold an inquest on the body of Dr. George W. Piper, found dead in bed at his boarding house in that city. From the state of the remains it appeared that his death had occurred several days previous. The room was in disorder, and rats and mice had gnawed the ends off the fingers and portions of the hands of the corpse. The deceased leased the room furnished, in which he did his own cooking and other household chores. The doctor was formerly a well known druggist in this city. He was a grandson of Maj. William Kerlin, a revolutionary veteran, who at the conclusion of the war became landlord and owner of the Washington House. The Major's daughter, Sarah, was twice married, first to Henry Odenheimer and afterwards to Joseph Piper, thus making the deceased half uncle to Bishop Odenheimer. Thirty odd years ago George W. Piper was the only druggist in the city. The building on Market street, now owned and occupied by Charles A. Story & Son, was erected by him for a drug store and for several years he did a remunerative business therein. He was scrupulously neat in his attire, and extremely careful in the compounding and preparation of drugs. For several years, under the old Borough organization, Doctor Piper acted as town clerk. Deceased was about seventy-seven years of age. His wife died many years ago, the loss of which preyed upon his mind, to such an extent as to shatter his intellect, and he was placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Asylum, by a nephew in Philadelphia, and a liberal allowance made for his support and treatment while there. He managed to escape from that institution, and refused to return. He went to Newark, N. J., a few years ago, where the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, a son of Dr. Piper's half brother, John W. Odenheimer, at his own cost had him placed in an asylum for the insane, but again he refused to submit to the treatment, and as his delusions were of a harmless character, he was released. If the deceased died from destitution as is stated, his relatives are in no wise at fault. At all times they were willing to contribute to his support and the sad ending of his career is alone the result of halucination.

[Correspondence of the Republican.]

Philadelphia, Good Friday, 1880.

FRIEND WALTER:—A friend handed me to-day an old copy of "*The Upland Union*," printed at Chester, on Oct. 16, 1827. Among the many interesting items, are some that will interest your military readers of to-day, as showing that at that time there existed in Delaware county five volunteer military companies. The orders printed are as follows:

"ATTENTION, BATTALION.—The Delaware County Battalion of Volunteers will meet, completely uniformed and equipped (in pursuance of a resolution of a board of officers), at Edward Horne's, in Ridley, on Monday, the 29th inst., (October) at 10 A. M., for drill. By command of the Lt. Col. JOHN BROOMALL, Adjt."

"PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERISTS.—The corps will meet fully uniformed and equipped (blue pantaloons) on Monday, the 29th inst., 8 o'clock, A. M., at John J. Thurlow's, Chester. By order of Captain (William) Martin.

JOHN THOMSON, O. S."

"ATTENTION.—The Delaware County Fencibles will meet at Edward Horne's Tavern, in Ridley, on Monday, the 29th of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with blue pantaloons and their arms and equipments in complete order, provided with nine rounds of blank cartridges, in order to join the Delaware County Volunteer Battalion. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Captain. JACOB G. NORBURY, O. S."

"ATTENTION.—Union Guards, you will assemble in parade order, blue pantaloons, on Monday, the 29th inst., at the house of Edward Horne, Ridley, Delaware county, with nine rounds of blank cartridge, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of JESSE SHARPLESS, Captain."

"ATTENTION.—The Delaware County Blues will meet in parade order, blue pantaloons, and nine rounds of blank cartridge, at Edward Horne's, in the township of Ridley, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., to join the Battalion. By order of the Captain.

THOMAS BAKER, O. S."

"TROOP ORDERS.—The Delaware County Troop will meet in parade order, blue pantaloons, and 9 rounds of blank cartridge, at Edward Horne's Tavern, in the township of Ridley, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to parade with the Delaware County Volunteer Battalion. Punctual and general attendance is earnestly requested. By order of the Captain.

JOHN HINKSON, O. S."

I have often been curious to know what was the sign, if any, used by Edward Horne, at his tavern in Ridley. The house still stands, and I remember passing it often on my way to school, as also the tall pole and swinging sign. Can any reader tell me what the sign was? "Horne's Tavern" stood near where the hotel at Ridley Park now stands, on the "big road" to Chester. Yours truly,

JOHN HILL MARTIN.

Wilmington *Every Evening*, referring to the death of Dr. George W. Piper—an account of whose sad end was published in this paper last week—who practised medicine in that city, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, states as an instance of his kindness of heart and self-denial, that on one occasion he nursed a friendless small-pox patient back to health, when no one else could be found to care for him.

Dr. Piper's Death.

To the Editor of The Inquirer:

Sir: The report published in the INQUIRER a few days since, that Dr. Geo. W. Piper, a relative of Bishop Odenheimer, had died in want in Newark, N. J., and that the expenses of burial were defrayed by strangers, is incorrect in every particular. Dr. Piper died from apoplexy, and at the time of his sudden taking off was in possession of sufficient means to keep him above want. All the expenses of the burial and funeral were attended to by his relatives and friends, and the interment took place at Laurel Hill Cemetery on Friday, April 2. The many reports published in relation to his death were purely sensational.

ONE OF HIS RELATIVES.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1880.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—Judge Futhey of West Chester, republishes from this paper, a letter from Mr. G. D. Scull, dated at Rugby, England, Feb. 5th, 1880, in relation to the tradition that a member of the House of Northumberland—supposed to have been a younger son of the Duke of that name—had been killed at the Battle of Brandywine, and buried in Birmingham graveyard. Prefacing the letter the Judge says:

"Mr. Scull's article shows that while a member of the House of Northumberland, of legitimate birth, could not have been at the Battle of Brandywine, that it is not improbable that a natural son of the Duke was there, and was slain and buried as related. The tradition being so current, and coming from so many different and trustworthy sources, leads to the belief that it must have some foundation, and the reasonable explanation is that given. If this supposition is correct, we can readily understand how the tradition arose. The young officer, whether called Captain Percy or by some other name, was, doubtless, well known in the British army—probably boasted of his noble blood—and when he was buried, the fact that he was a son of the Duke of Northumberland was communicated to those of the neighborhood who were present, without any reference being made to his birth."

DEATH OF A VALUABLE CITIZEN.—Annesley Newlin, well-known to a large number of the residents of this county, died at his residence in Wilmington, Delaware, on Sunday afternoon last, in the 71st year of his age. He was born in Concord, and was a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Newlin, who was among the early settlers in that township. He was elected to the office of County Commissioners some years ago, and performed his duty while in that position with great fidelity and with credit to those he represented. Shortly after the expiration of his time as Commissioner he removed to Wilmington, from his farm in Darby township, but did not engage in active business while there. He was a man of excellent judgment, kind and obliging to all, and in every relation in life was noted for his many sterling qualities.

Mr. Walter:—Your correspondent was not strictly correct in regard to Edward Horne's sign. He will find the facts, as follows: It was the sign of the "Sheaf of Wheat" while Jacob Painter owned it. He sold it to Edward Horne, about the year 1822 or '23, and removed to "Scroggy," about four miles west of Newark, Delaware. When Mr. Horne purchased it, he changed the name and called it the "Drove Tavern," and erected a sign upon which a drove of cattle was painted, which was continued as long as the house remained a tavern. The next tavern on the road toward Darby, belonged to Joseph Pearson, whose sign was a representation of the plow—"Plow Tavern"—which remained until he died. The house passed into the hands of his son, John L. Pearson, in 1820, better known as 'Squire Jack. He was a great Democrat and a warm admirer of General Andrew Jackson, and also a colonel in the militia. He had the "Plow" smashed up, and a sign raised upon which was a portrait of General Jackson and a representation of the Battle of New Orleans, which remained while he kept it. Judge George Leiper made a speech at the sign raising, and two or three others took a drink. I sometimes think the men of the present day don't know what fun there was at a good old Democratic sign raising. I never recall that time without thinking of Burns' Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny. The next place of note on the "King's Highway" was situated upon the top of the hill west of where the railroad now crosses the turnpike, now torn away. It was called the "War Office," and many happy hours were passed by the Darby and Chester boys there. Those were the days when men could see pleasure without being made familiar with a knife or having a pistol ball introduced to them.

F. L.

PENN'S LANDING.—The *Sunday Dispatch*, contains the following reply among its answers "To Readers and Anxious Inquirers," to a correspondent, relative to landing of William Penn:—

"The following is a copy of a letter of William Penn, which may add something to the elucidation of the question, when William Penn first landed at Philadelphia:

"Will Darvall, John Hillyard, John Briggs, Francis Whitwell, Robert Starr.

"These are to desire you to meet me at Newcastle next Thursday so call'd, being ye 2d of November, where I shall hold a Generall Court for the settlement of the Jurisdiction of thos and your parts; and in so doing you will oblige WM. PENN.

"If there be any persons of note or other yt desire to come, they may freely do it; and this pray signafy. W. P."

"This is proof positive that Penn was at Upland (now Chester) on Sunday, October 29th, 1682, and it is not probable that he left there to visit Philadelphia until after he held the Court on November 2d, 1682—for there was nothing for him to do at Philadelphia until he had settled the laws, &c., for his new province."

~~in September last.~~ July. 9. 1880.

DEDICATION.—The chapel built by Samuel Riddle, at Glen Riddle, for the use of the Presbyterian Church, was handed over to the Presbytery of Chester by Rev. Dr. Dale, and dedicated on Sabbath morning last, July 4th. The sermon was preached by Dr. Dale, from these words: "For he loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue."—LUKE, 7: 5. From which he showed that the nation is of divine appointment, and under divine control; also, that there are various ways of showing our love to the nation; chief among these is by building a house for divine worship. The dedication prayer was offered by the pastor of the Middletown Presbyterian Church. The music was in charge of Mrs. Riddle, whose youngest daughter presided admirably at the organ. The house was full to overflowing. In the afternoon services were held at 4 o'clock, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Media, Dr. McCook, of the Tabernacle Church, Philadelphia, and Dr. McCauley, of the Third Church of Chester. The building is a neat one of brick, laid in black cement, with yellow trimmings. It has an infant class room along side of the pulpit, and the seats are so arranged as to be used for a Sabbath school in the afternoons. It will seat about 250 persons. The windows are of stained glass, and are memorials of various members of Mr. Riddle's family. Dr. Dale has stood forth in this county since 1845, as the exponent of a pure life. He has allied himself with every good word and work, having freegiven his all to them, and is no better off in worldly goods than when he began. No more fitting testimonial could be bestowed than that Mr. R. should erect and place at his disposal this chapel with means for his support. He has grown gray in the cause of good morals, and things beneficial to the entire community.

Wanderings of a Delaware Countian.

The Bellaire (Ohio) *Independent* of last week announces the arrival in that place, of James Maylin, formerly a resident of this county. His brother Dr. E. W. Inskeep, resides in Bellaire. He has been away from home for fifty years, during all of which time none of his folks never knew of his whereabouts. He is now 69 years of age, a hale, hearty old man, and has always enjoyed good health. He is the son of Gideon Maylin, who was a farmer in Delaware county, Pa. When James was about 19 years of age he determined to leave home and see the world. He first landed in Virginia, where he remained for a short time; then made his way over the mountains to Wheeling, traveling all the way in a stage coach. Here he took a boat and went to Louisville; from there to Tennessee and has roamed about in Indiana, Missouri, Louisiana, Kansas, Colorado and Texas the principal part of his life. He was in the army about a year, at the outbreak of the war, after which he built boats for the government on the Missouri. About thirty-five years ago he married a lady named Wilkie, in Indianapolis, Ind., who died in about a year after their marriage, and since that time he has been on the Texas frontier, spending a great deal of time among the Indians. As is stated above, he had not been heard from for about fifty years, and all of his folks believed him dead. Several years ago his father and mother both died, and their estate was divided between two sons and three daughters, their only living children, as they supposed, and they are all now living in the neighborhood of Media. Their names are John, Gideon and Anna Maylin, Mrs. Rachel Swain and Mrs. Phœbe Inskeep, mother of Dr. Inskeep. James, the lost son, was first heard from about six months ago. Away down on the frontier he met a man from Delaware county, and after asking him about people that he could recollect, he found that some of his folks were still in the land of the living, so he wrote to his brother John at Media. John could not believe that their brother, who had not been heard from for so long a time, was yet living. But the letter was shown to his sisters, and Phœbe, who was much attached to him in youth, determined to find out for sure. She wrote to her son, Dr. Inskeep, and also wrote to her brother. Soon an answer came. Dr. Inskeep kept the correspondence up on account of his mother, and urged him to come on and see the folks. James Maylin is a regular old frontiersman, rough, rugged and hardy. On the day after his arrival Dr. Inskeep, his uncle, started with him for Philadelphia to see the old homestead and his brothers and sisters. The old man bore up as only a Texan can until a few hours before train time; then he became nervous and restless, blamed himself for not going home before his father and mother died, and wondering if he would know his brothers or sisters; but he thought he would know his oldest sister, Phœbe, and resolved to go. Oct. 15. 1880.

POPULATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The enumerators appointed to take the census of this county have performed their duty, and the following is the result as filed in the proper office at Media:— 1880.

Aston	2396
Bethel	589
Birmingham	739
Chester—North Ward	5875
Chester—Middle Ward	2697
Chester—South Ward	6466
Concord	1321
Darby Borough	1969
Darby township, Tinicum	1480
Upper Darby	4527
Edgmont	647
Haverford	1473
Upper Chichester	523
Lower Chichester	1691
Marple	900
Media	1921
Middletown	2783
Newtown	736
Nether Providence	1727
North Chester Borough & Chester township	1963
Radnor	1924
Ridley	2350
South Chester	3660
Thornbury	939
Upper Providence	855
Upland	2027
Population of Delaware county	55,873

~~Formerly time.~~ July 9. 1880.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, John G. Dyer, by Rev. W. C. Robinson, Capt. CHARLES E. HYATT, of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, to Miss DOLLY W. DYER.

On the 17th of June, by Rev. Mr. Biggs, EDWARD BITTING to JANETTE C. LUNN.

DIED—In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., MANLEY EMANUEL, M. D., in the 86th year of his age. The deceased was a practicing physician at Marcus Hook, in this county, for several years, and was at one time President of the Delaware County Medical Society. He was among our most esteemed citizens.

In this city, on the 6th inst., ABRAM RHODES, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY QUINN, aged 68 years.

At Lima, on the 28th ult., WILLIAM WASSON, aged 84 years.

At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 10th of June, CHARLES P. HARRISON, in the 54th year of his age. The deceased was born in this county, in 1826, moved to Ohio in 1848, and to Iowa in 1855.—He was a member of the Society of Friends, and died as he lived a true Christian. He was a son of Joshua P. Harrison, a well-known citizen of Middletown.

Aug. 20, 1880.

DEATH OF ANNESLEY N. MORTON.—We record with sincere sorrow the death of Annesley Newlin Morton, son of the late Judge Morton, of Springfield, in the 38th year of his age. He was attacked with congestion of the lungs while temporarily sojourning at the West End Hotel, in Philadelphia, and suffered but a brief period. In the early part of the Rebellion he enlisted in the army as a Second Lieutenant of Co. I, 97th Regiment, Penn'a Vols., and after six months service resigned his commission on account of ill health. In August of the same year, he enlisted in the Anderson Cavalry as a private, in Co. C, and in two months thereafter was promoted to a corporalship. At the battle of Stone River his horse was shot under him. He was afterwards advanced to the position of First Sergeant in Co. M, and again promoted to a First Lieutenancy, which he held until the close of the war. He was of good Revolutionary blood, being the great-great-grandson of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a man to lead rather than be led. In all the relations of life, as a husband, father, son and brother, he was affectionate, kind, and honest in the performance of his public and private duties. As a friend he was sincere and true, and knew no shadow of turning. The deep sympathies of grief-stricken relatives, and of all who were acquainted with him, will go out to the wife and child who survive him. He was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Henry Day, in Philadelphia, his remains being followed to their last resting-place by many of his old comrades in arms, and by a large number of relatives and attached friends.

Death of a Clergyman.—Rev. Anson B. Hard, a native of Vermont, for the past eighteen years retired from active ministration, and for many years rector of St. Paul's Protestont Episcopal Church, Chester, Pennsylvania, died in that city on Monday evening of rheumatic neuralgia of the heart, after a brief illness, aged seventy-nine. He was formerly rector of churches at Marcus Hook, Pa., and Mount Vernon, Ohio. He leaves a widow and several children. He was esteemed and beloved by many parishioners who will hear of his death with unfeigned sorrow. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from his late residence, Potter and Fourteenth streets, Chester. June. 2. 1880.

1881.

Mrs. Ann Gray Thomas died April 15th, aged eighty-two years. She was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Leiper, tobacco merchant, a prominent and influential citizen half a century ago. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Gray, of Gray's Ferry. She was the widow of George Gray Thomas, and resided in the quaint old mansion, "Whitby Hall," on Gray's lane, between the Darby road and the Baltimore pike.

Henry W. Bartram died in Wilmington, Delaware, April 15th, aged seventy-two years. He was a grandson of John Bartram, the botanist, of Gray's ferry. He was for some years in the wood and coal business, at Thirteenth and Market streets and was at one time a member of City Councils and member of the Board of Health.

L. Howard Golder died at Chester, Penna., April 15th. He was formerly in business as a merchant in Baltimore, and at the time of his death was a clerk at the Repaupo Chemical Works, near the Lazaretto. Mr. Golder was a son-in-law of Admiral Marston, of this city.

Dr. George Cooper, surgeon in the regular army and medical director at San Francisco, died in that city last week. He was a son of the late Francis Cooper, tobacco merchant, a well-known citizen, whose store for many years was on Market street, near Seventh.

THE ASHMEAD FAMILY.—The rumor that Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is to be married in a short time to the Baroness Burdette Coutts, has excited considerable talk in this country. Mr. Bartlett was born in Philadelphia, and is now a citizen of England, by naturalization. The following article, communicated to the Philadelphia *Times* by our townsman, H. Graham Ashmead, gives the direct line of the family from their original settlement in this country, to the beginning of the present century:

To the Editor of The Times:—In your article in *The Times* of to-day entitled "A Baroness' Husband" several errors occur in the brief mention of the ancestry of William Ashmead Bartlett. The Ashmead family came from Cheltenham, England, not Cheltonham. John Ashmead and Mary, his wife, a daughter of William Courier, of that place, and their infant son, John, settled in Pennsylvania in the summer of 1682. Their child, John, married, in 1705, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Sellers, of Darby, Delaware county. Their eldest son, John, married Sarah daughter of James Rush, of Byberry, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1734. She was the paternal aunt of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the singer of the Declaration of Independence.

The Ashmeads are not "descended from Captain John Rush, a daring cavalier in the Army of the Commonwealth," as stated in your article. The only connection of the Ashmead and Rush families is founded on the marriage mentioned above. Three sons were born to John and Sarah (Rush) Ashmead: Captain John Ashmead, spoken of in your article; Samuel Ashmead, many years Judge of the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Courts in Philadelphia (his judicial career is fully set forth in the forthcoming volume, "The Bench and Bar of Philadelphia, by John Hill Martin, Esq.,) and William Ashmead, captain in the First Battalion of Continental troops. John Ashmead died July 30, 1750, and his widow, Sarah (Rush), married a Potts. One of her sons by the latter marriage became Major Potts, of the Revolution, a sketch of whose career was published in book form in 1877. Captain John Ashmead (the fourth John in a direct line from John the settler,) the great-great-grandfather of William Ashmead Bartlett, married in 1760, Mary Mifflin, niece of General Thomas Mifflin.

Since the Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts marriage was announced so many unfounded statements have been published respecting young Bartlett's ancestry that I have written the above to correct a few of those errors.

HENRY GRAHAM ASHMEAD.

Chester, Aug. 17, 1880.

A Deed With William Penn's Signature.

From the Media American.

On Thursday last there was entered for recording at Recorder Blaine's office, in Media, by A. Lewis Smith, a deed of historic interest. It was granted by William Penn to John Hallowell and dated Fifth month 25, 1684. The paper is yellow with age, but the writing is plain and bears the signature of William Penn. The deed conveyed four hundred acres of land in "Springtown" township to Mr. Hallowell, at the price of one English shilling for every 100 acres. Springtown is supposed to be Springfield township, as John Hallowell formerly held property in that and Darby township.

AN AMERICAN SKETCH.

His heart is all of English oak;
His trowsers all of English kersey;
He always rows the English stroke—
And yet he came from North New Jersey!

He docks his horses' flowing tails;
He drives an English cart, with Buttons;
His beard is like the Prince of Wales';
His eye-glass like the Earl of Mutton's!

His satin scarf is Oxford blue,
And cutaway his English coat is;
And when he speaks—oh! English, too—
The difficulty in his throat is!

He calls his cousins' dresses "frocks,"
And rides upon an English nag
To hounds—although the English fox
Is started from a pudding bag!

"J. Edmonds Jones," he writes his name;
And yet if you'll believe me, sirs, he
Was known as "Jim" Jones when he came,
Some years ago, from North New Jersey!

[From Potter's American Monthly.]

BENJAMIN WEST.

A few yards north of the railroad, and about the same distance from Swarthmore College, in Springfield, Delaware county, stands the birthplace of the celebrated American painter, Benjamin West. The small house still there, is said to be the one in which he was born, though there have been disputes at times about the fact. The writer of this sketch recollects distinctly a decayed building standing within a few yards of the present one, that was claimed as the true birthplace. But this is a matter of little importance; the location is sufficiently designated to guarantee to the lovers of art a proper site upon which to erect a monument to American genius, if the idea should ever impress itself upon their generosity. The location is one of the most delightful along the line of the railroad, and will no doubt soon be occupied by neat modern suburban residences. A handsome monument to the artist would greatly add to the value and beauty of the place.

Benjamin was born on the 28th of September, 1738, of John and Sarah West, whose chief wealth consisted of ten children, Benjamin being the youngest. He had nothing to gain, therefore, from "pampered wealth." He is claimed by his biographer, Galt, to have been under the special charge and guidance of the Quakers; but this and many other sayings of that author are known to be purely imaginary.

One hundred and forty years ago the surroundings of the little hamlet were not so picturesque and fascinating as at present. It was in the midst of peril, plunder and difficulties of almost every description. Large forests abounded on all sides. For many years after, the noted "thousand acres" of dense woodland through which the Strasburg road passed, leading from the city west, loomed up in continued range to the north of the hamlet. Over this thoroughfare wagoners passed in sections with loaded muskets, and strings of bells arched over their horses' hames, as a protection against marauders and wild animals. It was considered very unsafe for single travellers on horseback, with saddle-bags, to venture through these deep forests even in day time; and none made the attempt without being well armed. Then, stretching away to the Delaware river, the dense woodlands along the King's highway to Chester, Wilmington, etc., afforded ample protection to the brigands of that and succeeding periods, and who had their cabins and hiding-places near by. It is true the immediate citizens and settlers had nothing to fear so long as they keep aloof.

Tradition has nearly lost sight of the sanguinary scenes that occurred in these localities during the long period of pioneer life under King George and years succeeding the Revolution, and they were not pleasant or proper topics to record in history. But there are men still living who, with a little refreshing of the memory, could furnish graphic accounts of scenes and hair-breadth escapes that would cause the blood to curdle, even in the veins of the incredulous.

We mention these things merely to show that the early life of West was not cast in a bed of roses without plenty of thorns. His genius must therefore be regarded as purely native and original; for, with this state of the country and society, he could have no other advantages, no teachers of note, and but very few rude pictures for a study. Nature was his guide, and this he adhered to in all his after life and fame.

West's talent manifested itself in very early life. It is recorded that at the age of seven years he astonished his friends by the accuracy of his pencil drawings; that at nine years he produced a painting in colors which was deemed worthy of preservation, and which, we understand, is now in excellent keeping at the Kirkbride Institution, Philadelphia. In referring to these facts, and to the first crude specimen, we must not lose sight of the difficulties of the times in comparison with the present period, when the art of drawing, painting, etc., forms a noted branch in our popular schools.

Young West passed his college life at a log school house in the adjoining township of Newtown, where A B C's were conveyed to the understanding at the end of a hickory switch, rather than by experienced teachers; but he was equal to all the tasks imposed except arithmetic. This he got over by the exercise of his native talent. While a schoolmate did his sums for him, he returned the compliment by drawing birds, animals and landscapes in his copy-book.

It was while at this school that Dr. Jonathan Morris' attention was attracted by West's drawings. He took immediate interest in the young artist, and furnished him with his first box of paints and brushes, until which time he had used black, red and yellow, colors he had been taught to mix by the Indians, and brushes of his own construction. He now, with a little instruction, made rapid progress. Dr. Morris moved to Newtown in 1751. This fixes the age of West at about thirteen or fourteen, instead of nine, when he made his first effort, and succeeded in painting the portrait of two of his sister's children, which for correctness of delineation and style of execution were deemed worthy of preservation. One, if not both of these portraits, is now in possession of Mrs. David Jones, of West Chester. West came into immediate and prominent notice. Hitherto relying solely upon his native talent, he was deemed worthy of assistance by his friends, and sent to Philadelphia to obtain the best instruction the city afforded at that time.

Dr. Morris and Anthony Wayne, afterwards General Wayne, were his first patrons. Through them he obtained introduction to and the friendship of Benjamin Franklin, and the leading men of Philadelphia. In his eighteenth year he made Philadelphia his residence, as a portrait painter. In the execution of his profession, we find him during the two succeeding years plying the brush with success in New York and Lancaster, producing many portraits. His first effort from real life was made at Lancaster, where he painted in masterly style the Death of Socrates, a work very much admired at the time by lovers of the art.

As evidence that he was not under the special guidance of the Quakers, it may be mentioned that he was made captain of a military company while at Lancaster.

Poets, painters, and men of special genius are generally poor, simply from the fact that their minds are employed on a specialty that does not lead to the saving of pennies. West was no exception. He received excellent pay for his labor, but he had no talent for keeping it. He used it freely as a means of gratifying his ambition, and as a consequence was always poor.

Aided by friends in Phiadelphia and New York, West sailed for Italy in his twenty-first year, with the view of obtaining full insight into the mysteries of the art. He was well prepared with letters of introduction, and had scarcely touched the pave of Rome ere his fame began to spread as the remarkable genius from the wilds of North America. Mengs, an acknowledged leader in art, became much attached to West, and together they made the tour of the art capitals of Italy, and it was undoubtedly to the advantage of both, for West manifested an independence of idea and style from the old authors that gave him eclat, and the art a new impulse. Two prominent paintings executed in Rome, "Cimon and Iphigenia," and "Angelica and Medora," added much to his fame as a shrewd delineator of character. He spent three years in Rome, gaining information and substantial fame.

In 1763 he returned to America *via* England. And now his life becomes involved in special romance. Soon after landing upon his native soil he met his future wife Miss Elizabeth Shewell of Philadelphia. The attachment from the first seems to have been mutual, and as ardent as mutual. Her brother, Stephen Shewell, with whom she resided, and who had his own choice of a companion he wished her to marry, took violent dislike to West on account of his lack of wealth and the obscurity of his family. He used all the persuasive powers at his command; but she had repugnance to the man of his choice. She could not tolerate, and refused him in positive terms. This exasperated the brother, particularly so when he found that West had procured the affections he so desired to have bestowed upon his friend, and resorted to violence as a means of severing the lovers. He placed her a prisoner under lock and key. This fact coming to the public ear produced a warm sympathy and many friends for the lady, who expostulated with the brother, but to no effect. Indeed, his arbitrary course seemed to increase rather than soften by these interferences, until it was found that West never attempted to procure an interview when she was released from her room; but not from the house.

West and Miss Shewell had passed their vows; talked the situation over calmly. West made his arrangements to return to England, and the time for his departure was fixed. This fact became known to the brother of his affianced. West would have been glad to have taken Miss Shewell with him as his wife, but the fates were against that. So it was agreed between them that West should go alone, and she promised to meet him in any part of Europe whenever he should feel able and send for her. Stephen Shewell was not aware of this, and proceeded with his arrangements to thwart an elopement by turning the key upon her, and keeping her a close prisoner until after West had left the harbor.

It was a supposed triumph on his part. After a short interval the discarded friend was reintroduced, but only to be the more sternly rejected. In due course, Mr. West sent for his father and Miss Shewell, desiring them to take passage in the vessel by which he had sent the message. Miss Shewell made her arrangements; her brother objected; he said but little. Two days before the vessel was to sail, Stephen Shewell resorted to his former method of locking his sister in her room until after the vessel had set sail. But he had failed to estimate the feelings of the community. He was appealed to; but refused to listen to any one, and fearing interference as the time arrived, he determined, on the night before the vessel was to sail, to keep close watch. To this end he invited, unwittingly, some of her friends to remain with him during the night. They accepted; were on hand; but there had been whisperings with Benjamin Franklin; Franklin had a talk with Francis Hopkins, then about twenty-three, and with Bishop White, then about nineteen. About dark these three took old man West to the vessel, made arrangements with the captain to sail the moment they furnished the lady passenger. Then they procured a rope ladder, and just about midnight Shewell's invited friends got up a little boisterous jollification; they kept up the noise and confusion long enough to allow Franklin, Hopkins and White to make good use of the rope ladder, get Miss Shewell safely away, and on board the vessel; then they sobered down, and as everything seemed quiet, took a little nap. Shewell kept awake until near morning, then dropped into a profound slumber, from which he awoke about ten o'clock. When the party were ready to retire, they were all wonderfully surprised to find the lady had disappeared. It was too late; with an ebb tide the vessel was out of reach of the fastest team of the age. Shewell's chagrin knew no bounds; he acknowledged himself beat, but never recognized his sister after, though she made repeated advances.

Miss Shewell had a safe passage; met Mr. West on the wharf in waiting, and soon after the wedding was consummated. It was surmised they would have returned to this country; but for the brother's relentless opposition, London became their permanent residence, where the painter ended his career, March 11th, 1820. Madam West died in 1817. They left two sons.

Notwithstanding West's birthplace, soon after taking up his residence in London he was claimed as an Anglo-American, subsequently as an Englishman. It was the highest compliment England could bestow upon him. America might claim West, but England demanded his genius. He rose almost at once under the patronage of George the Third, who continued his warm friend for forty years, during which time he executed twenty-eight large paintings for Windsor Castle. Of his earliest pictures, the "Death of Wolfe" is mentioned as having created pleasurable sensation, from the fact that it was the first and most radical deviation from the ancient Greek and Roman rule of painting in armor. The figures were habited in their appropriate costume. The painting of "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus" is also mentioned with much pride as one of superior merit, though the "Battle of La Houge" was considered by critics as its superior.

West never rested upon other's ideas. His mind was grasping, and his ambition in proportion. He had no taste for fancy that did not harmonize with Nature; had nothing to do with chalk and carmine. He gave to his pictures the ruddy, rugged glow of the hardy knight or cavalier of the age; and blondes were not fashionable. In his conception of

historical and Scriptural scenes he was beyond reach, and was always successful. Leaving portrait painting, he grasped at subjects requiring thought and correct information, as well as skill. One of his famous conceptions, "Christ Healing the Sick," originally designed as a present to the Pennsylvania Hospital, was not allowed to leave London, but was purchased at the price of £3,000, and retained. A copy of the original was afterwards made by West, and is now in the possession of Philadelphia. "Death on the Pale Horse" has never been equalled in thought or execution.

It is a pleasing task to thoroughly critise Mr. West's paintings. At first glance they are pleasing to the eye; but this is not sufficient; the mind becomes interested in the subject; if not, but little is gained to the beholder beyond that of a pictorial sign-board. Let the critic read and understand thoroughly the scriptural accounts of "Christ Healing the Sick;" then he will scarcely be content with a half-hours' examination of a painting that represents so faithfully, a scene that never after can be thoroughly effaced. So with "Death on the Pale Horse," he must read the Revelations. It is so with West's paintings generally; they are emanations from the mind at the command of genius, and demand of the beholder more than eye service.

The sharpest, and yet unjust modern criticism that we have seen and which might readily pass unnoticed, is that he gave a peculiar sameness to all his pictures by clothing his characters in a reddish brown cast. This is puerile at best. West's paintings are far less susceptible of criticism in this respect, than modern effusions that are run upon the other extreme of pearl and carmine. Admiration at the present centres on the blonde idea, and not upon the natural glow of health and strength. We should not lose sight of this fact.

West's early display of genius is often attributed to precocity; but this could not be. Precocity leads to early decay of body, and often to imbecility of mind. West on the contrary retained his faculties until after his fourth score of years; a fact that proves his talent to have been true to nature. West was an exception in another respect; men of special genius are apt to fits of irritability; West, on the contrary, led an exemplary life.

P. H.

THE EARLY WELSH SETTLERS.

The 198th anniversary of the landing of WILLIAM PENN at Chester, was signallized one evening last week, at the rooms of the Historical Society in Philadelphia, by the reading of a very interesting paper by Dr. James J. Levick, on the early Welsh settlers of Merion, which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience.

The following letter, written by Edward Jones, "Chirurgion," as he is styled, in 1682, to his friend John ap Thomas, describes the voyage and arrival of the Welsh settlers:

These for his much esteemed friend John ap Thomas, of Llaithgwnneer Bala in Merionethshire, North Wales, to be left with Job Boulten att the Boult and tun in Lumber Street, London, and from thence to William Sky Butcher, in Oswestrie, to be sent as above directed and via London—with speed.

My endeared fr'd & brother my heart dearly salutes thee in a measure of ye everlasting truth dear fr'd hoping that these few lines may find thee in health or no worster yn I left thee. This shall lett thee know that we have been aboard eleven weeks before we made the land (it was not for want of art but contrary winds) and one we were in coming to Upland, ye town is to be buylded 15 or 16 miles up ye River. And in all this time we wanted neither meate, drink or water though several hogsheads of water run out. Our ordinary allowance of beer was 3 pints a day for each whole head and a quart of water; 3 biskedd a day & some times more. We laid in about half hundred biskedd, one barrell of beere, one hogshed of water—the quantity for each whole head, & 3 barrells of beefe for the whole number—40—and we had one to come ashoare. A great many could eat little or no beefe though it was good. Butter and cheese eats well upon ye sea. Ye remainder of our cheese & butter is little or no worster; butter & cheese is at 6d per lb. here if not more. We have oatmeale to spare, but it is well, yet we have it, for here is little or no corn till they begin to sow their corn, they have plenty of it. The passengers are all living, save one child, yt died of a surfeit. Let no frds tell that they are either too old or too young, for the Lord is sufficient to preserve both to the uttermost. Here is an old man about 80 years of age; he is rather better yn when he sett out, likewise here are young babes doing very well considering sea diet. We had one tun of water, and one of drinke to pay for at Upland, but ye master would faine be pd for 13 or 14 hogsheds yt run out by ye way, but we did not, and about 3 quarters of Tunn of Coales we p'd for; we laid in 8 Tun of Coales and yields no profit here. We are short of our expectation by reason that ye town is not to be builded at Upland, neither would ye Master bring us any further, though it is navigable for ships of greater burthen than ours. Ye name of town lots is called now Wilcoco; here is a Crowd of people striving for ye country land, for ye town lot is not divided, & therefore we are forced to take up ye Country lots. We had much adoe to get a grant of it, but it Cost us 4 or 5 days attendance, besides some score of miles we traveled before we brought it to pass. I hope it will please thee and the rest yt are concerned, for it hath most rare timber, I have not seen the like in all these parts, there is water enough beside. The end of each lot will be on a river as large or larger than the Dye at Bala, it is called Skool Kill River. I hope the Country land will within this four days [be] surveyed out. The rate for surveying 100 Acres [was] twenty shilling, but I hope better orders will be taken shortly about it.

The people generally are Swede, which are not very well acquainted. We are amongst the English which sent us both vension and new milk, & the Indians brought vension to our door for six pence ye quarter. And as for ye land we look upon it [as] a good & fat soyl generally producing twenty, thirty, & fourty fold. There are stones to be had enough at the falls of the Skool Kill, that is where we are to settle, & water enough for mills, but thou must bring Millstones and ye Irons that belong to it, for Smiths are dear. Iron is about two and thirty or fourty shillings per hundred; Steel about 1s. 6d, p. l. Ye best way is to make yr picken axes when you come over, for they cannot be made in England, for one man will work with ym as much as two men with ours.

Grindle Stones yield good profit here; ordinary workmen have 1s. 6s. a day. Carpenters 3 or four shillings a day; here are sheep, but dear, about twenty shillings a piece. I cannot understand how they can be carried from England. . . Taylors hath 5s. & 6s. a day. . . I would have you bring salt for ye present use; here is coarse salt, some times two measures of salt for one of wheat, and sometimes very dear. Six penny & eight penny

nails are most in use, horse shoes are in no use . . good large shoes are dear; lead in small bars is vendible, but guns are cheap enough. . . They plow, but very bungerly, & yet they have some good stone. They use both hookes and sickles to reap with. .

Time will not permit me to write much more for we are not settled. I [send] my dear love and my wife's unto thy selfe and thy dear wife and the rest of my dear friends, H. Ro., Rich. P. Evan Reese; J. ap E. Elizabeth Williams E. & J. Edd; Gainor R.; Ro. On.; Jo. Humphrey; Hugh J. Tho.; and the rest of fr'ds as if named.

I remain thy Lo' friend & Bro. while I am.
EDD JONES.

My wife desires thee to buy her one Iron Kettle 3s. or 3s. 6d.; 2 paire of shoes for Martha, and one paire for Jonathan, let them be strong and large; be sure and put all yr goods in cases, if they be dry they keep well, otherwise they will get damp and mouldy. . this is the 2d letter, Skool Kill River,

Ye 26th of ye 6th mo., 1682.

December 17th 1880.

MARRIED—In Philadelphia, on 12th mo., 8th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Friends' ceremony, WILLIAM S. INGRAM, of that city, to ANNIE L., daughter of Jane L. and the late Virgil T. Eachus, of Radnor.

In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, WILLIAM S. MINGIN to Miss ANNA E., daughter of John T. Miller, all of this city.

In Lewistown, Pa., on the 9th inst., at the residence of D. W. Woods, by Rev. A. M. Woods, assisted by Rev. O. O. McClean, D. D., JOHN COCHRAN, of this city, to Miss ANNIE E. WOODS, daughter of the late Rev. James S. Woods, D. D., and great grand-daughter of John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At Siloam M. E. parsonage, on the 18th ult., by Rev. W. T. Magee, JOHN O'TOOL to Miss E. HOPKINS, both of Aston.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 2d inst., by the same, ANDREW W. MATHUES, son of ex-Sheriff Mathues, to Miss DEMARIS G. CARTER, both of Concord.

In this city, on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. Timmons, EMANUEL MCGINLEY to LIZZIE A., eldest daughter of William B. Evans, both of Chester.

In this city, on the 15th inst., before Alderman Allen, HORACE LLOYD to MARY SEYMOR, both of Linwood.

A VENERABLE LAWYER.—Hon. Edward Darlington is now the oldest member of the Delaware county bar, having been admitted to practice in 1821. Some years ago he abandoned the active duties of the profession, and his place has since been filled by his son, GEORGE E. DARLINGTON, who is at present among the leading lawyers at the bar. Mr. Darlington resides near Media, and is surrounded by a portion of his children and grand children, who all combine to make a happy and comfortable home. Mr. Darlington is now in his eighty-fourth year and is in good health. No man of his years enjoys to a greater degree the entire confidence of the community, and none deserves it more.

LAW SUPPER.—A meeting of the members of the bar was held at Media, on Monday last, with a view of making arrangements for a dinner on New Year's eve, in this city. The bar of this county is composed of sixty members, and the assemblage cannot fail to be of interest to all concerned. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements who have full power to act in the matter. Besides a good dinner and its accompaniments, there will be "a feast of reason and a flow soul."

Dr. F. PRESTON has been obliged to relinquish his practice in this city for a short time on account of failing health. Dr. Frank Powel, of Philadelphia, will attend to his patients during his absence. That his restoration may be speedy, is the wish of his many friends. J. 12. 1882.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1880.

Living and Resident

List of the Members of the Delaware County Bar.

The following is a list of the members of the Delaware County Bar, with the dates of their admission to practice:

Edward Darlington, April 9, 1821.
Robert E. Hannum, July 27, 1829.
John D. Peirce, Nov. 26, 1838.
John M. Broomall, Aug. 24, 1840.
Paul B. Carter, May 23, 1842.
Robert McCay, Feb. 22, 1847.
Henry B. Edwards, Nov. 22, 1847.
George W. Ormsby, Feb. 28, 1848.
Charles D. Manley, Feb. 26, 1849. d. Dec 20. 1880. a. 73.
Thomas J. Clayton, Nov. 25, 1851; elected Judge Oct. 8, 1874.
A. Lewis Smith, Nov. 28, 1853.
John Hibberd, Aug. 1, 1855.
Edward A. Price, Feb. 25, 1856.
George E. Darlington, May 26, 1856.
Joseph R. T. Coates, Aug. 22, 1859.
O. F. Bullard, Aug. 22, 1859.
William Ward, Aug. 22, 1859.
David M. Johnson, June 23, 1862.
John B. Hinkson, Aug. 24, 1863.
James Barton, Jr., Nov. 23, 1863.
William B. Broomall, Feb. 23, 1864.
Charles D. M. Broomhall, Nov. 29, 1864.
Orlando Harvey, Nov. 25, 1868.
Henry C. Howard, Nov. 23, 1869.
Perry M. Washabaugh, Nov. 23, 1869.
William H. Dickinson, Nov. 28, 1869.
V. G. Robinson, Aug. 26, 1872.
David F. Rose, Nov. 24, 1873.
Edward H. Hall, Nov. 24, 1873.
George M. Booth, Feb. 23, 1874.
H. G. Ashmead, Feb. 23, 1875.
George B. Lindsay, March 8, 1875.
John T. Reynolds, Sept. 27, 1875.
John V. Rice, Dec. 13, 1875.
Alfred Tyson, Jan. 3, 1876.
H. M. Fussel, Jan. 17, 1876.
William B. Huston, Feb. 5, 1877.
John B. Hannum, Feb. 5, 1877.
J. B. Dickeson, June 4, 1877.
John M. Broomall, Jr., Sept. 17, 1877.
Edmund Jones, Dec. 3, 1877.
Patrick Bradley, March 4, 1878.
Townsend E. Levis, March 4, 1878.
William S. Sykes, March 4, 1878.
J. N. Shanafelt, March 6, 1878.
O. C. McClure, March 5, 1879.
Horace P. Green, June 9, 1879.
David Garrett, Dec. 2, 1879.
O. B. Dickinson, Dec. 3, 1879.
Ward R. Bliss, Dec. 3, 1879.
N. H. Strong, Dec. 3, 1879.
James S. Cummings, Sept. 20, 1880.
Jesse M. Baker, Sept. 20, 1880.
Edward W. Magill, Sept. 27, 1880.
Ellwood Wilson, Sept. 27, 1880.
Samuel P. Cornog, Dec. 6, 1880.
John B. Booth, Dec. 6, 1880.
Benjamin N. Lehman, Dec. 6, 1880.

Mrs. Mary Brooke, widow of Owen Brooke, died at Norristown, on Sunday last, in her eighty-eighth year. She was the daughter of Jesse Brooke, a resident of this county, who deceased some years since. Mrs. Brooke's death was caused by gangrene of the feet, resulting from ossification of the arteries. She had suffered for thirty years from pain in the feet and irregular action of the heart, but apart from this her faculties, both bodily and mental, were preserved to a remarkable degree until a very short time before her death.

Feby. [redacted] 27. 1880.

DIED—In Haverford, on the 21st inst., MORDECAI LAWRENCE, M. D., aged 77 years.

In this city, on the 22d inst., JAMES DOLTON, aged 42 years.

In this city, on the 21st inst., NATHAN Y. VAN HORN, aged 65 years.

In this city, on the 22d inst., JOHN E. DYER, in the 37th year of his age.

In South Chester, on the 22d inst., JAMES BLYTHE, son of Samuel and Margaret Blythe.

At his residence, in Upper Darby, on the 21st inst., WILLIAM W. CLEMENT, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, in Appanoose township, Hancock county, Illinois, JOHN KENNEDY, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, formerly of Crookville, Delaware county.

At the residence of his son, in Chester township, on the 25th inst., EDWARD MCCAFFERTY, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Henry McCafferty, at Dutton's mill, near Morgan's station, on Sunday next, to leave the house at two o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery.

In Upper Darby, on the 23d inst., THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, in the 74th year of his age.

In Marple, on the 18th inst., JULIA, relict of the late William Stanley, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas S. Shoemaker, Jarrettown, Montgomery county, Pa., of a long and painful illness, which she bore with remarkable patience and Christian fortitude, JANE MORGAN, wife of Abram P. Morgan, in the 61st year of her age.

NECROLOGY.—William W. Clement died in Upper Darby, on the 21st inst., aged seventy years. He was a practical agriculturist, and a well-informed, genial gentleman. Some years since he went abroad for the benefit of his health which had been much impaired, but returned to his home without being relieved to any extent.

Dr. Mordecai Lawrence of Haverford, died on the 21st inst., aged 77 years. He was a practicing physician and previous to the decline of his health enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice.

Nathan Y. Vanhorn, died at his residence in North Ward, on Saturday last, aged sixty-five years. He was born in Bucks county, and came to Chester many years ago and engaged as an operative with James Campbell, who first introduced the business of weaving cotton goods in this city.

MILES M. STILLE, a resident of Ridley, who was a descendant of one of the first settlers of that township, was buried on Sunday last. He was Postmaster for a number of years and discharged the duties of the office intelligently and with great fidelity. He also held the position of a Director of the public schools, and was one of the most ardent friends of the system from its inception until the close of his life.

EDWARD M'CAFFERTY, who died on Wednesday last, in Chester township, was a native of this city. In 1845 he removed to Delaware, and twenty years afterwards returned to this county. He was an industrious, practical farmer, and a benevolent and intelligent man. Of late years he resided with his children in Philadelphia and in this county.

The funeral of JOHN YOUNG, a member of the City Council, took place from his residence in North Ward, on Sunday last, and was largely attended by the members of the city government, members of council, Knights of Pythias, and a large number of relatives and friends. Rev. Henry Brown, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and Rev. Thomas McCauley of the Third Presbyterian Church, officiated. The body was taken to Chester Rural Cemetery for interment.

1880. [redacted] Feb. 20.

DIED—In this city, on the 18th inst., FANNIE WARNER, wife of H. G. Ashmead, in the 32d year of her age.

At Ridley Park, on the 19th inst., RACHEL E., widow of the late Samuel Cochran, in the 99th year of her age.

At his residence, in Radnor, on the 18th inst., VIRGIL T. EACHUS, a highly respected and useful citizen, aged 61 years.

EARLY HISTORY.—A correspondent of the Woodstown (N. J.) *Register*, furnishes that paper with an ancient letter, written in 1676, by Roger Pedrick, who is said to be the ancestor of the large family of that name now residing in Salem county. By way of explanation it states that:

"Roger Pedrick became dissatisfied with John Fenwick, as did several others—Robert Wade was one of them—on account of their lands not being surveyed and laid off to them in due season. They had advanced the money to the proprietor before they left England. Notwithstanding the delay, the land they paid for was surveyed and laid off to them by the order of Fenwick. Roger Pedrick's allotment was located on Oldman's creek, where Pedricktown is at this time.—Robert Wade's land was on the south side of Monmouth river, now Alloway's creek. Early in the spring of 1676 Robert Wade crossed the river and purchased 1,000 acres at Upland—now Chester—of an Indian chief; afterwards sold part of it to his friend Roger Pedrick for 26£. At this place both of them settled, and ended their days. Some of Roger Pedrick's children became the owners of the land in New Jersey that he purchased of John Fenwick. His wife did not come with him, and did not come here with her children until he had procured a home for them at Upland."

It is not stated in any available history when Pedrick or Fenwick arrived in that part of the settlement now known as New Jersey, but as Robert Wade reached this country in the "Griffin," on Nov. 23d, 1675, it is presumed they were his fellow passengers. Wade, in that year, settled at Upland, and his residence was known as the Essex House. It fronted the river, and stood, according to Martin's History of Chester, "upon the site of the commodious brick house now at the north-west corner of Penn and Front streets." Here it was where "William Penn was first entertained upon his landing in Upland, on October 29, 1682," and earlier, in 1675, in the same house, William Edmundson, an eminent Quaker preacher, held a meeting of Friends, Robert Wade and his family being accorded the distinction of having been the first members of that society that settled in Pennsylvania.

The letter referred to, is as follows:

"*Dear and Loving Wife:*—My dear love, to thee and thy children: Loving wife this may let thee understand that it was late before we came into this Country, but the land was bought presently. The natives were as willing to sell as we were to buy; and there is land enough bought, and here is very good marsh as well as uplands, good timber for shipping, and it is a very free and plentiful Country for all provision, as Coon and Cattle, Fish, and Fowle, &c. But J. F. would not set us out our land, except those that were concerned would set their hands to such papers as he drew up, which would have been to ensnare us and all that came after us. I do not write this to discourage any; dear wife, I hope to see thee here before this may come at London, if not I desire thee to come as soon as thou canst; I am with Robert Wade, who has bought a plantation, and I am to have part with him which will come to a little above 26£ and here is a brave River, Fishing and Fowling; the Whales been ashore here sometimes; and for sturgeon, and all other fish here are abundance. We want Coopers to make Barrels, Tubs, &c., if any be desirous to come here, we have plantations enough and good wheat plenty; and here is tobacco enough made on this River to freight a Ship, so dear wife, expecting thee the first opportunity to come away: with dear love to thee and all friends and neighbors, I rest, thy loving husband.

ROGER PEDRICK.

From Delaware River, 14th day of the 4th mo., 1676.

MARRIED.

ASHMEAD—CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Chester, Pa., on Wednesday, October 26, 1881, by the Rev. Henry Brown, HENRY GRAHAM ASHMEAD to EMMA, daughter of the late James Campbell.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF CHESTER.—The death of JOHN GROUNSELL, in this city, on Saturday morning last, removed another landmark from among us. He was born in Hull, England, in 1808, emigrated to this country in 1835, and commenced blacksmithing in Germantown, in 1837. He came to Chester in 1839, and established himself in business in which he continued until within a few years, enjoying the confidence and respect of the entire community. He was a man of good intelligence, firm in his convictions, and a pleasant and agreeable friend.

SILVER WEDDING.—The silver wedding of George W. and Phœbe H. Gesner, which took place on Monday evening, the 23d ult., at the family residence at Paschalville, 27th Ward, Philadelphia, was a notable event.—Thirty-eight couples were present. Mrs. Gesner was formerly Miss Phœbe Holland, a daughter of John B. Holland, Esq., of Ridley. A large number of valuable silver presents were made, among them a box of silver dollars. The time was spent most agreeably to all. Prof. Allen performed on the piano, and Prof. Whitley on the violin.

RANGE LIGHTS.—Preparations are being made to erect the Coast Range Lights, provided for by act of Congress, at Tinicum and Marcus Hook. They are to be completed and ready for lighting by the 1st of July next.—The buildings are to be eighty feet high, and provided with a stationary light, similar to those on the New Jersey and Delaware shores. The salary allowed those who will have them in charge, will be five hundred dollars a year, with fuel and light. Several persons have already applied for the situation of keepers.

SHAD AND ROCKFISH.—William Rambo of this city caught the first shad of the season, on Tuesday last, in a gill net, in the Delaware, off the lower end of Chester Island, and on the same drift, a rockfish weighing six pounds was taken. On the same day, Job Green, of Marcus Hook, caught three shad, and Capt. Joe Smith, with a hauling seine took about one hundred pounds of rockfish, and one shad near Pennsgrove. This early run of shad and rockfish is a sure indication of the arrival of spring.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the township of Middletown, on the 6th inst. an indented boy, named JOHN LEE, between 20 and 21 years of age. He had on when he went away a blue coat, snuff coloured cloth pantaloons, domestic waistcoat, grey cotton stockings, and fur hat. Any person who will return said boy to the subscriber, or lodge him in Chester Jail, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB.

N. B—All persons are forbid harbouring said boy at their peril.

Oct. 9—3t 1827.

COMMUNICATED.

Jehu Broomhall, the Treasurer for the Greek Fund of Delaware county, acknowledges the receipt of $26 75 cts. from John Larkin, Jr. for Bethel township.

Stray Heiffer.

WAS taken up trespassing on the enclosed lands of the subscriber, in Darby township, on the 14th ultimo.

A RED MULEY HEIFFER,

about two years old, with white in her face, on her back, and under her belly; supposed to weigh about three hundred and a quarter. The owner is requested to prove the property and pay the costs which has accrued or she will be sold agreeable to Law.

Samuel Palmer.

Darby, Sept. 25—3t* 1827.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

ONE OR TWO PERSONS,

WHO are good workmen will find constant employment, and good wages, by application to the subscriber, in Nether Providence, Delaware county.

C. L. Sleeper.

10th mo. 2, 1827—tf 1827.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his establishment, the following vehicles. One new GIG, with a complete set of harness; one good CHAIR; one new DEARBORN WAGON; two second handed DEARBORN WAGONS. Any person wishing to purchase either of the above articles, will find them cheap for cash, and in excellent order.

JONATHAN ESREY.

Hinkson's Corner, Oct. 16—3t

Longevity.—In this morning's INQUIRER appears the announcement of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Bartholomew, who died at No. 1857 North Seventh street, on Tuesday, aged one hundred and two years. Among yesterday's death notices was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, who was buried yesterday from the residence of her nephew, Samuel Moore, in Upper Darby, and who was, also, aged one hundred and two years. The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Parker, who died on Monday, aged ninety-three years, will take place this afternoon. April 8th. 1880.

Mr. Walter:—John Hill Martin, whose contributions to your paper I always read with interest, desires to know "what was the sign, if any, used by Edward Horne, of Ridley." If I recollect right, and I think I do, for I used to follow the soldiers there, it was a *Sheaf of Wheat*, signifying plenty for man and horse, in those days. About the time he alludes to, there was another volunteer company in this county, called the "Harmony Rangers," commanded by Capt. Henry Myers, of Concord.

Wednesday OBITUARY. Dec. 22, 1880.

Death of Charles DeHaven Manley.

At an early hour on Monday morning last Charles DeHaven Manley, the well-known lawyer, died at his house in Media, Pa. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Mr. Manley was born in the township of Radnor, Delaware county, Pa., on the 20th of December, 1807. His preliminary education was received at the country schools in the neighborhood and at boarding-school. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school at Chester, and continued in that occupation for four years, applying himself diligently during his leisure hours to the study of law, and by economy contrived to save a considerable sum of money. But his health beginning to show signs of failure, he abandoned teaching and assumed a clerical position in the Bank of Delaware, located at Chester. After remaining there about 16 months he entered the mercantile business as one of the firm of Eyre & Manley. Four years later he again turned his attention to the study of law and entered the office of P. H. Engle as a student. Finishing his reading under the tuition of E. Darlington, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and established himself in Chester for a time, but in 1850 removed to Media, then just commencing to be settled as a town. Here his business rapidly increased, and it included a good deal of important business in the State courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1855, and subsequently was the Democratic candidate for Congress against the late John Hickman. He was always a Democrat in politics, but as he confined himself almost exclusively to the business of his profession he was looked upon more as a conscientious lawyer than an aspiring politician. He was repeatedly a member of the Town Council of Media. Mr. Manley was an Episcopalian, and was one of the vestry of St. Paul's Church, at Chester.

RELICS.—The *News* notices several valuable relics in the possession of Elias H. West, of Chester township, who, it says, is "a lineal descendant of Benjamin West, the painter." These relics are: A clock, once the property of King Charles II.; a fine gold medal presented to Benjamin West by the Royal Academy of Arts of England, and a quarter of an old altar cloth, that was preserved for its antiquity as far back as 1685. These antiquities have been handed down from father to son in the West family for generations. The clock stands seven feet high, and keeps as good time in the West homestead as it did in the royal palace of King Charles, two hundred years ago. The most valuable of these relics is the quarter section of the altar cloth. At the time of Cromwell's raid through England this, on account of its antiquity, was buried with other valuables, so as to escape the notice of the plundering soldiers. The cloth is of linen, and is a fine specimen of workmanship. In each corner of the section is a picture of Abraham offering his son Isaac as a sacrifice, and the ram tangled in the thicket. The section is fully five feet square, and when we consider that it was made before the introduction of the power-loom, its worth and beauty are more apparent. The other three sections of the cloth are still in the possession of members of the West family."

The writer spent an evening with the late Samuel West, grandfather of Elias H. West, over thirty years ago, when the old gentleman showed him, with laudable pride, the various mementoes of his distinguished relative, including the articles mentioned above, and also one or two snuff boxes and other presents sent over to his friends by the truly great artist. But he always spoke of his distinguished relative as his *uncle*, showing that Elias H. West is not, as the *News* says, "a *lineal* descendant of the great painter," but of a brother. Chester, 12 mo. 31. 1880.

Dr. Edwin Fussell spoke of seeing blue birds near his residence in Media, and hearing them sing while perched upon the telegraph wires with the thermometer below zero. He thought this indicated that these birds did not migrate Southward in cold weather as generally supposed.

BANQUET OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY BAR.—The banquet of the Delaware County Bar Association took place at the Beale House, on New Year's eve, and was attended by nearly all the resident members—forty in number—together with the county officers. The press, the right arm of the law, was not represented. Judge Clayton presided, and was assisted by Hon. John M. Broomall. Letters were read from John D. Pierce, H. G. Ashmead and others, regretting their inability to be present. The banquet was held in the large dining room, and the table was loaded with delicacies, and decorated with tropical fruits and flowers, selected with the good taste for which Mr. Morris, the enterprising proprietor and excellent caterer, is so well known. The invitation was engraved on delicate card board, on which was the representation of a pair of swan at rest, the motto "A Happy New Year," and the name of the recipient. Following was the

MENUE.

Raw Oysters on half shell,
Fish Boiled,
Roast Pig, Turkey, Vegetables,
Game,
Broiled Oysters, Chicken Salad,
Ice Cream, Meringues;
Fruit,
Coffee, Liquers.

After the good things had been discussed, speeches were made by nearly all the members present, in response to the annexed toasts, announced by Judge Clayton:

Delaware County Bar—Hon. J. M. Broomall.

North America—Hon. Wm. Ward.

Committee of Arrangements—William B. Broomall.

Our Host—Wm. H. Dickinson.

The Bench and Bar—Isaac Johnson.

The Young Members—V. G. Robinson.

The Equity of the Bar—Edward A. Price.

The Admiralty of the Law—P. B. Carter.

Our Politicians—O. C. McClure.

The Philadelphia Bar—W. R. Brown.

The Media Bar—G. E. Darlington.

The Rise and Progress of the Virtues of South Chester—George B. Lindsay.

The Borough of Marcus Hook—O. B. Dickinson.

The Borough of North Chester—William S. Sykes.

The Borough of Upland—Ward R. Bliss.

The Officers of Delaware County—Chas. P. Walter.

The Army and Navy—P. M. Washabaugh.

The Ladies—J. N. Shanafelt.

The Capitol of the Nation—J. M. Baker.

The banquet was an ovation not soon to be forgotten by those who participated in it.

QUALIFIED.—The usual oath was administered on Monday last to the newly elect officers at Media—Isaac Johnson, Prothonotary; Thomas Lees, Register of Wills; Edward Blaine, Recorder, and A. J. Quimby, Coroner. There will be but few changes in the clerical force. Mr. Blaine has appointed H. T. Walter, chief clerk, and Charles P. Yarnall assistant. T. E. Levis will act as assistant clerk in the Register's office, and Milton Lewis and William D. Thomas will retain their places in the Prothonotary's office.

George Yarnall has been re-elected Clerk by the County Commissioners. He is a competent and attentive gentleman, and deserves the honor which has been conferred upon him.

The Directors of the Poor, at their meeting on Monday last, re-elected James Smith, Steward and Treasurer, of the Alms House, and Dr. Frank Rowland, Physician. Chalkley Harvey is President of the Board of Directors.

ANCIENT RELICS.—At a re-union of the friends and members of the Presbyterian Church at Ridley Park, held last week, there were exhibited quite a number of ancient relics, most of which were owned by citizens of this county. We give a partial list of these rare curiosities, for which we are indebted to the *Gazette*. Coffee bowl used by General Washington while a guest of Mrs. Boyd, of Delaware county. Large silver watch of the time of Queen Anne, date of 1750. A magnificent set of antique china, imported by Mr. James Olden, of Philadelphia, eighty years ago, and exhibited by Mrs. J. P. Kirk, of Glenolden. Solid silver sugar tongs over one hundred years old, by Mrs. Charles Leedom. Brass kettle over a century old, by Mrs. Burke. Chair of Marie Antonette, a relic of the fearful times of 1793 in Paris, by Mr. F. J. Dreer, of Philadelphia. Meat dish over a hundred years old by Miss Sheldrake of Ridley. Bronzed duplicate sword by the Chevalier de Bayard with the familiar phrase engraved upon it, "*tout est perdu fors honeur.*" Miniature of Samuel Kirkham, the distinguished grammarian, by his niece Mrs. Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Ridley Park. Silver tankard over a century and a half old, by Mrs. George Dadmun of the P. W. and B. R. R. Ancient pewter porringer, by Mrs. L. H. Field. The family Bible of the Knowles family, over a hundred years old, now owned by the Cross family. A damask linen table napkin, made in 1838, as part of the trouseau of Queen Victoria, now owned by Mrs. H. F. Kenney of Ridley Park. Beside these, casually mentioned, there were a hundred or two more of very interesting contributions to the "Art Gallery," which was the centre of attraction during the evening. A fine supper and an entertainment consisting of music, pantomime, tableau vivants and recitations, added to the attractions. The whole affair, which was under the mangement of Mrs. H. F. Kenney, was a thorough success.

The subject of the recent cold weather being referred to, Thomas C. Palmer, Jr., at his father's ice house on Ridley creek, the thermometer marked 32 degrees below zero, on the morning of the 30th ult.; 26 degrees below on the morning of the 31st ult.; and 34 degrees below on the morning of the 1st inst. He said in order to verify these figures an additional instrument was procured, which showed the same practical result.

MONUMENT TO WILLIAM PENN.—A correspondent of the *Sunday Despatch*, alluding to the bill now before the State Legislature to erect a monument to William Penn to mark the spot of his landing, says:—

"If such a bill should pass, the monument ought to be erected in the market plaza at Chester, at the intersection of Third and Main streets—where the ancient market-house used to stand. That would be the proper place, as William Penn first stepped on what is now the soil of Pennsylvania near that spot—viz: on the south side of Chester creek—on the morning of Sunday, October 29th, 1682 (old style). The Welcome, with Penn on board, arrived at Chester the evening before. He may have landed that evening, for all we know, and might have slept at Robert Wade's. For a full account of his arrival at Upland, (Chester,) see 'Martin's History of Chester,' page 62, and the foot note."

SWAN CAPTURED.—William J. Oglesby succeeded in shooting a swan on Chester Island, on Tuesday last. Several of these birds tarried upon the marshes for several day, but the river was too rough to permit gunners to get near them.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1881.

DIED—At Upland, on the 28th ult., HENRY ROE, in the 71st year of his age.

At his residence, near Glenolden, on the 2d inst., EPHRAIM INSKEEP, in his 87th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on 7th day, 3d month 5th, at two o'clock, P. M.

In this city, on the 28th ult., FREDERICK FAIRLAMB, aged 85 years.

In this city, on the 27th ult., JOSEPH SAUNDERS, aged 54 years.

At West Goshen, Chester county, MARY DICKS, wife of James Dicks, formerly of this county, in the 68th year of her age.

At Wilmington, Del., on the 23d ult., JESSE LANE, in the 81st year of his age.

In Media, suddenly, on the 26th ult., Mrs. JANE MAJOR, aged 73 years.

At Topeka, Kansas, on the 12th ult., SALLIE M. BLACK, of this city.

On the 18th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, F. Washington Thomas, LYDIA MUSGRAVE, relict of the late Thomas M. Haley, in the 87th year of her age.

In South Chester, on the 17th ult., REBECCA M., wife of Thompson H. Schuler, and daughter of Charles Hartley, aged 26th years, 4 months and 3 days.

In this city, on the 17th ult., AUGUSTUS WALTERS, in his 71st year.

RECENT DEATHS.—Death has been busy within the past week among our old and time-honored friends in this county. FREDERICK FAIRLAMB, Esq., one of the best known men among our citizens, died on Monday last, at the ripe age of eighty-six. He was born in Middletown, in 1795, and followed the business of farming in that township, from whence he removed to this city at an early age. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and discharged the duties of the office conscientiously, always holding the scales of justice with an even hand and doing right between man and man. Forty years ago he entered the Bank of Delaware County—then a State institution—as a clerk, and filled that laborious position for a long time at a limited salary, and upon his retirement he was chosen one of the Directors, and remained as such, with but a slight intermission, until his death. He will be missed among his colleagues at the Board. Throughout life he was frugal and succeeded in amassing a handsome fortune. The Directors of The Delaware County National Bank, at their meeting on Monday, passed a series of resolutions, which will be found elsewhere in this paper, as a tribute to his memory.

EPHRAIM INSKEEP, of Darby township, died at his residence near Glenolden, on Wednesday last, aged 87 years. He was born in Marlton, Burlington county, New Jersey, and removed from thence to Darby township when quite young, and engaged in the business of milling, in which he continued for many years. He was one of the first subscribers to this paper, and continued to read it until his death. He was well-known and highly respected, and his memory will not be forgotten by his many old friends. His funeral will occur from his late residence at two o'clock to-morrow—Saturday.

HENRY ROE, a native of England, and for a number of years chief clerk in the mill of John P. Crozer, at Upland, and subsequently to his sons, died on the 28th ult., aged 71 years. He had the entire confidence of the family, in whose service he passed most of his days. His high sense of honor and correct course of life drew around him many fast friends.

ARCHIBALD DICK THOMAS, son of the late Col. Samuel B. Thomas, of this county, died at the residence of his aunt, at Downingtown, on Friday evening last. He graduated at Harvard College, and after studying law in the office of John J. Pinkerton, Esq., at West Chester, was admitted to practice in 1877.—He was a diligent student, and through too close attention to his studies his health gave way and consumption followed. His remains were interred on Tuesday last, and were followed to the grave by Judge Futhey and a large number of the members of the Chester county bar.

A RARE BIRD.—Mr. Ainscow, from Lower Chichester, on Saturday last shot a large Black Crowned Night Heron, on the marsh near that place. It was left at the restaurant of William McCay, on Market street, and was visited by many who admired its beautiful plumage and immense size. Standing erect it measured five feet eight inches, and six feet four inches across the wings, from tip to tip; general color dusky blue, with slate blue and pure white feathers intermixed; wings dusky, with a streak of pale red, near where they project from the body; head ornamented with a tuft of white and black feathers, long and silky; bill nine inches long, sharp, strong and bony. Wilson says this bird is a constant inhabitant of the Atlantic coast, from New York to Florida; in deep snows and severe weather seeking the muddy inlets caused by the tides. In the lower parts of New Jersey they have their favorite places for building and rearing their young. The bird was a great curiosity, no specimen of the kind having previously found its way here. It has been sent to a taxidermist who will put it up in good style.

J. C. G. K., Washington, D. C.—"*In the* Village Record *of West Chester, dated April 2d, 1881, I observe an article purporting to come from your paper, giving some account of the early history of Chester Springs. In explanation, I would state that I am a son of Dr. Thomas Ruston (not Huston) Kennedy, and, of course, a grandson of Dr. Samuel Kennedy, who as a Revolutionary surgeon had charge of the hospital at Bethlehem, as well as of that on his own property, the Yellow Springs, where he died from army fever in* 1778. *He was buried in Charlestown churchyard, near Phœnixville, and his grave is marked by a handsome black marble tombstone, the foundation of which was restored by the ladies of Charlestown church many years since. The wife of my grandfather was Sarah Ruston, daughter of Job Ruston, a conspicuous person of Chester county in the last century, and sister of Dr. Thomas Ruston of Philadelphia, a medical and political writer, who owned the then handsome house on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets—afterward known as the Butler house—on the lot now occupied by a conspicuous dry goods store. Job Ruston was in* 1759 *the first grantee named in the conveyance of Miss Letitia Penn of the Fogg manor church property to the Presbyterian church there. In the graveyard adjoining there was a tombstone, whereon was the following inscription:*

'Here lieth the body of MARY, wife of Job Ruston,
who died the 19th of June, 1757, aged 39 years.
She bore unto him in 22 years twelve children.
The dame that lieth underneath this tomb
Had Rachel's face and Leah's fruitful womb,
Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's open heart,
With Martha's care and Mary's better part.'

Job Ruston left five hundred dollars, by will, to this church, 'the interest to be used for the support of the Gospel ministry.' The money was availed of; but the wife's tombstone has been broken in pieces by carelessness in constructing a marble shaft near by. I have been insensibly betroyed into writing a lengthy epistle, wherein you will perceive my respect for the name of Ruston in that of my father, and the interest I cherish for reminiscences connected with the life and death of my grandfather."

A VENERABLE CHURCH.

A correspondent of the New York *Observer* gives the following history of St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this county. Dr. George Smith, in his excellent "History of Delaware County," says: "With the exception of Haverford meeting-house, it is the oldest place of worship in Delaware county, having been erected in 1717, one year earlier than the Friends' meeting-house of Radnor."

Honored and revered as an old-time landmark among the wooded hills of Pennsylvania, stands the quaint Episcopal church of St. David. Its existence dates from 1717, and its appearance and surroundings verify the date. The Chronicle says it was established by a colony of Welshmen, who emigrated from Radnorshire, Wales, about the year, A. D. 1685. The church is built of stone, of very plain architecture, but greatly beautified by the hand of Nature, which has trained most artistically on its walls a luxuriant ivy. A rough stone stairway leads from the outside up to the tiny gallery within. During the summer season many strangers from the numerous country resorts on the Pennsylvania Railroad worship within its primitive walls.

The communion service was presented by Queen Anne, who died just before or about the time of its erection; the writer was fortunate enough to see these relics, which are used only on the church anniversaries, at which times the edifice is handsomely decorated with flowers. A more modern service is used on ordinary occasions. The Rev. Dr. Halfey is rector, who with his tall, slightly bent form, white hair and beard, seems peculiarly in harmony with the ancient sanctuary. The grave-yard surrounding it well repays the visitor for an hour or two's stroll. Time has effaced many of the inscriptions from the stones, but some of the oldest are still legible; one of an infant reads:

"Remember, children, as you pass by
That you, too, also, soon must die."

Beneath the oft-pressing foot lies a tablet serving as a door stone to the church, bearing the date of 1781, and the name of William Moore, whom tradition stigmatizes as a rank Tory. Another tablet has the following inscription, which is with difficulty deciphered:

HERE: LIETH: THE: BODY: OF:
WILLIAM: EVANS: WHO: DEPART-
ED: THIS: LIFE: THE: SEPTEM-
BER: 29: 1731: AGED: 52: MY:
PILGRIM: RACE: I: RAN: A:
PACE: MY: RESTING: PLACE: IS:
HERE: THIS: STONE: IS: GOT:
TO: KEEP: YE: SPOT: THAT:
MEN: DIG: NOT: TOO: NEAR:

Near the church has been erected a monument to the memory of General Anthony Wayne, whose remains were first interred within the garrison near the town of Erie. They were afterwards brought to St. David's church-yard to rest among the scenes of his childhood, his wife being buried in the same "God's Acre."

In this land of ours, where the new and modern predominate, it is refreshing and inspiring to visit and examine such peaceful memorials of our forefathers; and it is to be sincerely hoped that they may be permitted to remain in their simplicity for generations to come, untouched by the hand of fashionable improvement.

E.

April 22. **MARRIED.** A.D. 1881.

DOUGLASS—ENGLE.—Thursday, April 21, 1881, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. C. George Currie, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass, ALONZO POTTER DOUGLASS and EMILY, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Frederick Engle. a native of Chester, Pa.

Establishment of Monthly Meetings in Pennsylvania.

The following article was contributed to *The Experiment*, a periodical conducted under the care of Darby First-day School Association:

Early Quakerism has left its impress upon most of the counties of Eastern Pennsylvania —an influence which has not only made itself felt in the constitution of our State, but also in that of the general government.

The persecution of Friends in England led to the "holy experiment" of William Penn in the settlement of this colony, in which the rights of liberty of conscience were secured to all its inhabitants. The establishment of their religious meetings was a necessary consequence resulting from the settlement of "divers of those people who, in great freedom of spirit, left their native country of England and transported themselves and their families to this remote part of the world." Long before their meeting-houses were built they assembled for worship and discipline at the residences of their members. This is abundantly proved by the records of the Society. These records, quaint and amusing in some respects, contain matters of deep interest to those who would trace the history of this plain and simple people, upon whom devolved not only their church government, but also the secular government of the colony.

The minutes of Chester Quarterly Meeting, established in 1683, are particularly interesting and important, as that meeting was the parent of most of those south of the Schuylkill River; those of Haverford, Merion and Radnor are exceptions. Like their Swedish predecessors, the settlements of Friends were first made near the Delaware, and the Quarterly Meeting was composed of only three Monthly Meetings—those of Chester, Darby and Chichester (later known as Concord), to whom were subsequently "annexed the Monthly Meetings of Newark and Duck Creek, in the county of New Castle."

In 1685, it was "agreed that two Friends out of every Particular Meeting within this county be chosen to attend the Quarterly Meeting for the management of the affairs thereof, according to Truth and its good order." This appears to be the commencement of the representative system which now prevails in the Society. In 1686, it was decided that a meeting be kept at John Bowater's, "for the ease of such as lived westerly in the woods." This was the origin of Middletown. The same year the meeting at Francis Stanfield's was removed to Bartholomew Coppuck's, the younger. This was the origin of Springfield Meeting. In 1686, it was "ordered that the Monthly Meeting formerly held at Chichester from henceforth be kept one month at Chichester and one month at Concord." The following year it was "agreed that there be a Monthly Meeting kept up in the woods for the service of the Friends and Truth in those parts, as Newtown, Marple, Springfield, Upper Providence, Middletown and Edgmont."

Previously to the year 1700, the Quarterly Meeting was frequently engaged in the settlement of differences between its members. This at length became burdensome, and the Monthly Meetings were required to endeavor to settle them previously to an application to the Quarterly Meeting.

Friends were a benevolent people. Hence, we find in 1689 it was "ordered that Caleb Pusey and Walter Faucett take care to hire a cow for the widow Rudmall, and the Quarterly Meeting is obliged to answer them £1, 10, '0." Subsequently, "the Meeting having taken into serious consideration the condition of T. N., he being generally weak, and having a great family of small children, and being very remote from neighbors, it was agreed that he should remove for the reasons aforesaid," and two Friends were appointed to have a house built and land cleared for him. Repeated evidences appear on the minutes that if charity began at home it did not stay there when aid was elsewhere required. In 1792, a collection was ordered by the Quarterly Meeting in every First-day Meeting for the relief of a Friend in Bucks county, who had sustained a loss by fire.

In 1691, "The Friends of this Quarterly Meeting having taken into consideration the miserable condition of several Friends, captives in Macqueness and Murbay under the Turks, have concluded that a collection be made throughout this county for their relief." Subsequently it appeared that the sum of £48, 11, 5 was raised, and directed to be forwarded to Friends in England for that purpose.

It appears that Friends were also concerned in allowing William Bradford, the printer, "Forty pounds by the year to encourage him to continue in the art and practice of printing."

In 1690, "it was ordered by the Quarterly Meeting that from henceforth there be four Annual Meetings for worship settled in this county for the service of Truth; that is to say, at Chester the second weekly Third-day in the Ninth month; at Darby (same time), in Twelfth month; at Concord (same time), Third month; at Chichester (same time), in Sixth month." This proves that Circular Meetings are not a new thing, but date from an early period in our history.

In 1696 Philadelphia Friends desired assistance towards building the "New Meeting House," and an appeal to Friends of Chester Quarter resulted in £85, 9, 0 being raised for that purpose. This was probably "the great Meeting House" of which mention is made in Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," as having been built in 1695 at Market and Second streets. The contributions of our Friends towards it are certainly very liberal, especially when we consider that, with the exception of Chester, they had no meeting-houses of their own, the Quarterly Meeting convening at the residences of its members until the "new meeting-house in Nether Providence was built," in the year 1700.

The meeting-house in Darby on the graveyard hill was built in 1701. One was built in 1705 at Springfield, when the Quarterly Meeting was *once* held there. The next Quarter convened at Concord Meeting-house, though several years passed before it again met there. In the fall of the same year the Quarter was held in the new house at Middletown, but never after. The succeeding Quarter met at Randall Vernon's, being the last one ever held in a private house.

In the year 1700, a concern arose in the Quarterly Meeting in relation to the three Welch Meetings of Haverford, Merion and Radnor, in this county, "which appears not at this Meeting, but go to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting." This was regarded as an invasion of the rights of Chester Quarterly Meeting, as it was the design of William Penn to have a Quarterly Meeting in each county. After a considerable amount of labor the Welch Friends refused to sever their connection with Philadelphia, and that Meeting not wishing them to do so, they remained, as at present, an integral part of that Quarterly Meeting. The aggression of Welch Friends did not, however, end here, as their settlement extended into Newtown, and a meeting was there established, much to the dissatisfaction of Chester Quarterly Meeting, which

called the attention of the Yearly Meeting to the subject. It was then decided to continue the meetings as they were, with liberty to belong to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, but for the future the Welch Friends should set up no meeting within the county of Chester without the approbation of that meeting. At a later period the Welch settlements extended into Uwchlan, which, under this arrangement, became a branch of Chester Quarter. In 1706, it was decided by the two Quarterly Meetings that Newtown should belong to Chester Monthly Meeting. This continued till 1721, when, that meeting being very large, Goshen Monthly Meeting was established, composed of the three meetings of Newtown, Goshen and Uwchlan.

I have thus anticipated as to time in order to give a connected notice of the settlements of Welch Friends within the limits of Chester county.

G.

Apl. 21. OBITUARY. 1881.

Rev. James W. Dale, D. D.—Thos. Paxson.

Rev. James W. Dale, D. D., died at his residence, in Media, Delaware county, on Tuesday night, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Dr. Dale was born in Wilmington, Del. When he was quite young his parents moved to this city, and he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with high honors, and at once began the study of law with J. R. Ingersoll. Soon afterward he took up the study of theology at Andover College, and afterwards at Princeton. He offered his services to the Board of Foreign Missions, and received a commission for work in Hindostan, and during his detention here studied medicine as a further aid to his missionary labors receiving the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

The Foreign Mission Board being still unable to send him abroad, he became superintendent of Bible distribution throughout this State for the Bible Society, and, after seven years' service in that field, accepted a call to the pastorate of the Ridley and Middletown Presbyterian Churches, in Delaware county, which charge he kept for over twenty-five years. In 1871 he accepted the pastorate of Wayne Presbyterian Church, Wayne Hall, Delaware county, which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Dale was a writer of merit, among his productions being three volumes on "Baptism," well known to Biblical scholars of the day. He was a zealous temperance advocate, and was mainly instrumental in securing local option for Media.

Apl-29 LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. 1881.

DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—William Eves, Sr., of Nether Providence, died at his residence, on Friday last, after being ill a number of weeks. He was born in Washington City and came to this county at the age of five years. Before he became of age he engaged in the business of contracting and building, and erected many houses, barns and bridges in different parts of the county. He married Sarah Hawkins, by whom he had seven children, five of whom survive him. As a business man he possessed many rare qualifications, conspicuous among which were untiring activity and industry a sound judgment and unswerving honesty. At the time of his death he was a Director in the Delaware County National Bank, a position which he occupied for a number of years, and also a Director in the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company at Media. He will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was in the 86th year of his age. His remains, accompanied by a large concourse of relatives and friends, were interred in Middletown Presbyterian cemetery, beside those of his wife and daughters.

Apl. 22. 1881.

DIED—At his residence, in Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., Capt. JOHN LITZENBURG, in the 62nd year of his age.

On the 14th inst., at his home, No. 1217 Market street, Wilmington, Delaware, HENRY W. MARTRAM, formerly of this county, in the 73d year of his age.

At Hatboro, on the 12th inst., GEORGIE T., wife of Howard K. Snider, formerly of Media, in the 33d year of her age.

In Birmingham, on the 9th inst., ELIZABETH P., wife of William Forsythe, in her 66th year.

At Coopertown, SARAH T. MULLIN, in the 75th year of her age.

In this city, on the 17th inst., GEORGE W. HOWARD, Sr., in the 61th year of his age.

Suddenly, in this city, on the 15th inst., THOMAS M. WALKER, aged 7 years.

In South Chester, on the 13th inst., ANDREW J. REES, in his 59th year.

In this city, on the 15th inst., CATHERINE, wife of James O'Hara, aged 76 year.

In Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARTHA A. NEILD, widow of the late John Neild, Sr., in the 73d year of her age.

At his residence, in Media, on the 19th inst., Rev. JAMES W. DALE, D. D., in the 69th year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., MARY PUGH, relict of William Pugh, in the 75th year of her age.

In Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., ANN GRAY THOMAS, widow of George Gray Thomas, and daughter of Thomas Leiper, aged 83 years.

In Middletown, on 4th mo. 5th, JOHN BROOMALL, in the 73d year of his age.

At Gulf Mills, Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., MARGARET, wife of George W. Anderson, formerly of Delaware county.

In this city, on the 20th inst., JOHN CUNLIFFE, a native of England, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Walnut street, between 14th and 15th streets, Chester, on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., to meet at the house at 3 o'clock. Interment at Chester Rural Cemetery.

—FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1881.

SOCIETY MATTERS.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING AND A YOUNG LADIES' DOVE PARTY.

Marriage of Miss Carrie Thompson Norris to William Dick—The Girls' Party Given by the Misses Thayer.

There was an unusual excitement in that eminently dignified portion of Pine Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth yesterday afternoon. It almost surprised the double row of old-fashioned mansions, which are clung to so lovingly by the best society people, out of their placid sombreness, and the occasion was Miss Norris' marriage and the Misses Thayers' dove party.

The nuptial ceremony between Miss Carrie Thompson Norris and William Dick took place at No. 1809 Pine Street, the residence of Mrs. Parker Norris, grandmother of the bride, who who is the daughter of J. Parker Norris, the well-known lawyer, and was performed by Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan of the Roman Catholic Church, the Norris family being of that faith. The bridegroom, who is a son of Franklin A. Dick, a prominent attorney, is a Protestant, and at first some little opposition to the union arose from this fact, but that was pleasantly overcome, the bride receiving the proper dispensations. Miss Norris wore a train of white silk over a petticoat of the same material trimmed with white lace embroidered with white bugles. The sleeves were also embroidered with beads and white jet, with garniture of lace to match. The corsage was open and cut square. The hair was worn high, with tulle veil and orange blossoms, of course. The brides-

maids and groomsmen were near relatives of the family. The majority of the guests present, of whom there must have been nearly one hundred, were near connections of the two houses, the rest of the invitations being scattered among intimate friends. The toilettes were most elegant, especially those worn by:

Mrs. Franklin A. Dick, in a beautiful brocade of the palest bleu cendré.

Mrs. Fairman Rogers, in a light blue brocade satin, draped with elegant white lace.

Mrs. Louis Norris, in an old-gold robe of rich satin, carreé; particularly elegant.

Mrs. Sewell Brown, aunt to the bride, in a light blue dress, trimmed with white lace and pink roses.

Miss Von Schaumburg in pale blue satin trimmed with duchesse lace and embroidered with beads of every shade of feuilles mortes, corsage cut square and splendid diamond ornaments.

Mrs. John G. Watmough in pink silk mixed with brown, covered with white lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Hartman Kuhn in a charming mauve brocade silk.

Mrs. James Markoe in black, covered with lace and embroidered with jet.

Mrs. Travis Cochran in ashes of roses brocade.

Madame Galli, wife of the Italian Consul, in pink satin.

Mrs. Keating in rose-colored silk.

Mrs. James D. Smith in mignonette silk.

Mrs. Stephen Dana in yellow-gold brocade.

Mrs. Shaw in light blue and white silk.

Mrs. Ware in gray satin and black lace.

Miss May Drexel in white silk, trimmed with beads.

Miss Adeline Thomson in black lace over pearl silk.

Miss May Cochran looking very pretty in white.

Miss Julia Bullitt in crimson and Miss Sallie Borie in white embroidered muslin.

At the breakfast, which followed the ceremony, all the delicacies in and out of the season were discussed and the happy pair frequently toasted in dry champagne, and shortly after 3 o'clock they drove off on their honeymoon amid a shower of slippers, rice and hearty good wishes. They go eastward on a tour. Mrs. William Norris' traveling dress was of maroon color, with bonnet to match. The presents were numerous and of a costly description. Very many of the ladies were accompanied by their husbands or brothers; in fact, the unfair sex was abundantly represented.

DUTCH WAY TO COOK A SHAD.—The *Democrat* marvels that so few persons in Chester know how to cook shad, and to enlighten them proceeds to give those who have perhaps eaten more shad than the editor ever cast eyes on, a lesson in the culinary art. His method will make the cold chills pass up or down the back of every good housewife in city or country, whenever she thinks of a "greased pan" and "flour" to cook a fish of any kind. The Dutch method, as practised up-country, and published by the *Democrat*, is this:

"The true way to make a shad toothsome, and retain all its juiciness and richness of flavor, is to roast it as follows: After the shad is cleaned, split it lengthwise, cutting close alongside the spinal bone. Then salt, and put away for a few hours—over night is better. When ready to cook, wash off the salt, wipe dry, flour well, put each piece, inner side downward, into a greased pan, and then into a hot oven, and bake till nicely brown. Serve hot, and those who eat it will forever close their mouths about the delicacy of flavor of "planked" shad."

OBITUARY.

DIED, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d inst. Mr. WILLIAM NEILL, anno ætatis 58, late an eminent tobacconist in the county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania.

It is much to be regretted, that *great worth* is too frequently permitted "To descend into the silent tomb" unnoticed; because the possessor of it was a man of humble station and manners, whilst he who has, by adventitious circumstances, acquired a *name*, is emblazoned, at least, in the public prints of the day. The retired individual, in behalf of whose memory a small portion of your paper is solicited, was a native of that *Isle* from whence originated a great part of the population of the distinguished state of his adoption.

Mr. Neill, on his arrival in the United States, resolved to present to his fellow emigrants an illustrious example of industry; in pursuance of which he established in Chester county, an extensive manufactory of Tobacco, into which were admitted not only such of his own countrymen as aspired to industry, but also those of the surrounding country.

Here parents and guardians resorted to procure situations for their children or wards, and many have been the youths, who, early instructed in morality, religion, and industry, now in their *maturity* bless the name, as they will also revere the memory, of their departed friend and benefactor.

A few years of prosperous employment enabled Mr. Neill to extend the sphere of his usefulness. To his manufacturing pursuit, he added that of agriculture, and he was among the first in the county who attempted, and perhaps the only person in the state who has *completely* succeeded in the *thorn husbandry*, especially in that species of it, which is termed "Ditch and Bank Hedging." As long as the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture shall exist, so long will the name of William Neill be transmitted to posterity, as a man of intelligence in several branches of science, intimately connected with agricultural prosperity.

Mr. Neill having rendered his circumstances easy and not being ambitious of wealth, did, a few years since, decline his manufacturing pursuits and devoted himself exclusively to agricultural purposes. The active and ingenious mind of Mr. Neill had some time previously to his decease devised a plan for an extensive system of *Horticulture*, and this in the fullest meaning of the term. To a few judicious friends he had submitted his plan on this subject, and had he lived to have carried it into effect he would have added another *wreath* to his well earned fame. But, alas! he has been prematurely taken from this stage of existence, however, not before he bequeathed to his survivors many examples altogether worthy of imitation.

He was humane, kind, generous and just; and as the *amiable* divine, who delivered the funeral address, said "He possessed a warmth of heart equal to that of any man on whose body the cold sod of the valley now rests."

William, farewell: the recollection of your virtues will often be a pleasing source of enjoyment to the numerous friends from whose society you have been withdrawn by the wise although mysterious and awful dispensations of Providence. [*American Republican.*

PENN'S LANDING PLACE.

CHESTER AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

How the Town Has Grown Until it Has Become One of the Chief Manufacturing Centres of the Country—Some of Its Industries—Ship Building and Cotton Spinning.

A GLANCE AT THE OLD LANDMARKS.

"Right over there," said Dr. J. L. Forwood, an ex-Mayor of the city of Chester, as he stood upon the wide piazza of his spacious residence, and pointed to where two logs sunk into the bed of the Delaware river raised their black forms above the surface of the water, "right over there is where, on October 28, 1682, Penn landed. The mouth of the creek extended out that far then, but the tide has since washed in and built up the river bank, so that the landing place is thrown some distance down the shore. But it is generally conceded that where you see those logs is the identical spot where the founder of Pennsylvania first stepped on American soil." "Over there" (and he directs attention toward a modern brick house on the corner of Front and Penn streets, through a back window of which a child may be seen eating ice cream from a cup—the ice cream vender having just passed on his daily round), "over there is where the Essex house stood, then the residence of Robert Wade, who gave Penn and his associates a hospitable reception."

The Essex House, history says, in 1682 was situated about two hundred yards from Chester creek, near the margin of the Delaware, on a plain fifteen feet above tidewater. It had its southeast gable end fronting the river Delaware, and its southwest front upon Essex street. Its back piazza ranged in a line with Chester creek, which separated the house and farm from the town of Chester. Several holly and pine trees for many years marked the site of the landing-place, but the last of these, unable to stand the ravages of age and decay, fell in 1858, and all that remains of them are a few walking-sticks owned by some of the town's oldest inhabitants. It is said that it was on this spot that Penn made the remark that has been echoed through the last two centuries, as being the origin of the city's name: "Providence has been the companion of my perils," he said, turning to his friend Pearson, one of his own society who had accompanied him in the ship Welcome; "What wilt thou I should call this place?" Pearson replied, "Chester!" in remembrance of the city from whence he came, and Penn granted the request. Previous to this the town was known as Upland, the name given to it by the Swedes, who were the first settlers. Chester, though having no pretensions to cope with its English namesake in point of age, still is an old city and undoubtedly the oldest in Pennsylvania.

Chester's Early Settlement.

A few houses and a fort were erected on the stream now known as Chester Creek as early as 1643 by a colony of Swedes, under the leadership of Governor John Printz, who found that the locality was then called by the Indians Mecoponacka, and who at once determined to give it a name of a more civilized character. In 1655 Swedish rule was overturned, never to be restored. Governor Stuyvesant, of the New Netherlands, entered the Delaware with seven vessels and between 600 and 700 men, and every Swedish fort and settlement was captured by the Hollanders. The Dutch held sway until 1666, when Sir Robert Carr, an officer of the Duke of York, made his appearance and secured the voluntary fealty of the burghers and townspeople. No change in the possession of the colony took place from that time until the signing of the Declaration of Independence, England granting the possession Sir Robert had gained for her to the discontented Quakers, William Penn and his fellows. On December 4, 1682, Penn organized the government, and the first assembly was held in a brick house which was torn down early in this century, and upon the site of which, near the creek, there now stands a stone building used as a freight depot. Penn resided in Chester until March 10th, 1684, when the first Council assembled in Philadelphia, and then it was that he removed to this city. During the Revolutionary War Chester was not the scene of any decisive or brilliant engagements, but it was much sought after at all times by the enemy on account of its commanding position on the Delaware. At the close of the Revolution it moved along with the young Republic without any circumstances of special note for many years. During the war of 1812 it was again a point much desired by the British, and was several times bombarded from the river. The Bank of Delaware county, situated at Chester, was incorporated in 1814, and a newspaper—the first published in the county—a sheet 17 by 21 inches, called the *Post Boy*—was started soon after, by Butler D. Worthington. The seat of justice was here for many years, but in 1850 was removed to Media, the new public buildings at that place having just been completed. Chester has always been a

City of Great Expectations,

and from the earliest period of its history has aspired to become a large and thriving mercantile or commercial centre. As far back as 1682 the colonists desired that the City of Brotherly Love be located there, claiming that it had great advantages as a shipping port. In 1700 the inhabitants petitioned the Council as follows: "Whereas, Chester is daily improving, and in time may be a good place. We pray that the Queen's road may be laid out as direct as possible from Darby to the bridge on Chester Creek." Old Chester must indeed have been a delightful town. "Most of the residents being descendants of the English, spoke with the broad dialect of the North. They were a simple-hearted, affectionate people. Little distinction of rank was known, but all were honest and kind, and all entitled to and received the friendly attention and kindness of their neighbors in cases of sickness or distress. Scandal and detraction, usual village pests, were to them unknown. Their principles and feelings were too good and simple, and the state of the whole was at least 'a silver age.'" So said Mrs. Logan, who lived in Chester in the old Colonial days. The expectations of Chester's citizens are gradually being realized, and the city on the shore of the Delaware is rapidly gaining in commercial importance. Its growth has been something remarkable. Starting as it did in 1643 with a few houses and a dozen settlers, its population gradually increased until 1830, when the townsmen numbered 848. Ten years later the number had risen to 1,000. In 1860, 4,631 was given as the population, and the census of 1870 brought it up to 9,485 for the city proper and 1,452 for the township. According to last year's census the present population is 15,578. There are fully 4,000 dwelling houses in the city; there are 34 cotton and woolen mills, 6 shipyards and as many machine shops, 2 rolling mills, half a dozen planing mills and chemical works, sugar refineries, brass factories, carriage factories, etc. There are four banks, 8 newspapers, 20 churches and 14 building associations. Chester has an admirable public

school system, with more than 50 teachers and over 2,000 scholars; it has an excellent fire company, well disciplined militia companies, numerous benevolent societies, and is in every respect a flourishing and thriving city. Gas was introduced in 1856, and twelve years after water works were built and put in operation. The city was incorporated in 1866, but the limits were very narrow and several years ago it overspread its boundaries. Its houses and mills extend over a large territory, and in a few years the entire township will have to be included within the bounds of the city proper.

Striking Contrasts.

Chester is distinctively a city of contrasts. The new and the old are inextricably commingled, and the commercial and the social elements are so nearly related that to separate them would be impossible. The relics of old Chester are well worth seeing, and a day could be very profitably spent in a tour of inspection through the streets of this remnant of the Seventeenth Century. The fine old trees, beeches and butternuts wave their dark, rich foliage overhead; the breeze blows cool and refreshing from off the river, and the visitor is charmed by glimpses here and there of quaint old houses with overhanging eaves, gabled roofs, and many-paned windows. Passing down Market street towards the river, he will come across a plain-looking structure of brown stone, standing on the right-hand side of the highway, with its gable ends toward the street. There is no door in the front, only three small windows with heavy, white-painted shutters, shaded by a cornice that juts out from the middle of the structure, continuing all around it between the first and second stories; a cornice that has a shingled top, and that is utterly unlike anything known to modern architecture, even of the most advanced æsthetic school. The upper story boasts two windows front, and above there is a repetition of the shingle-topped cornice. On the left hand side of this odd structure is the doorway, approached by a pair of steps. This, the stranger is told, is the old Court House. Above it rises a clock tower, but in the old days of 1683, when the County Court met here, it had no such adornment. At present it is used as a Town Hall. Adjoining it is a neat-looking brick building that was built for a post office and leased to the United States, but which, for some reason or other, was given up by the government and is now occupied as a grocery store; the post-office being situated just around the corner on Edgemont avenue. From the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to the river, south of Market street, lies the old town. Of the houses built by the early Swedish settlers not one is standing, and of those erected by the English only a few remain. The idea that the original Penn house is still in a state of preservation is a popular fallacy, and ex-Mayor Forwood is constantly receiving letters from memento-hunters asking for pieces of wood, stone or brick from this structure. Here and there are houses a hundred years old and over, and from the front of one of these, as a mark of the march of civilization, the sign of a Chinese laundryman is hanging. At the corner of Edgemont avenue, which in years gone by was the principal drive, and Third street, the Lafayette House, famous in Revolutionary times, still serves as a hostelry; and though the balcony which once extended over the sidewalk is gone, the ends of the rafters that supported it are still visible. About the north side of Chester Creek there are several old houses, most of which have been considerably modernized. Here, for instance, on Second street, formerly Filbert street, is what was once

A Colonial Mansion.

When the Legislature met in Chester it was occupied by William Penn, himself, and other State officials. Now the little porch over the worn stone steps is dilapidated in the extreme. Only one supporting pillar remains, and in the doorway may be seen a couple of ragged, frowsy-headed children, playing about the entrance to the hall that was once the resort of the neatly-dressed and powder-wigged representatives of Colonial Pennsylvania. The interior of the building shows such incongruities as heavy oaken beams, and gaily and cheaply papered walls; rich old carving and gaudy mantel ornaments. There is a legend connected with this dwelling to the effect that here Chester was named by Penn at the request of his friend McPherson, but it is more than probable that it contains little of truth, and much more credence is given to the story already related that he named the place immediately upon his arrival, at the suggestion of Pearson. Opposite to this house, and at No. 208 Second street, stands what is without question the oldest house in Chester. It is a low structure, in remarkably good repair for its age, built of red and black bricks, with a heavy door in the middle of the front, bearing an old iron knocker. The interior is heavily timbered and the ends of the joists are visible from the outside, showing that this building, as well as the Lafayette House, had a balcony along its second story at one time. The materials for the construction of this dwelling, it is said, were brought from England, some years prior to the landing of Penn.

The Logan House, which adjoins the old mansion above referred to, was built in 1700 by Jasper Yates. This is now occupied by two families. Partitions have been run through the middle of it, two doorways have been made from the one original entrance, and the interior has been considerably altered. The lower stories are modern in appearance, except for the wide fire-places and the neatly designed mantel shelves; but the third floor is still well-preserved in its original form, and the broad staircase, the turned balusters, the wide floor-boards, the massive rafters, the large chimney, the paneled wainscoting, the heavy doors, and the windows with thirty square panes of glass, all speak of a time unknown to any of the present residents. This place was made remarkable in the winter of 1740-41 (which was noted as being unprecedentedly cold) for having been visited in the night by a large black bear, which came into the yard and had a fight with the watch dog. The bear, it was said, was killed the next day near the town.

Relics of the Past.

Passing along Second street to Market, and looking down the latter thoroughfare toward the river, an old building standing near the steamboat landing attracts the visitor's attention. This is Goff's Hotel, and it figured prominently in the war of 1812. A large crack is noticeable in its side wall, and the story runs that a shell from a British frigate crashed through the inn one night, and passing out at this spot left a fissure that was in due time repaired, but which left this scar to tell the tale to future generations. A few squares walked, and, rising from a little grove, is seen the octagonal cupola that marks the Porter House, built in 1721 by David Lloyd, and now belonging to Admiral Porter, whose ancestors lived there for many years. At the present time it is occupied by Jackson, the pyrotechnist, who is busily engaged making fireworks for the coming Fourth of July celebrations. About these grounds a few years ago a number of cannon, relics of the war of 1812, were planted as hitching-posts, but Admiral Porter has had them removed, and one or two have been taken to Washington. Leaving this locality, the visitor in a few moments reaches old St. Paul's Church-yard, and stops to look at the old, time-worn stones that mark the resting-places of Chester's dead. Far away in a corner of the plot rises a plain white marble shaft. It marks the grave of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, while upon his death-bed, sent as a message to friends who censured his voting for the Declaration, these words: "Tell them they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service I ever rendered to my country." In this yard is a headstone marking the resting place of the first Master of Arts of Pennsylvania. The following inscription tells the story: "Here lieth Paul Jackson, A. M. He was the first who received a degree in the College of Phila-

delphia—a man of virtue, worth and knowledge. Died 1767. Aged 38 years." Here, too, is the new St. Paul's Church, erected on the site of the old historic structure, and conspicuous with tower and gable, pillars and crockets. Such, in brief, is old Chester, and side by side with these buildings are mills and factories, schools and seminaries, that tell how certainly the world moves, and that progress is the ruling element in this thriving Pennsylvania city.

Institutions of Learning.

Chester has many fine residences and imposing and picturesque buildings. From the river front the graceful outlines of the Pennsylvania Military Academy may be seen rising from the summit of a commanding hill overlooking the Delaware. The grounds are 25 acres in extent, a portion of which is tastefully laid out and decorated with ornamental trees. The main structure is 217 feet long, 50 feet deep and four stories high, designed for the accommodation of 150 cadets. The number in the academy at present is 130. The spacious parade ground affords a superior place for drill and physical recreation. The drill room, with gymnasium attached, 100 feet long, 60 wide and 25 high, furnishes the cadets with unusual advantage for in-door exercises. It is designed in this institution to unite with moral and mental education a thorough course of military instruction, both theoretical and practical. The institution was established in 1863 by Colonel Theodore Hyatt, having first been unsuccessfully started at Wilmington. It was Colonel Hyatt's original intention to organize an academy on the same principle as that at West Point, but the funds at his command were insufficient, and for several years the school was far from prosperous. A stock company was organized subsequently, more money raised, and Col. Hyatt's plans adopted. Recently the Academy has come under the notice of the United States Government, and three army officers have been assigned there as instructors; one having charge of the branch of engineering, another of artillery and another of infantry. Cadets are graduated as civil engineers as well as bachelors of arts, bachelors of philosophy, etc.

Another institution of learning which has gained a wide celebrity, is the Crozer Theological Seminary. The seminary building was erected by the late John P. Crozer in 1840. He died in 1866 and bequeathed it to his children, to be used for such benevolent purpose as should commend itself to their judgment. In 1868 they jointly agreed to found a theological seminary, and to call it, in memory of their father, the "Crozer Theological Seminary." They added an endowment fund of $230,000, and presented to the Baptist denomination a munificent gift, the total value of which is not less than $390,000, to be devoted to the education of young men for the Baptist ministry. The Theological Department of the university at Lewisburg was then discontinued. The grounds of the seminary are on a gentle elevation, from which the city of Chester may be seen on the one hand and the village of Upland on the other, and which commands an extensive view of the Delaware river. In the main seminary building three rooms are assigned to every two students, one for study and the other two for dormitories. The library building, "Pearl Hall," is a fine structure of green stone. It was erected by Mr. Wm. Bucknell at a cost of $25,000, and furnished with books by Mrs. Bucknell, who gave a like sum for that purpose. There is a gymnasium, large and well furnished, which affords excellent facilities for indoor exercises. The students sustain a society for missionary inquiry and a literary society. Since the organization there have been 155 graduates, and about 75 persons in addition pursued studies at the institution. Rev. Henry G. Weston is the President.

Freight Facilities.

An element of conspicuous consequence in the development of Chester is its accessibility to channels of travel and transportation. That great national highway, the Delaware river, affords a navigable route to the sea and thence to all nations of the globe, while well-regulated freight lines offer cheap and ample accommodation for manufacturers and shippers. In 1838 the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. began operations. That year 146,410 passengers were carried, while the number carried each year now is somewhat over 2,000,000. In 1875, by a junction of the Chester and Delaware River Railroad with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Eddystone, direct communication was secured with the coal and iron regions, an element essential to every manufacturing community. The traffic over this railroad in ordinarily busy times averages 4,500 tons per month, of which fully 3,000 are of coal and iron, the remainder being lime, timber, machinery and miscellaneous freight. Along this railroad, which extends parallel with the river front, are the principal manufactories of the city, and about the buildings, each marked by tall chimneys, from which the smoke pours forth all day long, are numerous little houses, occupied by the thrifty workmen, nearly every man having a home to himself; the proprietors of the mills building these rows of residences, and renting them to their employés at nominal rates. One of the earliest industries of the city of Chester was wooden shipbuilding, Reany, Son & Archbold having a ship yard there in 1850, upon the spot now occupied by the extensive iron ship-building establishment of John Roach & Sons. This firm it was that built the mammoth steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the City of Peking, the City of Tokio, etc. Their property now includes over thirty acres, though originally they possessed only twenty-three. They employ between twelve hundred and thirteen hundred men, and their weekly pay-roll averages about $12,500. The working day consists of ten hours at present, though during the winter months, owing to the shortness of the days, there are only eight hours during which the hands can see to work. At this season, when business is especially brisk, a great many work overtime, and it is not an uncommon thing for a man to make 12 or 14 hours a day. The facilities of the yards are very extensive. As many as ten ships have often been in course of construction at one time, and in addition to this work, machine manufacturing, iron casting, etc., has been going on for outside parties. At present

Messrs. John Roach & Sons

are building eight iron vessels—seven ships and one steamboat. Two of the ships, of 3,000 tons burthen each, are for the Oregon Navigation Company, to run from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco, Cal. They are designed as colliers, with passenger accommodations. A similar vessel was delivered about three months ago. One of these will be finished in two weeks and the other in from four to six weeks after. Two ships are also building for C. H. Mallory & Co., of New York. These will be used on the line between New York and Galveston. They will be 3,000 ton ships, and will be finished in the fall. The other boats are a steamboat for the Iron Steamboat Company, of New York, to run between Long Branch and that city, and to carry two thousand passengers; a Sound steamer for the Fall River Line, which is to be the largest ever built, and which will undoubtedly be the finest boat of its kind afloat, with stateroom accommodations for from one thousand to fifteen hundred people; and two ships for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, to run from New York to Norfolk and Richmond, Va. At Roach's yards everything in connection with the building of a ship is executed, from the heavy iron work to the small brass fittings.

A few blocks below the shipyards are the imposing buildings and wharves belonging to John M. Sharpless & Co., manufacturers o.

dye woods. This manufactory was built in 1879, and it is next to the largest place of the kind in the United States, preparing the woods for use by cotton and woolen goods makers all over the world. Fifty hands are employed here, and the production is something enormous.

The brass and iron foundry of W. H. Green is at present in a state of confusion. It has not been in operation for over three weeks, two new engines having been put in and an entire change made in the shafting. In two weeks it is expected that the foundry will be in full blast again. Seventy men will then be employed here. The main building was erected seventeen years ago, but the most extensive portions were put up last year.

Iron Works.

The Chester Rolling Mills have been in operation at South Chester for six years. They employ 420 hands and the weekly pay roll averages $3,500. They manufacture all kinds of plate iron, and supply all that is required by Roach's ship yard. The most of the ore is received by water, coming from Lake Superior and Lake Champlain, but when the blast furnace, which is to be started in September, goes into operation, it is expected that a large quantity of European ore will be used. A wharf is now being built for the express purpose of receiving cargoes of this material.

Still farther down the river is the refinery of the Tide Water Pipe Oil Company, which receives and ships thousands of gallons of oil weekly. The oil comes from the oil regions through pipes to Williamsport, where it is transferred to the cars and so brought to Chester. Here about 250 hands are employed.

At Marcus Hook, the Pioneer Iron Works, Kidd, Ross & Hargan, proprietors, are situated. Here 200 men are employed, the principal industry being the building of iron ships. On Wednesday last a ship was launched from these yards.

Robert Wetherill & Co., engine builders, boiler makers, etc., have their factories at Chester and employ 300 men. Their specialty is the manufacture of the Corliss engine. They have recently filled orders for three 400-horse-power engines—one for Rhodes Brothers' woolen mill, near Rockdale, Delaware county, one for Callaghan Bros.' mill, at Angora, and one for Irving & Leiper's Barndennock Mills, Chester.

This is the first season of the Combination Steel and Iron Company in Chester. It has Mr. John Roach for its President; Mr. C. A. Weed is General Manager, Mr. S. F. Chalfer is Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. W. G. Howell, Superintendent. Building operations were commenced last July upon what was formerly a swamp on the river bank. Here bars are made by the Wheeler process of combining steel and iron. The advantage of these is that while they are made strong by a core of steel they are protected from sudden fracture by an outer coating of malleable iron. The mill began running about the end of March with two furnaces. It has six other furnaces which are not yet in operation, but will be started as the business develops. The capacity of the works is 50 tons per day. At present 50 men are employed, the pay roll averaging $400 per week.

The Cotton and Woolen Mills

at Chester are numerous and extensive, and include some of the largest establishments of this branch of industry in the United States. One of the principal mills is that of Robert Patterson, of this city, who has a large place at the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, where the rattle of machinery is heard through the livelong day, and where 300 employés gain a livelihood. Here drillings and sheetings are made, 60,000 yards being turned out weekly, in addition to 16,000 lbs. of yarn. B. Gartside & Sons make what are known as the Keoknk goods, having a four-story mill, running 1,561 spindles and 12 cards, and employing 75 hands. Their principal manufacture is cotton jeans, making 14,500 yards weekly. Irving & Leiper run 12,000 spindles and 67 cards, and employ 100 hands, paying on an average for labor $2,700 weekly. They consume 25,000 pounds of cotton weekly, and from this, manufacture cotton yarns, warps and hosiery. Lilly & Sons, Lamokin Mill, have been in business since 1873. They have 100 looms, 1,000 spindles, 10 cards, and employ 60 hands, with a weekly pay-roll that foots up over $2,000. They manufacture cotton jeans, turning out about 20,000 yards a week. Charles Roberts has two mills on the river front. He employs 150 hands, has 150 looms, 4,000 spindles, 8 cards, 2 drawing frames, etc. The pay roll amounts to $3,400 weekly, and the weekly productions average 37,500 yards of jeans, linens, ticks, plaids, etc. Here also are the mills of Robert Hall & Son, John Gartside, D. Trainer & Sons, S. A. Crozer, J. P. Crozer's Sons, A. Blakely & Sons, Lewis & Parker, Montgomery & Brothers, Shaw & Esrey, J. W. Stotesbury, J. Thompson & Sons, James Barton, Jr., N. L. Yarnall, J. Kirkman, Colton & Son and J. S. Fell.

There are also in Chester factories where cocoa mats are made; a sugar refinery of considerable importance, formerly owned by Jerris, Baker & Co., but now in the hands of a new firm; chemical works, the large lumber yard and saw mill of Morton & Black, where the heavy timbers for ship-building are cut from the lumber rafts as ordered; the print works of Simpson & Sons, one of the largest in the country; the Eureka and the McCaffee steel works, etc.

The city of Chester has several ably-conducted and enterprising newspapers, the principal ones being the *Evening News*, published every afternoon, the *Daily Times*, issued each evening, and the following weeklies: *Delaware County Republican, Delaware County Gazette, Delaware County Advocate* and the *Chester Democrat*.

"The success of Chester," says Dr. Forwood, "is due largely to the fact that there are about it so many tide water inlets, as Crum creek, Chester creek, Ridley creek, etc., which not only serve to supply mills upon their banks with water for steam purposes, but which are a ready means of transportation. Mills are going up constantly, and as soon as one is erected a small settlement springs up around it, and the population of the city correspondingly increases. Without doubt Chester has a great future."

June 9, 1881. Chester Pa.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MR. DESHONG.—John O. Deshong, a well-known and prominent citizen of Chester, died at his residence in this city, on Saturday evening last, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was the son of Peter Deshong, who married Mary Odenheimer, a daughter of John Odenheimer, whose family was among the oldest in Delaware county. Mr. Deshong was a capitalist, and was engaged for a number of years, and up to his last illness, in extensive financial transactions, from which he accumulated a large estate. He was a man of strict business habits, and correct in all his dealings with his fellow-men. His judgment was almost infallible, and it was remarked during his life that he seldom erred in his estimate of men. Although often solicited to hold office he steadily refused, entertaining the opinion that "the post of honor is the private station." For a great many years and up to the time of his death, he held the position of a prominent Director in the Bank of Delaware County while it was a State institution, and subsequently when it became one of the National banks. Combined with many excellent qualities of head and heart, he possessed a kind and gentle disposition and remarkably genial manners which made him always a pleasant and agreeable companion for the young as well as the more advanced in life. His death is a loss to this community which will long be felt. A widow, three sons and a daughter survive him. The funeral services were held at his late residence, on Tuesday, and also in Chester Rural Cemetery where he was interred. The remains were followed to their last resting place by a long line of relatives and friends, many of the latter being from a distance.

[Philadelphia Times.]

THE OLD DARBY LIBRARY.

Darby was founded in A. D. 1682. In two hundred years it has crystalized into a village of eighteen hundred persons. It seems never to have aspired to the honor of being the centre of the hurly-burly of city life, but has always been willing to act the part of a kind of "foster mother" to the city of "Brotherly Love" on its borders, and to afford a quiet and picturesque country home to which the weary merchant, banker, manufacturer and mechanic may retire after a day of business care and anxiety in the city. Prominent in its history and giving type and character to its social crystalization is the Darby Library. The very existence of this institution for nearly a century and a half in so small a village conveys an important lesson to the whole country. It proves that a dense population is not essential to the maintenance of a good public library. Whosoever will, may have one, is the proclamation which Darby sends forth to sister villages.

The original settlers were persons belonging to the Society of Friends, and during a period of about one hundred and fifty years the inhabitants were almost exclusively of this religious persuasion. Indeed, for many years no one could be recognized as a citizen until he had continued "forty days as a sojourner" and had the "approbation" of the "townsmen." This provision was, doubtless, intended to guard both the morals and the religion of the community. There seems to have been some necessity for this in some parts of the county, because "the court proceedings for the year 1694 are introduced by imposing upon Mary M—— a fine of 'five shillings for her lying.'" It seems to be historically certain, however, that this Mary M—— never lived in Darby, because she never could have secured the approbation of the townsmen after a forty days' sojourn.—The first settlers of this community were persons of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, and their descendants, especially among the women, have maintained the high character of their illustrious ancestors. Of this fact the Darby Library, founded by these venerable Friends, affords abundant evidence.

The Darby Library Company was organized March 10, 1743. It is the oldest library in the State of Pennsylvania, excepting the Philadelphia Library, which antedates it about twelve years. The founders deserve to be kept in perpetual remembrance for having successfully carried into operation so beneficent an institution at so early a period in the history of the State. There were twenty-four of them. Their names are Joseph Bonsall, John Davis, John Sketchley, George Wood, Joshua Thompson, Nathan Gibson, Benjamin Lebb, Enoch Elliott, Jonathan Paschall, Abraham Johnson, Isaac Pearson, Abraham Marshall, John Pearson, Richard Lloyd, David Gibson, Joseph Lewis, Benjamin Hayes, Thomas Pennell, Henry Lewis, Charles Crossley, John Lewis, Thomas Pearson, William Horne and Joseph Lees. Five others signed the articles of agreement on the day of the organization, but they did not pay their subscriptions and they were discharged. Therefore they cannot be included among the original founders, although they are sometimes spoken of as such by persons who have never read the original records. Indeed, the founders themselves were not always well pleased with the conduct of these delinquents, for, in one instance at least, they waxed indignant and declared that the said —— "is hereby debarred, excluded and secluded from any right, share or interest in or unto the said library." There is just enough of old Adam in that resolution to give one a kind, fellow-feeling towards these venerable founders. Besides the names already mentioned there are some others who were intimately associated with the early management of the library and whose lives have shed so much lustre upon cotemporary history that they deserve to be remembered in this connection.

Among these were John Bartram, the celebrated American botanist, who has the distinguished honor of establishing the first botanical garden planted on this continent, and his son William, distinguished alike as a botanist and an ornithologist, and within whose residence his co-laborer, Alexander Wilson, wrote his great work on American ornithology, and John Morton, not less distinguished for his services for ten years in the Provincial Assembly and Speaker of the Continental Congress in 1775 than immortalized by his vote for the Declaration of Independence and fixing his signature to that immortal document. Another was John Sellers, the distinguished land surveyor, the successful manufacturer, the wise legislator, the just Judge, the eminent statesman, a man the versatility of whose talents was equaled only by his lofty patriotism. During the war of the Revolution he so far forgot his scruples as a Friend and non-combatant that he could cheerfully "saw timber for military purposes" and "sign paper money, entitled to carry on the war," and whose blood, not the least corrupted by descent, assisted in promoting the interests of the library for more than sixty years in the person of its late president, Mr. John Sellers. Action and reaction are equal. The Darby Library was founded by intelligence and culture, and, in turn, it stimulated thought and reproduced habits of reading and mental discipline in the community in which it was located.

The object of the association, as stated in the original articles of agreement, was "to propogate useful knowledge, both religious and civil." Whether this could be accomplished would largely depend upon the character of the books. This point was, therefore, very carefully guarded by the founders. The method by which each book proposed to be selected is given in article seven. For this purpose the roll of members was to be called at each annual meeting, when, at the call of his name, every member was allowed to propose one book, giving the title thereof and the character he understood it to bear. Any member was allowed to object to it and debate the matter, after which it was to be decided by a standing vote whether the book should be nominated for purchase or not. If two-thirds voted in the affirmative it was placed in the list; if not, it was rejected. Doubtless this plan was very cumbersome; nevertheless the purpose of the article, sacredly to guard against improper books being introduced into the library, is worthy of commendation. One bad book introduced into a public library may corrupt a whole neighborhood and do irreparable injury. With equal care the founders provided against the loss or careless destruction of the books. By article ten each member was required to give a "promissory note to return the same book in good order within such a time as shall be by two-thirds of the company prefixed, or the value thereof," before he could take a book from the library.

At first the association found great difficulty in procuring the books they wanted. They could not be had in the Provinces and

the company displayed commendable enterprise in ordering them directly from England. The first order for books was sent out the 14th of fourth month (April,) 1743. The letter accompanying the order is a jewel of grace, dignity and politeness in commercial correspondence. In about twenty weeks after the order was given the books were received, and on the fifth day of the ninth mo. (September) the case was opened in the presence of the association at a special meeting which was held for the purpose. The books cost £11 10s. sterling in London, and the valuation fixed upon them by the company here was £25 19s. 8d. in currency. The case contained forty-four volumes. As the list is comparatively short, and the character of the books is a fair index of the library for the first hundred years of its history is given in full. The titles of the books are as follows:

The Gentleman Instructed, The Spectator, 8 volumes Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations, The Turkish Spy, 8 volumes, Tournefort's Voyages, 2 volumes, Whitson's Theory, Addison's Travels, Barclay's Apology, Lock on Education, Religion of Nature Delineated, Gordon's Geography, Grammar, Sherlock on Death, Whitson's Astronomical Principles, Mondsall's Travels, Dyche's Dictionary, Tull's Husbandry, Blackmore on the Creation, The Independent Whig, 3 volumes, Wood's Institute on Ye Laws of England, Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained, 2 volumes, Puffendorf's History of Sweden, Rawleigh's History of Ye Wold, 2 volumes, The Life of the Duke of Marlborough, 2 volumes.

Several of these books are still in the library and still in excellent state of preservation.

Latterly many of the books donated and purchased belong more largely to the class known as light literature. Nevertheless, the library still maintains its reputation as a collection of substantial books of intrinsic worth.

The assistant librarians, or committee on library, whose duty it has ever been to examine the books and guard against loss, seem to have been exceptionably faithful in the performance of their duties. In A. D. 1763, twenty years after the organization of the company, they say that "they, having inspected the state of the library, do report that all the books are come to hand except a small volume called Buisybody, being the first volume thereof, and that book, they understand, was in the hands of a member of the company." Not one book lost in twenty years, except possibly the first volume of Buisybody, is a good record for any library to make. By a vote of the company the other volume of Buisybody was subsequently sold. The reasons for selling are not given in the minutes, but the presumption is upon inquiry it was found that there was enough of the real article in the community without the book. It has been supposed that the book when sold was carried into a neighboring county, that Mr. Buisybody of that age died childless, and that the race is now extinct in the village. Requiescat in pace.

The committee at different times have executed the rule which holds members responsible for the safe return of the books taken out and members have been required to replace sets broken by the loss of a single volume. The execution of this rule has had a healthy influence upon the members and has been of lasting benefit to the library.

More than three-quarters of a century after its organization, namely, A. D. 1827, a committes appointed to examine the general state of the library reported that they had received a satisfactory account of all the books except, etc., but the "excepts" were all subsequently found, barring one volume, entitled "Memorable Sayings."

At this meeting, also, certain volumes were recommended to be sold. Among these, possibly because she failed to captivate the bachelor members of the association, was a book entitled "The Girl of the Mountains;" so, like many another girl, she was sold to the highest bidder. It is to the credit of the association to record that another volume fared differently, as it doubtless deserved to do. "They (the committee on the library) determined that the 'Pupil of Pleasure' should be destroyed," which was "immediately done." These facts indicate the jealous care with which the fathers guarded the character of the library.

In 1832 the committee appointed at a previous meeting to collect information relative to books suitable for the library made a very sensible and able report. They stated, among other things, "that they have not only to take into consideration what works will suit the tastes of the different readers of the library, but what is vastly more important, they feel it incumbent on them to recommend some works the objects of which will be to give direction to the taste of the younger portion of those readers." After recommending the purchase of books on the natural sciences, geography, elementary works on geology, botany and zoology, ect., the committee continue: "We are aware that works of some other character must be purchased more sparingly. Works of fiction can best be spared, as the works we have recommended are calculated to entertain as well as to instruct." This excellent report was unanimously adopted.

Among the books purchased this year after the adoption of this sensible report, and which books are supposed to be on the "Natural and Physical Sciences," there appears a work on "Match-making," two volumes.—That there is a certain degree of science in "match-making," is unquestionable true; and that the young men of Darby, from A. D., 1832, and onward, have made good use of these scientific volumes is abundantly attested by the number of estimable and cultured women whom they have scientifically induced to take a hand and give a heart in "the match." The books are still in the library, and can be consulted by young men who wish to prosecute studies in that direction of science.

In the earlier history of the library only one book could be taken out at a time and it had to be returned in two weeks, if it was under ten shillings in value; if over ten and not exceeding twenty shillings in value, it could be retained four weeks, and if more than twenty it could be kept out six weeks. In 1822 permission was given to take out six books at a time, provided that three of them should have been purchased and put into the library at least one year previous to their being taken out. At present a member and any one who pays the annual rent of a share can take out four books at a time (not more than one of which being a new book,) and retain the same for three weeks, the new books to be returned in three weeks.

The library was opened with 44 volumes; at the time of the national birth, July Fourth, 1776, it contained 364 volumes; at the beginning of the present century, 1,023 volumes; at its centenary anniversity, March 10, 1848, it had 2,026, and it has at present 4000 volumes. In the beginning it was opened every other seventh day from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M, in the summer, and from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. in the winter. Subsequently it was open-

ed every seventh day at said hours; then for many years three times a week. It is now opened daily (except on the Sabbath) from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M. The question of opening on the Sabbath has been frequently discussed by the company, and it it has uniformly received substantially the same answer: "The librarian is directed not to deliver books to the members on the first day of the week." (Minutes of 1799.) This beautiful example of obedience to the moral law and to the statues of the Commonwealth is worthy of notice and commendation.

From the very beginning of the library, and continued throughout its entire history, valuable additions have been made to it by donations from individuals. The names of these benefactors are too numerous to be given in this article. Perhaps special mention may be made of John Bleakly, Esq., who gave the library a donation in 1801, of fifty volumes at one time; Mrs. Robert Buist, Matthew Baird, Mrs. Judge William A. Porter, have also given valuable donations; and most generous of all, a gentleman who inherited the noble blood of John Blunston, and whose abounding liberality has fostered so many worthy and charitable objects in Philadelphia and vicinity, the late Thomas H. Powers. His various donations to the library aggregate about four hundred volumes.

HISTORY OF CHESTER.—Mr. John H. Frow, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture before the Jefferson Literary Association, on the 4th of July next. His theme will be, the "History of Chester." We advise him to procure the "History of Chester," published by John Hill Martin, some years since, and read it, or selections from it, to his audience. There were but fifteen copies of the work sold in this city, although the publication is an invaluable one, and from this it would seem that the people here do not want information about Chester, and therefore Mr. Frow's lecture would not be listened to by a very large audience. *1881.*

AN OLD RELIC.—There is in the possession of J. Howard Lewis of Upper Providence, an Alpine Cane, measuring five feet in length, which was presented to him about five years ago by Miss Mary Ogden, whose father obtained it from Mrs. Martha Dawes, an aunt of Mr. Lewis' mother. It is mounted with a horn head, on which is marked, "James Crozer, 1760." This cane, which seems to be witch hazel, came from Ireland, and is in an excellent state of preservation, having on it the original outer covering of bark, which is without varnish. It is certainly a great curiosity. *1881*

NEW FISH.—The brackishness of the water in the Delaware for the last three months has brought to us from the bay several species of fish which our oldest fishermen do not remember to have been caught so far up the river. Among the fish may be enumerated the taylor, Cape May goodie, weak fish, snapping mackerel, and it is said, a shark of the man-eating kind has been seen as high up as Red Bank. Several Cape May goodies were caught in Chester creek, above the bridge, which shows that they were out of their latitude.

Swarthmore,

CHESTER.—"*When was the Friends' Academy at Swarthmore destroyed by fire? I wish the date so that I can get one of the newspapers containing an account of the disaster.*".....*September 26th*, 1881.

POPULATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The population of Delaware county, according to the census of 1880, is 56,102, being an increase over that of 1870, of 39,403, the rate of increase being forty-two per cent., which is distributed as follows:

	1880.	1870.
Chester city	14,996	9,485
North Chester Borough	1,381	.....
South Chester Borough	3,664	1,242
Upland Borough	2,023	1,341
Media "	1,919	1,015
Darby "	1,779	1,205
Aston township	2,401	1,815
Bethel	589	554
Birmingham	739	765
Chester	582	1,452
Concord	1,311	1,293
Darby	1,245	895
Edgmont	648	678
Haverford	1,488	1,338
Lower Chichester	1,700	1,129
Marple	899	858
Middletown	2,798	2,578
Nether Providence	1,727	1,448
Newtown	734	748
Radnor	1,924	1,431
Ridley	2,533	1,142
Springfield	1,712	1,267
Thornbury	943	990
Tinicum	224	147
Upper Chichester	523	539
Upper Darby	4,900	3,130
Upper Providence	855	758

The population of the villages, according to the census of 1880, is as follows:—Bridgewater, 91; Booth's Corner, 69; Chelsea, 80; Chadd's Ford, 108; Concord, 116; Crozerville, 228; Eddystone, 582; Elam, 23; Glen Riddle, 416; Heyville, 177; Leiperville, 472; Linwood, 513; Llewellyn, 430; Lima, 114; Lenni, 335; Marcus Hook, 816; Norwood, 194; Prospect Park, 197; Parkmount, 89; Ridley Park, 439; Rockdale, 590; Village Green, 237; West Branch, 121.

Chester, 8mo. 19. 1881

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF RECORDER GARRETT.—David M. Garrett, Esq., Recorder of this city, died at the residence of his brother, in West Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, in the 43d year of his age. The announcement of his death was a surprise to his many friends here, over whom it cast a gloom of sadness and sorrow. The deceased came to this city several years ago from Chester county, and after a short sojourn, during which he engaged in other business, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of David M. Johnson, Esq., and after a due course of close study, graduated with honor in 1879. In February, 1871, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected to the Recordership, the duties of which he performed faithfully and ably until he was prostrated by sickness. He was a favorite with the members of the Delaware county bar, to whom he had attached himself by conscienciousness and straight-forward honesty, many of whom will attend his remains to their last resting place. The death of Mr. Garrett will be a loss to this community. His funeral will take place at ten o'clock this morning, and proceed to Birmingham.

—*Ed. Rep.*] *July 15. 1881.*

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS.—Isaac Johnson Prothonotary of this county, while engaged on Friday last, in exploring some of the unfrequented recesses of his office, discovered two relics of Colonial history. One of these was a book containing the account kept by the overseers of the poor from the year 1740 to 1805, with names of the taxables and the amounts for which they were assessed besides various memoranda of an interesting nature, and the other was an old volume in which had been kept a record of the proceedings of the Supreme Court from 1705 to 1738. The latter part of the book contains a variety of legal forms, a full code of those in use in those days.

1881. [From Phila. *Ledger* of July 22nd.]

SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA—CITY BUSINESS MEN'S HOMES ALONG THE LINE OF THE WEST CHESTER ROAD—REVIEW OF A FEW YEARS' IMPROVEMENT.—The fresh vigor that nearly all the railroad companies of Philadelphia have manifested in recent years has, to a large extent, exhibited itself in the many changes and improvements along the line of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, which, from a comparatively obscure suburban line, has grown in recent years into a company whose track runs through a stretch of vastly improved and steadily improving territory, and whose passenger travel alone from city business men residing on its route forms a heavy item of traffic. The increase of travel of this sort is plainly evident all along the route.

The railroad company, appreciating the rapidly growing value of the line of country through which it passes, has been energetically prosecuting its own improvements during the last few years, and a strong impetus has been given to the work since the road passed into the control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, nearly a year ago. Now that the Pennsylvania Railroad virtually possesses both roads, still greater improvements will doubtless shortly be made. Indeed, the old road running from West Philadelphia to Media, and thence northwest to West Chester, already shows marked signs of a new lease of life. The Baltimore Central branch now adds fresh vigor to the old line. Shifting from the main track of the Baltimore road at Lamokin, below Chester, the Central runs up to and connects with the West Chester branch four miles the other side of Media, and runs thence in a southwesterly direction through the lower parts of Cecil county, Maryland, to Port Deposit, on the Susquehanna river, where it connects with the P. W. and B.

The West Chester road differs from the Central in respect to its traffic, the former principally carrying passengers and the latter freight. The building and other improvements, it may therefore be readily understood, are much more marked o the line of the West Chester road. The track, nearly all its length, has been relaid with steel rails; a double track has been laid in places, and additional sidings made. The road-bed is being ballasted with broken stone. About six new bridges have been constructed along the road and all the others put in excellent order. Nearly all the stations on the route, from start to terminus, have been overhauled; not a few handsome houses have been erected, and the station grounds beautified with trees and flowers. New engines and cars have been placed on the road. More trains are run now than formerly, and at a greater rate of speed, and general improvements have already been effected at an outlay of about $400,000. Fourteen trains are run each way every day in the week, except Sundays, and on Sundays five trains are run each way.

It is stated that the increased facilities that will be enjoyed by passengers riding on the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad from the elevated road, enabling trains to run to Fifteenth and Market streets, will not act to the exclusion of citizens residing on the West Chester road, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will ultimately arrange that trains from West Chester shall take the Junction road at the crossing just below the present depot, pass through the tunnel and on to the new elevated road by the connecting track now being built in the yard of the Pennsylvania depot. It is thought that this arrangement will greatly increase the suburban business of the West Chester Company, for there are already a large number of persons doing business in Phila. who reside permanently, or at least during the summer months, along the line of the Media road.

PROPERTY ALONG THE ROAD.

Real estate along the road is steadily growing in value. Land nearest the city, perhaps, brings the highest price, but is not in such large or general demand as in the more rural sections. Buildings in course of erection or structures bearing evident marks of newness are to be seen on both sides of the road almost to Media. Many new and handsome private residences are springing up along the line of the track, capacious barns and cattle sheds just finished or with the builders at work upon them are to be seen, and not a few extensive mills are being erected or having large additions made. Some stations are infinitely more advanced in the work of improvement than others, and handsome new houses with well kept lawns are on all sides. The higher ground is for the most part on the north side of the track, but on the other side there are certainly as many, if not more, handsome properties. The value of the land, however, is about the same. Even quite remote from the city the land hereabouts brings a very high figure.

Almost from the depot in West Philadelphia, through Delaware and Chester counties, the lately improved properties form a continuous chain. Not only has each station some interesting improvement to show, but between the regular stopping places the progress is almost as distinctly marked. Abbotsford, the first stopping place, shows a cluster of small houses in the vicinity of the station, the growth of recent years. Angora has been still more progressive. Opposite the railroad station is a large and valuable stone mansion occupied as the Church Home for children, which is under the direction of Philadelphia ladies. Here are also George Callaghan's Angora mills, of which a new section has just been built. The Messrs. Callaghan have erected here three handsome new residences. Quite a little town has sprung up in Angora in late years. The next station on the route is Fernwood. The large new building on the north side of the track showing so conspicuously from the railroad, is the Fernwood Hotel, for summer boarders, which is owned, it is said, by the Masonic Order. Building lots are for sale at and near Fernwood, and bring prices ranging from five to seven thousand dollars per acre. Lansdowne, or the old Darby Road Station, is about three-quarters of a mile below Fernwood. It has undergone many and striking improvements in the last five or six years. The railroad house at the station has been enlarged and improved, and the grounds more neatly arranged. Fine summer residences have been recently built here, and the surrounding acres much beautified. Joel J. Baily, the Philadelphia merchant, has a fine summer residence at Lansdowne, and near by is the residence of Mr. Samuel Harlan, of the shipbuilding firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth. Messrs. James P. Scott, the son, the Howell W. Bickley, son-in-law of the late Col. Thomas A. Scott, own and occupy handsome villas, surrounded by capacious lawns, a short distance from the station, and about a mile and a half further south, towards Darby, is "Woodburn," the summer residence and park of Colonel Scott, where he died in May last. Near Lansdowne are the extensive nurseries of the Pennock Brothers, florists. Mr. Harry Peale, of

the firm of Thomas A. Biddle & Co., stock brokers, and Rene Guillou own properties at Lansdowne. Ten acres of the Dunk property, near by, have just been purchased by a Philadelphia gentleman, for a thousand dollars an acre, most probably for immediate building purposes. Three acres, near the station, owned by Homer E. Stewart, Treasurer of the West Chester road, and announced for sale. Real estate near Lansdowne brings from one to two thousand dollars per acre.

Kelleyville is a small station further west. There are several fine residences near by, and a number of valuable business properties, principally woollen mills. A new shoddy mill, the property of Sellers Hoffman, is in course of erection.

CLIFTON.

Clifton has undergone many importan changes in the last few years. The village proper has been increased by the addition of a number of houses, one or two churches have been built, and the place wears a thriving, prosperous look. Here are the Glenwood Mills, owned by Sam'l C. Lewis & Sons; the Clifton Mills, by Randolph and Jenks, and the Union Mills, by Thos. Kent. Among the recent sales of property at Clifton were about 20 acres of land belonging to the Oborne Levis' estate to Wm. Longstreth, of this city, for $16,000. Few building improvements or land sales have been made at Oak Lane recently. Here is situated Dr. Given's Inebriate Asylum, a large institution, which, standing on a hill on the north side of the track, presents an imposing appearance from the railroad.

Property is in demand at Spring Hill. Wm. J. Howard, has just purchased a farm of fifty acres on the north side, near the station. James D. Rhodes occupies a fine residence on the hill, surrounded by a valuable tract of 75 acres. Many old-time mansions and land marks are to be seen hereabouts. Opposite the station, on the south side, are eight acres which are said to be worth nearly two thousand dollars per acre. Between Spring Hill and Morton, the next station, the Wireman Estate owns a tract of 250 acres.

MORTON.

Morton Station is conspicuous, by reason of a handsome press brick railroad house, one of the neatest along the road. At Morton there is very little sale of land at present, except in small building lots, of which many pretty tracts are to be found in this neighborhood. Several buildings, principally private residences or annexes thereto, are being erected.—Thomas T. Tasker, of the Philadelphia firm of iron founders, owns 600 acres here, with a fine residence and barn. J. H. Irwin has just purchased 80 acres at Morton for about $300 per acre, and has erected a new hotel near the station, fitted up with gas, &c. At the time of his purchase Mr. Irwin owned 70 acres, nearly adjoining the new territory, and has a large machine shop there. H. A. Brognard is another large property owner at Morton. He owns 100 acres thereabouts, which he is daily improving. About 50 acres may be sold at an average of about $250 per acre. Dr. Kingston Goddard, ex-Coroner of Philadelphia, owns a handsome property lying near the railroad.—The house is surrounded by a well kept lawn, studded with trees and ornamented by an artificial lake. The J. Edgar Thomson estate owns about 160 acres near Morton, fronting on the Delaware County pike and near the railroad. Handsome residences, built after the Swiss chalet style of architecture, adorn nearly all of the properties named, which have undergone vast improvement within a few years. The old Morton homestead stands back some distance from the station.

SWARTHMORE.

Swarthmore is the name of the next station on the West Chester road. The college is the most conspicuous public object hereabouts. The spirit of improvement shows itself about the institution as well as generally along the road, and during the last two or three years important changes have been made, notably the long and broad sweep of pathway running from the railroad to the college building. The high hill in the distance is dotted with several handsome new stone houses, the residences of a number of the college professors. The West Hill Land Company has purchased 200 acres adjoining the college property on the east. Their acreage is all high and healthy land. The Company is effecting many improvements in the vicinity, of Swarthmore. On the hill a large water works is being erected. Thomas Foulke, Professor Beardsley and J. S. Kent occupy fine houses at Swarthmore, and Sylvester Garrett is erecting for himself a valuable residence. Nearly all the property lying hereabouts belongs or originally belonged to the John Ogden family. J. H. Linville President of the Keystone Bridge Company, and President of the new Southern Maryland Railroad, has a fine residence on the south side of the road. So also has Mr C. I. Leiper, of the firm of Leiper & Lewis, who own the stone quarries near Swarthmore, of the stone of which nearly all the new houses in the neighborhood are built. An interesting relic of other days is the old cottage on the College-grounds, which was the birth-place and for many years the home of the painter, Benjamin West. It is in the centre of a small orchard, and has every appearance of age. Real estate at Swarthmore ranges in value from $500 to $1000 per acre East of Swarthmore, Charles Ogden has built two handsome residences, and Henry Ogden has a fine residence on the Delaware County turnpike. A farm of 68 acres, about a mile south of Swarthmore Station, is for sale, at about $200 per acre.

WALLINGFORD.

Wallingford, the first station west of Swarthmore, is distinguished for its many fine residences. Directly opposite the station, on the north side, is the residence of Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia. The house stands back from the road, and is fronted by a long stretch of lawn, well shaded. The mansion is very large and handsome. Mr. Furness' property embraces some 65 acres, and contains another residence besides that named.—Three acres were recently purchased by Mr. Furness at the rate of a thousand dollars per acre. Right across the railroad is a tract of nine acres held at the same figure. It is said that about fifteen years ago this property could have been purchased for two hundred dollars per acre. S. D. Hibbert has a handsome house with a new stable at Wallingford. Among the other fine properties or new residences here are those of D. B. Paul, President of the Third National Bank; James Spear, the stove manufacturer of this city, who has just purchased 30 additional acres from Sam'l C. Lewis; C. W. Godfrey, of the firm of Drexel & Co., who occupies a handsome stone house, with a tract of 18 acres; Henry P. Dixon, of the firm of Thomas S. Dixon & Sons, who has just purchased nine acres of the Miskey property for $15,000. Two acres of an adjoining property were recently sold for $1000 an acre. Louis Dreka has 11 acres near Wallingford, with a modern style of

house; Isaac M. Lewis, proprietor of the Wallingford Mills, has a farm of 64 acres, worth, it is said, $500 per acre; J. Howard Lewis wns 600 acres fronting on the pike, which, at this point, is about a mile to the south of the railroad track. Samuel C. Lewis, George C. Howard, J. Edward Farnum, ex-President of the West Chester road, Isaac L. Miller and M. Kershaw own properties near Wallingford. Many of these properties front on the old Providence road, which runs from Chester due north to Media. This road was laid out by William Penn's Commissioners, in 1682, and many old line-marks are still standing. Nearly all of the properties named are undergoing improvements of some kind or other, with the growth of this popular station, proportionately increase in value.

From Wallingford to Manchester, and indeed to Media, are many desirable building lots, with high and healthy ground, large water power from Ridley creek, and many other local advantages. Prices hereabouts range from $400 to $80 per acre. One of the largest land owners near Media is Samuel Bancroft, proprietor of the Todmordon Mills. Several large sales of available building lots have recently been made in and about Media for good prices.

Along the line of the road, even as far as West Chester, the march of improvements in recent years has been between West Philadelphia and Media.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1881.

VISIT OF AN OLD MAN.—David Wilson, now eighty-seven years of age, formerly of this city, where he is know by all our old residents, paid a visit to this place on Tuesday last. He was born in Maryland, and emigrated to this city when it was a town of not more than one thousand inhabitants. He followed the sea in early life, but subsequently engaged with Captain Whilldin, who, at that time, ran a steamboat between Wilmington and Philadelphia, and from a deck-hand rose to the position of an engineer. He continued in that capacity for a number of years, and during that time, married "Prissy," a respectable colored woman, who lived with the Anderson family here. David and Prissy purchased a property on Market street, and for many years conducted a restaurant and ice cream saloon in the then borough of Chester. Prissy was noted for the excellence of her ice cream and cakes, and kept the only place of the kind, where these luxuries could be procured, and her services were always required at "quality" weddings and other entertainments. David kept the best of oysters and had them served in good style, which made his place the resort of old and young. Some years since Prissy died and David was left alone. Those whom he had around him helped themselves, and most of his household affairs vanished. His property finally passed from him by the advice of speculators, and he removed to South Ward, and later to South Chester, where he remained until he became poor and blind, and finally sought quarters in the House of Employment, where he will probably spend the remainder of his days.

History of the Delaware River.

In the last number of this paper we copied an article from the *Public Ledger*, containing an account of the early history associated with the Delaware river, from the pen of Delaware's Historian, Francis Vincent, Esq. Following is a continuation of the article:

In 1498 Sebastian Cabot, an Englishman, employed by the English King, Henry VII, discovered the land between Labrador and Virginia. He thus passed the mouth of the Delaware Bay. In 1578 Elizabeth, Queen of England, granted to Sir Walter Raleigh all the land he should discover between the 33d and 40th degree of north latitude. This included the territory on the Delaware as high as Philadelphia. Raleigh, under this grant, established a colony (which was destroyed by the Indians) on Roanoke Island, N. C.—In 1589 he conveyed his title to a company of merchants in London. In 1606 James the First, King of England, granted all the land between the 40th and 45th degree of north latitude, which he called North Virginia, to the Plymouth Company. This included the whole of the territory of the United States, from Philadelphia to the British possessions. From the 34th to 38th degree of north latitude, which was called Southern Virginia, was granted to the London Company. This grant comprized the States of Virginia, North Carolina and part of South Carolina. The remaining portion not yet given away (between the 38th and 40th degrees of north latitude,) in which are situated the States of Delaware and Maryland, and that part of Pennsylvania, south of Philadelphia, King Charles the First, of England, granted to Lord Baltimore. Under this patent the State of Maryland was settled. Thus the whole of the territories in the United States, from the centre of South Carolina to the British Territories, were granted to British subjects by different British monarchs.

THE DUTCH MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE.

In 1609 Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the employ of the Dutch, sailed in and discovered the Delaware Bay, in the ship Half-Moon. In 1610 Sir Samuel Argyle, afterwards Governor of Virginia, also sailed in the bay, and gave it the name of Delaware, after Lord De-la-war. In 1614 the Dutch passed a law giving the right of trading, and certain other privileges in the territory between the 40th and 45th degrees of north latitude, which they named New Netherlands. This was precisely the same territory granted by the English eight years before to the London Company. This grant was made to Captains May, Block, De Witt and Volkensten. Under this grant Captain May sailed in the Delaware, and ascended it for some distance. From him Cape May derives its name. These privileges having expired by limitation, in 1621 the Dutch granted a charter to the West India Company, which, amongst other matters, gave them the right to the same lands, viz., the territory in North America, between the 40th and 45th degrees of north latitude. Immediate preparations were made to settle this territory, but it coming to the knowledge of the English, they instructed their ambassador to the Dutch, Sir Dudley Carleton, to remonstrate against these proceedings. This, on the 21st of December, 1621 (the same year,) was done. He informed the Dutch it was English territory, already occupied by them, and they had the right to it by first occupation. To this remonstrance the Dutch made an evasive answer, viz., that they were ignorant of the matter and that they would inquire into it. In 1624, Captain May again sailed up the Delaware, and built Fort Nassau, which was sup-

posed to be situated where the city of Gloucester, N. J., now stands. In 1632, as I have before stated, King Charles the First granted the land between the 38th and 40th degrees of north latitude to Lord Baltimore. In the same year (1632) Captain De Vries (under this Dutch West India Company) entered the Delaware, and built Fort Oplandt, and left Giles Hassett as Governor, with a number of colonists. Here they were all murdered by the Indians. Our local historians locate the scene of this murder at Lewistown, but I think they are mistaken, and that this massacre took place at Murderkill creek, in the State of Delaware, about sixty miles from Wilmington, and that it is from this massacre that that creek derives its name, viz., Murder, murder, and kill, the Dutch name for river or creek. In 1635, a company of English from New Haven, under the command of George Holmes, sailed up the Delaware and attempted to take Fort Nassau, but their attempt failed. They were taken prisoners and sent to New Amsterdam.

THE SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS.

In 1638 the Swedes entered the Delaware and sailed up that river to the Christiana creek, which they entered and built Fort Christiana in one of the suburbs of what is now the city of Wilmington. In 1541 and 1642 parties of English endeavored to settle near Salem, N. J., and on the Schuylkill river. Their trading houses were burned, their buildings destroyed, and they were driven away by the Dutch and Swedes. In 1651 the Dutch built Fort Casimir, in the northern portion of the city of New Castle. In 1654 this fort was captured by surprise by John Claudii Rising, the Swedish Governor, and named Fort Reinitz. In 1655, in retaliation, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor at New Amsterdam, recaptured Fort Casimir, and also besieged and took Fort Christiana, and overthrew the Swedish power on the Delaware. In 1656, the Dutch laid out the town of New Amstel, adjoining to and south of Fort Casimir. They also changed the name of Fort Casimir to Fort New Amstel. The same year the West India Company sold to the Dutch City of Amsterdam the lands upon the Delaware between the south side of the Christiana river and Bombay Hook, which is situated about 35 miles below Wilmington. In 1659 the Maryland Council sent Col. Nathaniel Utie, as Ambassador to New Amstel, to inform the Dutch that "they were seated on Lord Baltimore's territory, and require them to depart." The same year Augustine Herman and Resolved Waldren were sent Ambassadors to the Dutch of Maryland, to arrange matters, and deny the validity of Baltimore's claim. In 1663 the West India Company sold the rest of the land upon the Delaware to the city of Amsterdam. Their grant was from the "sea upwards as far as the river extended." The City of Amsterdam engaged to bring over four hundred colonists every year. On the 21 of October, 1664, the English, as we have mentioned before, captured Fort Altona, the last Dutch stronghold, and the Delaware passed into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon, in which, but for a brief period, it has remained ever since, and probably will remain forever.

WHO HAD THE BEST CLAIM.

Different historians have held different views in relation to which was right—the English or the Dutch—in this struggle for the Delaware. This much, however, can be said in favor of the English, that they first discovered the country. That they first granted it to their citizens. That the Dutch were officially informed of their claims before they made a single settlement. That the English never gave up their rights to the territory, but endeavored to exercise them from the first. Even shortly after the settlement of New York, Captain Argyle seized upon the Dutch post, and then gave it up again. This was done simply to keep alive English rights. That the Dutch drove away the English and destroyed their property when they attempted to settle on the Delaware. And it is also supposed they antedated some of their official papers to gain their point. The fact that they were not very particular about their statements, may be inferred from the following extracts from one of their communications to Governor Stuyvesant after his capture of Delaware from the Swedes. They mildly censure him for having the capitulation agreed upon placed in writing. They say:

"Our reason is that all which is written and copied is too long preserved, and may, sometimes, when it is neither *desired* or *expected*, be *brought forward*, whereas words not recorded, and by *length of time forgotten*, may be explained, construed or excused, as *circumstances require*." This is a sort of Machiavellian policy that differs from honest truth.

Again, it can be said in their favor, they discovered the Delaware and Hudson, and settled their banks, and built towns and fortifications upon them.

FRANCIS VINCENT.

JAMES FITZPATRICK.

THE OUTLAW OF CHESTER COUNTY.

An Incident of the Revolution. By H. G. Ashmead, of Chester, Pa.

[Written for the Chester EVENING NEWS.]

The character of "Sandy Flash" in Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennett" is not wholly the creation of that brilliant author's imagination, but is based upon actual adventures of a sturdy freefooter, who, for more than twelve months, kept the good people of the county of Chester, in the Republic of Pennsylvania, in constant dread, by reason of his audacious and multifarious misdeeds. James Fitzpatrick was evidently a remarkable representative of a class of agressive spirits, ever present in the social organization, who, in the convulsive upheavals of a nation in civil war, frequently emerge from obscurity, and whose strength of character and unhesitating courage in ill doing, secure to their memories an immortality of infamy. The name of James Fitzpatrick in Chester and Delaware counties is still surrounded with that peculiar glamour of crime which is so often associated with the acts of bold, bad men, and to this day his deeds are recalled by the representatives of the old families of this section with no little local pride, for the subject of their theme was, at least, no ordinary desperado. In the lapse of a century many of the circumstances appertaining to the personal history of the outlaw have became so confused and associated in tradition with incidents which never happened in connection with him, that it is a matter of no little difficulty to determine which are and which are not spurious narratives. In the following recital, I believe, is presented the prominent events in the life of James Fitzpatrick as correctly as can be done at a period so remote from the time when they took place, and in a case where the documentary evidence is exceedingly meagre.

James Fitzpatrick was born in Chester county, and when quite a lad he was indentured by his father, an Irish emigrant in indigent circumstances, to John Passmore, of Doe Run, as an apprentice to the trade of blacksmithing. His early life was distinguished by no unusual incidents. He worked faithfully at the anvil until he attained his majority and acquired some local prominence as a shoer, and was known the neighborhood round as an excellent judge of horses. His bodily strength is said to have been enormous, his physicial endurance noticable, and he conspiciously excelled all the young men of the locality where he resided, in athletic sports. Personally, he was handsome; above the average height in stature, he was erect and graceful in carriage; his complexion florid, his features well formed, his eyes a clear bright blue in color, and his hair sandy and luxurient. On several occasions he had exhibited extraordinary personal courage, circumstances which subsequently remembered, increased the alarm of the Whigs, when Fitzpatrick became an active, unscrupulous partisan of the cause of the king.

After serving the full term of his apprenticeship with Mr. Passmore, he worked as a journeyman at several forges in the county, until the outbreak of the revolutionary war, when he enlisted in the military service of the Province. Subsequently, in the shaping of events, he became attached to the flying camp and accompanied that organization to the city of New York. There, for some slight breach of military discipline, he was punished by flogging. The penalty imposed for his delliction was more than he would bear, and deserting in the night time he swam the Hudson river, and made his way across New Jersey to Philadelphia, intending to proceed to his home in Chester county. In the latter city he was recognized, apprehended, and being absent without leave of his commanding officers, was lodged in the old Walnut street prison, from whence he was released on consenting to re-enter the Continental army, for at that time men were eagerly sought for to bear arms. The imprisonment was resented by Fitzpatrick as a wrong that had been done him; therefore, at the first opportunity which presented itself, he again deserted and returned to his home in Chester county, where, for a time, he worked honestly at his trade and in odd jobs at harvesting for the farmers in the neighborhood.

During the summer of 1777, Fitzpatrick with several other men was mowing in the field of his late master, John Passmore, in West Marlborough township, when he was taken into custody as a deserter, by two Continental soldiers, who had been sent from Wilmington to arrest him. Fitzpatrick having been captured by surprise, was compelled to resort to subterfuge to recover his liberty. By a plausable story, respecting clothing that he would require and a request to be permitted to bid good-bye to his aged mother, he prevailed upon the soldiers (who were instructed to bring their captive to Wilmington), to accompany him to his mother's residence, a tenant house on Mr. Passmore's land. When they reached the dwelling, Fitzpatrick opened the door and quickly grasped his rifle from behind it, where he was accustomed to keep that firearm, levelled it at the soldiers and swore that he would kill them, if they did not leave immediately. They had learned sufficiently of the determination of character of their prisoner to believe that he would not hesitate an instant to make his threat good, hence, acted upon the better part of valor, without more ado they hastily retreated. Fitzpatrick as soon as the men had fled, returned to the meadow where he had been at work and renewed his labor as coolly as if no unusual incident had occurred to disturb the placidity of his every-day life.

The implacable hatred to the patriot cause which was engendered in the mind of Fitzpatrick as the result of corporal punishment inflicted on him while with the Continental army in New York, soon had the opportunity to vent itself upon the Whigs of Chester county, whom he believed had betrayed his whereabouts to the Colonial military authorities. On the 25th of August, 1777, the British forces, eighteen thousand men, under Gen. Howe, landed at the head of the Elk, in the movement against Philadelphia, which resulted in the capture of that city. Fitzpatrick promptly repaired to the camp of the English army, was subsequently present at the battle of Brandywine, and accompanied the victorious enemy to Philadelphia, from which city he made many petty plundering excursions into Chester county, in which peditory expeditions he was accompanied by Mordicai Dougherty, a Tory from the same neighborhood whence Fitzpatrick came. The latter had been reared in the family of Nathan Hayes, residing near Doe Run, and it is as supposed the two worthies had known each other in their youth. Fitzpatrick joined the English forces, he always spoke of himself as Captain and dubbed Dougherty with the title of Lieutenant, but whether either of them were ever commissioned as such by Sir William Howe, is very doubtful.

In June, 1778, while Fitzpatrick and his associate were engaged in one of these peditory raids, the British army evacuated Philadelphia, and the two men determined to remain in Chester county and carry on the war as an independent, irregular body. To that end they made their headquarters at a point known as Hand's Pass, near the present town of Coatesville, and had also secluded hiding places along the Brandywine, in Newland and West Bradford townships, one of which, Hon. J. Smith Futhey, the historian and antequarian of Chester county, says: "Was on the high hill on the west side of the creek near the present Marshall's station, on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad." From these retired places of concealment, Fitzpatrick and Dongherty issued to make desperate expeditions or to undertake daring adventures, which, in a short time, rendered their names a terror to the Whigs of that neighborhood, for as to the Tories, they regarded them as their friends and never molested them. The collectors of the public revenue, however, were their especial prey, and oftentimes unfortunate tax gatherers who fell in their way were made the victims of the utmost brutality. Frequently after stripping them of all their money they would tie the unhappy officials to convenient trees and flog them unmercifully. On one occasion, one of these men was not only robbed of a large sum of money by Fitzpatrick and his companion, but he was taken to one of their hidden lurking places in the woods, where he was detained for two weeks, to the consternation of his family, who could only account for his absence by the supposition that he had been murdered.

At another time two tax collectors, armed with muskets met a man walking alone whom they did not know, and entered into conversation with him. During the interview one of the officials inquired of the stranger whether he had seen Fitzpatrick or if he could give him any information as to the whereabouts of that individual, remarking at the same time that he rather preferred that he should encounter that person, for if he did he, Fitzpatrick, should not escape from him so easily as he had done from other collectors who had fallen in with him. The stranger continued the conversation a few minutes longer, when, turning suddenly upon the men, he disarmed them both, then quietly informed them that he was Captain Fitzpatrick, and that he would be obliged to them for their money. From the boastful Captain McGowan, one of the collectors, he took his watch, but as the latter said it was a family relic doubly valuable to him on that account, he returned it

promptly. Captain McGowan wore his hair in a neat queue, of which he was very vain, and as a particular indignity Fitzgerald cut it off close to his head. He also despoiled the unfortunate military officer of his sword and pistols and then tied him to a tree and administered a sound flagellation. At its conclusion Fitzpatrick informed the crestfallen man that he had heard him, McGowan, boasting while at an inn a few miles distant, what he would do with him should he encounter him, and he had therefore given him the opportunity to make his boast good. A local writer of rude verse of the period, in commemorating Fitzpatrick's exploits alludes thus to this incident:

"Some he did rob, then let them go free,
Bold Captain McGowan he tied to a tree,
Some he did whip and some he did spare,
He caught Captain McGowan and cut off his hair."

Subsequently when the outlaw was in chains in his cell in the jail at Chester, Capt. McGowan visited Fitzpatrick to inquire what he had done with the sword and pistols he had taken from him. The prisoner asked him if he remembered the tavern where he had expressed his wish to meet him, and the tree to which he was tied to be flogged by the man he was looking for. These questions were answered in the affirmative. Thereupon Fitzpatrick told him that about three hundred yards to the southwest of that tree he would find his sword and pistols, concealed between the bark and wood of a decayed oak log. It is stated that the arms were found at the place thus designated.

The audacious courage of the man frequently manifested itself in the most reckless acts of bravado on his part. On one occasion fifty or more persons, all well armed, gathered together with the avowed purpose of taking Fitzpatrick, dead or alive; but being unsuccessful in their search, they repaired to an inn, where, seated upon the porch, they discussed the recent exploits of the outlaw and the liquors of the tavern at the same time, until the crowd became excited, and many of the men expressed a desire to meet Fitzpatrick, who was well known to almost every one present. Suddenly, during the heat of the conversation, the outlaw, with his rifle in his hands, presented himself before them, called for a glass of liquor, drank it, and after paying for it withdrew as quietly as he had come excepting, as he backed off, he announced that he would shoot the first man who stirred to molest him. Then walking backward, holding his rifle menacingly toward the body of men, he moved away until he had attained as he regarded, a sufficient distance from his enemies, when he turned and fled into the woods.

Several weeks before the British army evacuated Philadelphia, Fitzpatrick and Dougherty, in one of their expeditions from that city, repaired to the houses of Joseph Luckey and Peter Burgardine, where they committed acts of the most flagrant lawlessness. The whole neighborhood was aroused by the outrages and Col. Andrew Boyd, the then lieutenant of the county, wrote to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania that he had caused diligent search to be made for the culprits, but unsuccessfully, as the loyalists of Newlen and adjoining townships aided and secreted the malefactors. Council thereupon declared the two men outlaws, and offered a reward of a thousand dollars for their arrest or a like sum for that of Fitzpatrick alone. The Whigs of Chester county thereupon made cause against the men, and repeatedly large bands assembled to capture the outlaws and numerous plans were resorted to to effect that object. Nevertheless the best-laid schemes looking to that end miscarried, the proscribed men eluded every ambushment, and by fresh outrages, in other sections of the county. Added to the consternation which their deeds had created among the patriots. It is related, that on one occasion, a meeting of the Whigs was called at a tavern on the West Chester road to devise plans for the capture of Fitzpatrick and his companion. With amazing effrontery Eitzpatrick presented himself in disguise at the assembly. A A militia captain present rendered himself peculiarly conspicuous by his repeated declarations that he wanted to see Fitzpatrick, whom he did know, and volunteered to capture him and bring him to justice. The outlaw, who had heard these boasts, unperceived took a candlestick from the mantelshelf, secreted it in his pocket, and then approaching the noisy captain, told him if he would withdraw with him into another room, he would inform him how, when and where he could see the brigand and have an opportunity to capture him. The latter consented to go with him. Fitzpatrick, after they had entered the room designated, shut and locked the door, then levelling the candlestick at the captain's head, saying as he did so:

"Young man, you want to see Captain Fritz. I am that person. I'll trouble you for your watch and that money you may have about you."

The entrapped hero hastily complied with the request, whereupon Fitzpatrick tied his hands behind him with his own handkerchief.

"Now, sir," he said, as he unlocked the door, "you may go back to your friends and tell them that you wanted to see Captain Fritz and you have seen him."

An old resident of Springfield township, Delaware county, who died a quarter of a century ago, at an advanced age, related the following incident which happened to him when a lad of eighteen: One morning, the old gentleman said, in the early Spring of 1778, a blacksmith's apprentice had just arrived at the shop, which was located on the West Chester road near the Fox Chase tavern, in Newtown township, was employed in starting the fire, preparatory to the appearance of the master smith and the journeyman. While thus engaged, a fine-looking, athletic young man, with sandy hair and ruddy complexion, mounted on a horse that, to a practiced eye, gave indication of strength, speed and endurance, drew rein at the door of the forge and said:

"Young man, my horse has cast a shoe. Do you think you can put one on?"

"I think I can."

"Well, I'll let you try," said the stranger, dismounting and hitching his horse.

The apprentice was much pleased at this opportunity to exhibit his skill, and taking hold of the horse's foot, began to trim and prepare the hoof.

"Young man," said the stranger, "just give me one of those aprons, and if you'll blow the bellows, I'll try my hand at the job just to see what sort of a blacksmith I'd make."

"Its a dangerous thing to drive a nail into a horse's foot, and you may lame him so that he will be ruined."

"I'll take the chances," was the reply of the stranger, as he tied the apron on. "If I lame him I'll be responsible for all damages."

He at once began his work, and the apprentice soon saw that the man was thoroughly master of the art. After the horse had been shod, the lad said:

"You are well armed, sir, I see. Are you in the army?"

"It's dangerous traveling these roads alone, is it not? They tell me there is a Captain Fritz or Fitch who frequents this neighborhood, and the people are much afraid of him, I've heard."

"Many people are afraid of Fitzpatrick," was the youth's reply.

"Have you ever seen him?"

"No sir, but I've often heard him described."

"Do I answer the description you have had of Fitzpatrick?" asked the stranger.

"I don't know that you do," was the cautious reply.

The man mounted his horse, and throwing a coin to the apprentice said: "Pay your

master for the shoe, and keep the rest for yourself. So, my young man you have never seen Fitzpatrick, and I don't know whether I answer the description you've heard of him. I'm going now, and I might just as well say to you that Fitzpatrick happens to be my name." And the stranger rode rapidly away.

After Fitzpatrick was taken and was in irons at Chester, the apprentice who chanced to be at the county seat, pressed into the crowd to see the noted prisoner, when the latter recognized him, and, manacled as he was, stretched out his hand and gave that of the lad a hearty shake, saying "How are you, brother chap?"

The prominence given to Fitzpatrick by the Executive Committee in prescribing him and offering a large reward for his capture was accepted by the latter as a flattering recognition of his abilities, and the alarm with which his deeds were regarded by the Whigs. He was repeatedly shot at by concealed marksmen but always escaped unscathed until the notion became prevalent that his was a charmed life; his shrewdness in avoiding snares to entrap him, his ability, courage and readiness in eluding pursuit, together with his apparent recklesness in thrusting himself almost within the clutches of his enemies, merely to disappoint them afresh, served to deepen the general impression heretofore mentioned. A short time after a price was set upon his life, to manifest his contempt of the proclamation and his mean opinion of the bravery of his foemen, in broad daylight, armed only with a pair of pistols and a dagger, he entered the hamlet of Kennett Square, deliberately walked through its streets, the people whom he met making way for him to pass, and repaired to the "Unicorn"—the ancient and most noted hostelery in the village, destroyed by fire in January, 1875.

He unhesitatingly entered the bar room in which a crowd of two-score men were assembled, talking of the outlaw—for he was a constant topic of conversation—and making copious drafts upon the good cheer of "mine host," the jolly, jovial Major John Bell, until they had become boisterously intoxicated. In that condition many of the men—as seems to have been customary on those occasions—expressed the desire to meet Fitzpatrick, whose personal peculiarities were well known to almost every one present. The reckless man, apparently as if an accustomed frequenter of the inn, called for a glass of liquor, drank it, and quietly walked away, without the least molestation, by word or sigh, from any one. The insolent intrepidity of the act so utterly astonished the crowd that they did not recover their amazement until Fitzpatrick was out of range of their fire arms.

His robberies were bold and to the sheer effrontery of many of his deeds was he indebted for his immunity from arrest. On one occasion when a number of men were harvesting in a field on the farm of James Shields, Fitzpatrick and Dougherty presented themselves, and the former informed Mr. Shields that he had called at his house and borrowed his watch, his silver shoe buckles and his shoes. Shield said promptly:

"You must return them."

"That will depend altogether upon your behavior towards us," was the reply of the outlaw, with a laugh.

Archibald Hambleton, a young man who was reaping in the field at the time was taken into custody, by Fitzpatrick and his companion, who compelled him to go with them to his parents' home. There the outlaws appropriated to their own use a rifle, powder horn and shot pouch, and Fitzpatrick forced Hambleton to swear on a Bible, that he would not follow, betray, disturb or molest any of his (Hambleton's) neighbors, many of whom were Tories, in retaliation for the theft. He also told Hambleton if he violated his oath in any respect, he and Dougherty would return there and burn not only his parents house, but the houses of every rebel in the neighborhood.

The brutal punishment of flogging—then a part of the military law of every nation—which had caused Fitzpatrick to desert the cause of the Colonies and sustain that of the loyalists, seemed, after his personal experience in the Continental army, to have become his favorite mode of punishment. On all occasions he employed castigation as a remedy for every wrong, suppositious or actual, which he had sustained. It is related that on one occasion a man from Nottingham township, when in pursuit of Fitzpatrick, went to the house of the latter's mother, where he behaved in an insolent manner, hoping thereby to compell her to tell him the whereabouts of her son. Among other things, to show his authority when dealing with a prescribed outlaw, he broke her spinning wheel. Fitzpatrick when informed of the indignities which had been shown his parent, vowed that he would be revenged, and contrived to have a message delivered to the offender, in which he apprised him that he might expect a visit from him shortly, and could, if so diposed, make whatever arrangements he deemed necessary to receive his guest in a proper form. The man laughed at the threat, said he would be glad to see Fitzpatrick, (they all said that), and if he came he would not, in all probabilities, have occasion to ask the hospitality of any other person after he had gotten through with him. Nevertheless, Fitzpatrick kept his promise. One morning he suddenly confronted the man, who had ill-treated his mother, at the door of his own house and commanded him, in a peremptory manner, to immediately follow him to the woods. He who had been so prolific in defiances, when the danger was remote, had not the courage to resist when Fitzpatrick presented himself in person, but cowardly obeyed his orders. The outlaw tied him to a tree and administered a castigation, which was laid on with a strong arm, and perhaps, with more good will on the part of the whipper, than in any case when Fitzpatrick punished his enemy by flaggelation.

Dispite his many crimes there was a rough chivalry in the character of the man which exhibited itself in his marked gallantry towards women, in his open, generous disposition to aid them on when ill fortune bore heavily; indeed he was never known to rob a poor man or ill treat a female. Many are the instances related when he bestowed upon the destitute that which he had taken from those in good circumstances; and the weak or defenceless never suffered at his hands. On one occasion an old woman, who made a meagre living by peddling from house to house, odds and ends of female apparel, encountered Fitzpatrick in the neighborhood of Caln Friends' Meeting House. She was at the time on her way to Philadelphia to buy goods, and all the money she possessed was on her person. She had never seen Captain Fitzpatrick, and she infor med the tall, handseme stranger that she was told that the outlaw had made some demonstrations in that neighborhood a short time before, and she was afraid that she might fall in with him and be robbed of all her money. Fitzpatrick by a few questions, drew from her the particulars of her business and her difficulty in winning an honest livihood. He then, good naturedly, told her she need be under no apprehension, Fitzpatrick never warred upon the weak or defenceless, that she was talking to that personage, and taking a purse from his pocket, containing several gold pieces, he gave it to her to aid her in increasing her scanty stock of goods. Then wishing her a safe journey, he turned into the woods and disappeared.

The short but eventful career of the outlaw was rapidly drawn to a end. On Saturday

afternoon, the twenty-second day of August, 1778, shortly after five o'clock, Fitzpatrick went to the house of William McAffee, a well-to-do farmer, who resided in Edgmont township, in the present county of Delaware, near Castle Rock, a cluster of peculiar rocks —boulder upon boulder in picturesque confusion, a place often visited by tourists, as a natural curiosity, not far from Crum creek, where that stream is crossed by the West Chester road, and about ten miles from old Chester, on the Delaware. The house stood on a plantation known as the Castle Rock Farm, now owned by Mr. William Taylor, whose present dwelling stands on the site where McAffee's house was then located. It seems that Fitzpatrick had visited the family, who were ardent Whigs, on a former occasion and had taken from then some articles of value. On the afternoon above mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Mcaffee and their son, Robert, a Captain of a military company, were at tea, when the latter glancing out of the door, saw a man armed with a rifle, a pair of pistols in his belt and a sword at his side, approaching on horseback. As he came from the direction of the American camp, the Captain supposed the horseman was a soldier in the Continental service. The latter rode to the door, dismounted and asked whether William McAffee lived there. An affirmative response was made to this interrogatory, whereupon the stranger entered the room and inquired:

"Are you Captain Robert McAffee?"

"I am Robert McAffee," was the rejoinder of the son.

"And I am Captain Fitzpatrick."

"If that be so," quietly said the young man, "sit down and take a cup of tea with us, you are welcome to it."

But Fitzpatrick, who seemed to have entertained personal enmity against the McAffee's, rudely refused the invitation, declaring, with an oath, that he would neither eat or drink, nor would he leave the house, until he had stripped its inmates of all the money they had; that he was levying a contribution from the rebels and that he had fixed upon one hundred and fifty pounds as the sum to be paid him by the McAffee's. Thereupon presenting his pistol at Capt. McAffee, he ordered the members of the family to deliver to him all articles of jewelry and money they had upon their persons. A pair of well-made low shoes, or pumps, with silver buckles, worn by the son, particularly pleased Fitzpatrick's fancy, and kicking off those he wore, he immediately appropriated those articles to his own use. The shoes, however, were rather small for the outlaw, and when he put them on his heels pressed the counters down. During a moment when Fitzpatrick's attention was drawn elsewhere, Captain McAffee threw the keys of his chest, together with some Continental bills, which he had had in his pockets, behind the door. His mother obtaining possession of the keys, went up stairs, and unlocking the chest, in which a large sum of money was, secreted it under a quantity of wheat which was stored in the garret. Fitzpatrick, as soon as he became aware that Mrs. McAffee had left the room, threatened to kill her son if he did not immediately cause her to descend. In response to the call the mother promptly appeared, accompanied by Rachel Walker, the hired woman. Fitzpatrick having ransacked every place in the lower rooms where he supposed money or plate could be secreted, ordered all the inmates of the dwelling to ascend to the upper apartments. In the passage the outlaw observed Captain McAffee's rifle, which he discharged and threw out of the door, remarking that it could lie there until it was wanted. As they were about the stairs, Wm. McAffee endeavored to dissuade Fitzpatrick from ascending, promising him immunity from punishment for what he had already done to them, but the latter, believing that there was a large sum of money in the house, adhered to his purpose, and drawing his sword placed the point of it at the breast of the old man, threatening to run him through if he did not immediately proceed.

When in the upper rooms Fitzpatrick commanded Captain McAffee to unlock his chest and produce the one hundred and fifty pounds already demanded. The latter, in a tone of well assumed astonishment, exclaimed:

"How can you expect that so young a man as I am would have so large a sum of money in my possession?"

However, he promptly opened the chest, the keys of which his mother had returned to him, and told Fitzpatrick to search it. The outlaw complied with this invitation, but not finding the money, which, it is supposed, he had learned was in the possession of Robert McAffee, his disappointment was great, and turning to the captain said that in lieu of the money he would compel him, as he was his prisoner, to take part in his next campaign, and to that end he must provide himself with a horse and clothing, for it would be a long and severe expedition. The threat was not to be misunderstood and Captain McAffee was convinced that his only hope for liberty, possibly life itself, was in the capture of the outlaw.

Fitzpatrick ordered Captain McAffee, his father and mother, in the order given, to stand in a row on his right hand, while Rachael Walker stood a short distance from and in front of him. The pumps, which the outlaw had appropriated to his own use, being down at the heels, seemed to have annoyed him. He laid his arms, except a pistol which he kept in his hand on the bed and placing one of his feet on the side of the bedstead, he strove to force, with both hands, the shoe on his foot. Captain McAffee, who was a large and muscular man, saw that the opportunity to put his resolution into effect, was now presented, and springing suddenly he seized Fitzpatrick from behind, in such a way as to prevent the latter the full use of his arms, and then after some struggling, managed to throw him to the floor. The outlaw strove desperately to free his hand in which he still clutched the pistol. Rachael Walker, thereupon, caught the weapon, and, although in the scuffle her hand was badly hurt by the lock, she stoutly maintained her hold until she wrested the fire arm from his grasp. As the men were still struggling, Rachael threw a double woolen coverlid over the head and face of Fitzpatrick, holding it in that position, which partially smothered him and gave McAffee complete mastery over the prostrated man.

David Cunningham, a hired man on the farm, who had entered the house, hearing the noise of the scuffling, came up stairs. He was immediately ordered by Captain McAffee to get a rope and secure Fitzpatrick. While Mrs. McAffee was striving to bind his feet he kicked her so violently in the side that she fell against the partition at the other end of the room. After the unhappy man was firmly bound, he begged earnestly of his captor, that he would blow out his brains and make an end of his misery. Captain McAffee told him that he would deliver him to the proper authorities, and to that end he, sent David Cunningham to inform the nearest Whig neighbors of the capture, with a request that they would aid in guarding the prisoner from any attempted rescue. This being done Cunningham was instructed to proceed to the American camp and ask that a guard be sent to take Fitzpatrick to a place of safety.

Rachel Walker, after the capture had been made, armed with the pistol she had wrested from the outlaw, stood sentinel at the door of the apartment, but when David Cunningham rode away on his errand, she remembered that Dougherty and other companions of the outlaw might be lurking in the neighborhood and she immediately started to bring Miss

Jane McAffee home from the house of a friend near by, before night came on. As the two women were returning they met a young man and woman walking together. The news the former had was too momentous to be kept, and they therefore imparted to the latter the fact that Fitzpatrick had been taken and was then a prisoner at McAffee's. This information aroused the latter's curiosity, and together the four repaired to the house. When they came into the room the young woman seated herself on the bed on which Fitzpatrick was lying, and apparently deeply moved with pity at the sight of the handsome man pinioned, her womanly sympathies exhibited themselves in an effort to comfort him. She smoothed his hair with her hand, and when he complained of being chilly, she threw a covering over him.

The immediate neighbors of the McAffees' were Loyalists, and the nearest Whigs were about two miles distant, hence it was between eight and nine o'clock before any assistance was had to prevent a rescue. Capt. McAffee then, exhausted by the struggle and the excitement which he had been under, repaired to an adjoining apartment to rest himself. Some time after he had retired it was discovered that Fitzpatrick, whose body was covered by the quilt, had freed his arm from the rope, and it was suspected that the young woman had been mainly instrumental in loosing the bonds. He was speedily rebound and the rope was drawn so tightly that he complained that it hurt him. No attention was paid by the men present to the remonstrance of the prisoner, and he appealed to Miss Jane McAffee, who called her brother. The latter declared that Fitzpatrick should not be ill-used, and although he must be bound, the ropes should not be drawn unnecessarily tight to cause him pain. About eleven o'clock one of the men who were guarding Fitzpatrick sat near the window, when he was immediately fired at, the ball lodging in the weather boarding of the house beneath the sill. A number of the men present made search for the assailant, whom they believed to have been Dougherty, but failed to apprehend him. They merely found a sword which was recognized as one that Fitzpatrick had taken from a patriot officer. Two hours after midnight the guard dispatched from the American camp to escort Fitzpatrick to a place of safe detention, arrived, and taking him in charge conveyed him to old Chester, where he was lodged in jail early the following morning. Dougherty, after the capture of his superior, passed entirely out of public notice, and nothing is known of his subsequent career. He may have taken part in the series of annoyance to which Captain McAfee and family were subjected after the capture of Fitzpatrick. Two stacks of oats were burned, the springhouse opened, all the milk pans therein ruined, and the manes and tails of their horses on their farm cut off and other outrages perpetrated.

On the fifteenth of September, Fitzpatrick was tried and convicted of burglary and robbery, and sentenced to be hanged. The executive council of the State approved the sentence and designated the twenty-sixth day of the same month as the time when the execution should take place. While confined in the old jail in Chester, after conviction, Fitzpatrick made an effort to escape. He filed his chains and would have succeeded in his attempt had it not been that iron bars imbedded in the masonry of the flue of the chimney prevented his egress in that way, and the noise made in striving to break them out aroused his keepers. He was, therefore, removed by order of Council to the then recently erected prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia, as a place of greater security. There he twice broke his handcuffs off in one night, but was prevented from effecting his escape by the vigilance of the guards. The day previous to his execution he was conveyed to Chester.

On the morning of the 26th day of September, 1778, at the intersection of Providence and Edgmont avenue, in North ward, Chester, James Fitzpatrick met his fate. Tradition hath it that after the rope was adjusted about his neck and the cart drawn from beneath the gallows, he fell to the earth on his feet, and that by standing on his toes the strain on his neck was removed. This, the hangman saw, and springing upon the shoulders of the doomed man, the increased weight forced the body down until James Fitzpatrick was actually strangled to death.

Notwithstanding the terror which the outlaw inspired, there is no evidence to show that he ever sullied his hands with human gore in any of his numerous forages. There is, however, a traditionary story that within a hundred yards of the bridge which crosses the Allapocas creek, a tributary of the Brandywine, at Jessup's road, about a half-mile from the built up portion of the city of Wilmington, Fitzpatrick once buried a large sum of gold and silver coin, which he had taken from a drover, whom he had waylaid and murdered on the King's highway, between the former city and Chester. The highwayman after the commission of the crime, took possession of the murdered man's horse and fled in the direction of the Brandywine. The deed had been perpetrated just before dusk, and when the murderer reached the Allapocas creek, night had settled down upon the earth. Near by where he drew rein, was the barn of Col. Elliott, and from its well-filled bins the robber stole oats with which he fed his horse, emptying the grain upon a large flat stone near the margin of the stream. It is related that subsequently the highwayman was captured and suffered the extreme penalty for his crime, that previous to his execution he confessed that he had secreted his ill-gotten treasure beneath a flat rock, on the bank of the creek, and that the place could be easily determined, from the fact that the grain which the horse threw over the side of the stone, had taken root and sprouted. To this day the seekers after buried treasure, often make nocturnal visits to the spot which tradition has designated as the place where the blood-stained money was buried, and dig in hope of its recovery. Neither gold nor silver coin has yet rewarded the adventurous men who have dared to encounter the headless phantoms, who are said to keep watch and ward over the accursed hoard.

There is not, however, the slightest testimony to connect Fitzpatrick with this crime. The date at which the murder is said to have been committed is almost twelve years after Fitzpatrick had been executed, and he made no confession, unless the fact of pleading guilty on the charge of burglary and robbery, on his trial at Chester, can be so designated. The outlaw of Chester county was no murdering footpad, but a courageous, although mistaken man, who, because he was subjected to a degrading punishment in the Continental army, renounced that service and in revenge for his supposed wrongs, in his ignorance he waged illegal warfare upon those whom had formerly been his companions. He lived and died a brave man, and, under other circumstances, had he properly employed his extraordinary energies and abilities, might have achieved as brilliant a record as any personage in that age of giant men.

THE END.

In this city, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Henry Brown, JOSEPH H. LADOMUS to Miss LIZZIE K. BROUGHTON, both of Chester.

[redacted] Oct. 11 1861.

DIED—In this city, on the 8th inst., Rev. JOHN B. MADDUX, of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, in the 59th year of his age.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1881.

JOHN G. DYER, an old resident of this city, died at his residence on Fifth street, on Wednesday evening last. About two years since he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered, and which made him an invalid ever since. He was born in the State of New Jersey, and became a resident here about fifty-two years ago, where he has been actively employed in general business ever since, with the exception of a brief time in Philadelphia and Rockdale, in which he was eminently successful. He was an officer of the Customs at the Lazaretto during the Presidency of General Taylor, and a member of Council when the city was a borough. He was active in politics for several years, and was at one time a candidate for County Treasurer. He married Miss Arrabella, daughter of Thomas Clyde, by whom he had three sons—Col. Samuel A. Dyer, Joshua E. and John E. Dyer, the two latter deceased, and five daughters, four of whom are living. As an enterprising, public spirited citizen and a genial and agreeable gentleman, he will be much missed by many friends in this city.

Eliza 90yrs

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—Lydia E. Finch, well-known to many of the residents of this city, died at her home in Germantown, on Monday last, in the 82d year of her age. Miss Finch is the last of her family—not a single representative being left. She came to this city, then a town of a little over seven hundred inhabitants, in 1822, with her mother and grandmother, and engaged as a private tutor in the family of Israel Heacock, who resided just inside the town limits. A year or two after, she opened a private school in the Logan house, on Second street, near Edgmont Avenue, which was patronized by nearly all the prominent families of the town, and there are many of both sexes, yet residing among us, whose first rudiments of an English education were obtained under her guidance. After relinquishing her school duties she engaged in keeping a store for the sale of ladies' goods, in which she was eminently successful, having enjoyed nearly the whole patronage of her sex. She was a devout member of the Episcopal Church, and throughout life was a consistent and earnest Christian woman. A few years since she removed to Germantown, where she lived until her death. The funeral services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in this city, on Wednesday last, and the remains were interred in Chester Rural Cemetery.

× Eliza Finch

City Necrology.

Miss Lydia E. Finch died in Germantown October 24th, aged about ninety years. She was a native of this city. In 1822 she went to Chester, Delaware county, and became a teacher in a private family. She afterward opened a school in that town, and had among her pupils Admiral David D. Porter, of the United States Navy, and other prominent residents of the neighborhood. In 1829 she abandoned her school and became engaged in the millinery business, and for many years had the leading store of that kind in Chester. She retired from active pursuits in 1863, but resided there until a few years ago, when she removed to Germantown.

× Above 1820 or before then. Miss Eliza's mother kept a boarding house at the N.E. Cor. of 3rd & Spruce Sts. Philadelphia.

Nov. 3. CROZER. 1881.

Sketch of the Baptist Theological Seminary.

One of the most successful and prosperous institutions of its kind, especially when the fact is taken into consideration of the comparatively short time since it was organized is that of the Crozer Theological Seminary, located in the borough of Upland, fourteen miles south of Philadelphia, and half a mile west of Chester station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The seminary building was erected by the late John P. Crozer, in 1840, for a normal school, and was used as such for a number of years. During the war it was utilized as a hospital for wounded rebel prisoners, about fourteen hundred of them having been quartered there. Mr. Crozer died in March, 1866, and bequeathed it to his children, to be used for such benevolent purposes as should commend itself to their judgment. In 1868 they jointly agreed to found a theological seminary, and to call it in memory of their father, "The Crozer Theological Seminary." They added an endowment fund of $230,000, which has since been increased to $250,000, and presented to the Baptist association, a splendid gift, whose total value is not less than $390,000, to be devoted to the education of young men for the Baptist ministry. Mr. William Bucknell, has since increased this sum by $38,000 for the library. When Crozer Seminary was opened the theological department of the university at Lewisburg was discontinued.

The grounds of the seminary are on a gentle elevation overlooking the City of Chester on the one hand, and the village of Upland on the other, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Delaware river and valley The main seminary building is large and admirably adapted to the comfort of students. Three rooms are assigned to every two students, one for study and the others for dormitories. All the rooms are furnished, heated by steam and supplied with spring water.

The halls and public rooms are lighted with gas. The library building, known as 'Pearl Hall," is of green stone, at once an elegant and convenient structure. In the rear of the main building is the gymnasium, which is large and well furnished; and affords excellent facilities for in-door exercise. During the present year a new hall for commencement and other exercises has been erected northwest of the main building, at a cost of about $7000. It was dedicated last June, and its seating facilities exceed those of "Pearl Hall," in which the commencement exercises were formerly held. The seminary can accommodate one hundred students, and the number in the institution at present is fifty.

The total number of graduates is 155, several of whom are pastors of prominent Baptist churches. The students sustain a society for missionary inquiry and a literary society. Leading clergymen and litterati of the Baptist and other denominations have addressed these societies during the seminary term and at the seminary anniversaries. "The SAMUEL A. CROZER Lectureship," founded in 1880, provides for special lectures to be delivered at the seminary during each session. In the selection of lectures the faculty is not restricted to the Baptist denomination, but may choose from any denomination termed evangelical, from laymen as well as ministers, and from citizens of foreign countries or our own, as the faculty see fit. The first series of lectures under this lectureship were delivered in the spring session of 1881 by Principal J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., of McGill College, Montreal, Canada, upon "The Relations of Natural Science to Monistic and Agnostic Speculations." These lectures gave universal satisfaction, and drew large and delighted audiences to Association Hall, where they were delivered. It has not yet been decided who will deliver the next course of lectures, but, in all probability, they will be delivered at the seminary building, as

it is more convenient of access to the students.

Eminent success has attended the seminary from the beginning. Almost every State in the Union is represented annually upon the catalogue, and graduates are now at work in all parts of our own and many foreign lands.

Much of the success of the institution is due to the able management of its president, Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, who has held that position since the organization of the institution. The other professors are as follows: Revs. George D. B. Pepper, D. D., professor of Christian theology; George R. Bliss, D. D., professor of Biblical interpretation and librarian; John C. Long, D. D., professor of church history; and Barnard C. Taylor, assistant professor of Biblical interpretation.

The board of trustees is composed of the following gentlemen: Samuel A. Crozer, Hon Horatio Gates Jones, John Lewis Crozer, William Bucknell, George K. Crozer, Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D. D., Robert Hall Crozer, Revs. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., George Dana Boardman, D. D.; Jones M. Pendleton, D. D.; George W. Anderson, D. D.; P. S. Henson, D. D.; W. W. Keen, M. D.; Horatio Jones Milford, and Henry Kirke Porter.

Mr. John P. Crozer left four sons, all of whom, as mentioned above, are members of the Board of Trustees, besides being connected with other departments of church work. They have always had at heart the interests of the seminary, and the many graduates who have left its walls will ever hold them in grateful remembrance. The new Commencement Hall was erected with the money of Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, and during the present year the widow of the late John P. Crozer has added the sum of $10,000 to the endowment fund. A daughter of Mrs. Crozer is the wife of Rev. Dr. B. Griffith, of the Baptist Publication Society.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1881.

Death of Jacob Hewes.—Another landmark has passed away in the death of Jacob Hewes, of Ridley, who was well-known to all our old citizens. William Hewes, his great-grandfather, was a purchaser of land in Salem county, N. J., and, it is supposed, came from Wales with John Fenwick, in 1675. In 1678–'9 he took up a part of one thousand acres in Lower Chichester, and built a house upon it. He was a Friend, and one of the founders of Chichester meeting, but his name, and Dr. George Smith says, in his History of Delaware County, disappears from the records about the year 1686. Jacob Hewes was born in 1795, in Lower Chichester, and was in the 87th year of his age at the time of his death. For a number of years he conducted a nursery at Leiperville, and to him many of the fruit-growers of our county are indebted for choice varieties of fruit and deciduous trees. Chester Rural Cemetery Company purchased most of the trees which beautify its grounds from him, and on no occasion did he furnish an article that was untrue to name. It was his pride, and almost a part of his religion, to "make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." He was a public Friend, and occasionally spoke in meeting, which he attended for many years past with great regularity. Age, followed by infirmities crept upon him, and the life-giving principles of health gradually failed. During a cold, blustery Sunday, last spring while the deceased was returning from meeting to his home on Broad street, he fell upon the pavement, and was assisted to rise by two little girls—grandchildren of the editor of this paper—who took his hand and accompanied him to his residence. He thanked the little ones for their kindness, and told them he never expected to go to meeting again—nor did he. The deceased, in common with all humanity, had his peculiarities, but he died with an untarnished name and the reputation of a good citizen.

Thomas B. Jarman died at his residence in this city, on Monday last, of a complication of diseases which baffled the best medical skill. For a number of years he was engaged in merchandizing at Upland, and conducted his business with such honesty and industry that, in the course of time, he amassed an ample fortune. He relinquished active life in trade, a year or two since, being admonished to do so by failing health. He was born in Darby township, and served his apprenticeship in the store of Edmund Taylor, to whose interests he was entirely devoted. He was an earnest and faithful member of the Baptist Church almost from his youth, and lived, in every respect, a most exemplary life.

John D. White, Esq., formerly of this county, died in New York, on Monday last, aged eighty-six years. While residing here he was engaged in farming, which he relinquished several years ago and removed with his family to New York. For some time past he was afflicted with an affection of the heart, which finally terminated in his death. He was a Deacon in the Baptist Church at Marcus Hook, for a long period, when Rev. Joseph Walker was its pastor. He lived an exemplary life and had many devoted friends. He leaves three daughters. His remains were interred in the old burying ground on which the church stands in which he worshipped, at Marcus Hook.

Sudden Death.—George W. Bernadou died suddenly at his country residence, near Claymont, Delaware, on Sunday last, of rheumatism of the heart. He was a member of Stevenson, Bernadou & Co., general commission merchants, at No. 133 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and was esteemed as a good citizen and correct business man. He was for many years, and at the time of his death, a Director of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1881.

Obituary.—John Hodgson died in this city, on Friday evening last, of consumption, in the 74th year of his age. He was born in England, came to this country when quite young and settled in the State of Delaware, where he remained but a short time, when his parents removed to West Chester, and placed him in the office of the *Village Record*, then under the management of Charles A. Miner. At the age of seventeen he went to Doylestown and was employed for several years in the office of the *Intelligencer*. He was essentially a newspaper man, having been engaged at different times in the business as editor and proprietor of papers published in Norristown, West Chester, Virginia and this city. He established the *Daily Times* in Chester, and finding the venture did not pay, sold it to its present proprietor. He was a contributor to several periodicals in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and his effusions were always marked with ability and good sense. Perhaps the last article from his pen was published in this paper, giving an interesting account of the establishment of the Dingee & Conard Co., the great rose culturists, at West Grove, Chester county, which contained the particulars of a new rose—*Odorata hybrida*—a hybrid, recently introduced by these gentlemen. He was a politician of the ultra-Democratic school, and was elected to the Legislature from Chester county in 1857. His son, William H. Hodgson, is at present proprietor of the West Chester *Local News* and also of the *Jeffersonian*, a newspaper which his father established nearly thirty years ago.

A NEW YORK SOCIETY SENSATION.

A Young Couple's Marriage and the Troubled Course of True Love—Discord in the Charlier Mansion and a Daughter's Determined Step—What Dr. Morgan Dix Dares to do.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says: Miss Marie Charlier will be married to Haughwout Howe at Trinity Chapel, on November 16, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix—and thereby hangs a tale of domestic unhappiness and a proof of old adages touching the course of true love and its contempt for locksmiths. The young lady is the youngest daughter of Elie Charlier, owner of Charlier's Institute in Fifty-ninth street, opposite the Central Park, a large school for boys; she is twenty years old. The young man is two years her senior, a grandson of E. V. Haughwout, once a prominent Broadway merchant, and a son of Mrs. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa; he is the private secretary of Postmaster Pearson, and was appointed recently United States Dispatch Agent for the Department of State. He has been eight years in the Post Office, having been a clerk under Postmaster James. He is very popular among his acquaintances, and was raised to his present responsible position when Mr. Pearson assumed the office of Postmaster. Postmaster-General James's son Francis, an assistant in the United States District-Attorney's office, will be Mr. Howe's "best man" at the wedding. C. A. Arthur, Jr., the President's son, will be one of the ushers, and the guests invited, though not very numerous, are known as members of "society."

The principal reason, however, for the fact that the wedding is occupying a large share in the conversation of the acquaintances of the two families, is that it will proceed without the sanction, and in spite of most strenuous opposition of the bride's father. Nothing less than an interruption of the ceremony has been predicted by those who think themselves conversant with the facts. The persistency of the young people and the equal persistency of Professor Charlier have already caused a great deal of unhappiness and cost two other members of the household their homes. Miss Jennie Charlier and Vandyck Charlier have been living with their friends for two weeks, because of their sympathy with a sister's love and their willingness to promote her happiness, despite the wishes of the father.

The facts in the case have been whispered about for several weeks. It is said that

The Young People

have been betrothed nearly seven months; that at first Professor Charlier looked with favor upon Mr. Howe and received him gladly at his house; that there was no feeling of opposition to him up to the time of the engagement, when Professor Charlier, to whom Mr. Howe had gone frankly for his consent to the new relationship in which he wished to appear, withheld that consent on the ground that his wife was opposed to the marriage. Now Mrs. Charlier favors Mr. Howe and the Professor is alone in his opposition. It is said that he has made investigations into the character and habits of Mr. Howe by inquiries of Postmaster Pearson, Dr. Roosa and Mr. Howe's mother, and has admitted that his character is unassailable and that the fact that Howe is not wealthy had no weight in the matter. His objection, until recently, was entirely based on that of his wife, but since she has been won over, he has raised the plea of the young lady's immaturity and the obedience due to him as a father. The young people, assisted by a sister of Miss Marie Charlier, tried in vain to overcome opposition. A part of the summer was spent by the family at the family country seat in Brattleboro, Vt. On October 16, while Professor Charlier was attending the celebration at Yorktown, Vandyck Charlier, a youth of eighteen years, who was then a student at Columbia College, went up to Brattleboro and brought his sister home, and they began preparations for the wedding, which Professor Charlier had been told by his daughter would take place on November 16.

Professor Charlier heard of the occurrence when he came home from Yorktown on October 22. Early in the evening of that day he sent his son to bed, and next morning called him into the library. He had a $20 bill lying on his knee. He asked him if he intended to give his sister away in marriage, and he was answered in the affirmative. Thereupon the stern parent demanded the keys of the house, ordered him to pack up his clothes, and giving him the $20 bill to keep him from starving, ordered him to leave the house. The youth went; he withdrew from college, and to-day will begin work in a down-town store. Professor Charlier is reported next to have sent for his two daughters, and to have told them to leave the house within twenty-four hours. Since then they have been living with their friends.

The Charlier family attends St. Thomas's Church, the rector of which, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, was asked by the young people to marry them on the day set. Dr. Morgan declined. Subsequently the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who inquired into the facts of the case, decided that

Justice Was With the Young Man,

and agreed to marry them on November 16. It is said that he has had an "interview" with Professor Charlier, and that as a result Dr. Dix will be prepared to meet a forbidding of the bans November 16 by reading a statement which he has prepared on all the facts in the case.

Postmaster Pearson and Dr. Dix likewise declined to converse on the subject. The Postmaster, however, spoke in great admiration of Mr. Howe's character, declaring that he could not say too much good of him. He had known him for years, and always found him an honorable, high-minded young man, without bad habits, and one who, he believed, would succeed in life. That he had the utmost confidence in his honorable character he had proved by appointing Mr. Howe to the position he now fills.

Francis James said: "I know Mr. Howe intimately and am thoroughly acquainted with all the facts in this unfortunate affair. I believe him to be in the right and to be acting in an entirely honorable manner, otherwise I would not have consented to take the part which I expect to take at the wedding."

A reporter, having obtained these facts from various sources, Saturday called on Mr. Howe, who declined peremptorily to be "interviewed" on the subject. To the question whether it was true that Professor Charlier had turned three of his children out of doors because they approved of the marriage of Marie to Mr. Howe, he replied, "Yes, sir; he has."

A reporter also called Saturday afternoon on Professor Charlier for his version of the domestic infelicity. The Professor was surprised that the affair had become known, and at first declined to make any statement concerning it. Being urged, however, he was finally persuaded to make an utterance for publication, though he still declined to say more about the departure from his home of his son Vandyck, and his daughter Jeannie, than that it was a sequel of the difficulty concerning his daughter Marie's marriage. Professor Charlier said:

"I object to the marriage of my daughter with Mr. Howe. I requested my daughter to wait one year before being married, promising that if then her feelings were the same, though I might not like the marriage, I would remain neutral, withdraw my objections, give my daughter a wedding outfit, and so forth. The Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Church, was applied to by the young people to celebrate the marriage. He addressed a note to me, and, after hearing both sides declined to proceed with the ceremony, on the ground that my request was not an unreasonable one, and that my daughter ought to respect it. Mr. Howe then applied to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who did not take the same view of the case, and on the ground that there is no legal obstacle to the marriage, promised to celebrate the ceremony on Nov. 16 next. My objections are based entirely on the immature character of my daughter, and on questions of like and dislike connected with Mr. Howe."

MISS CHARLIER MARRIED.

What the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix Waited for But Did Not Hear.

The sexton of Trinity Chapel, New York city, said that there were more than one thousand six hundred persons in that building yesterday afternoon. It was certainly as large and as fashionable an assemblage as had ever gathered there. It had been attracted by the announcement that Mr. Haughwout Howe, Postmaster Pearson's secretary, would marry Miss Marie Van Dycke Charlier, the daughter of Professor Elie Charlier, the principal of the Charlier Institute, New York. It had been an open secret for a long time among the friends of the contracting parties that their marriage had been opposed bitterly by the bride's father, and that the family dissensions caused by it had been painful, if not somewhat sensational. So widely known were the facts that one of the morning newspapers of this city saw fit to publish an account of them which reflected severely upon Professor Charlier. Perhaps a sufficient statement of this matter is contained in the following card and accompanying letters, published by Professor Charlier himself, and addressed to the public:

"The publicity given to the attacks on my character forces me to publish the following letters and give them also as much publicity as possible. I am willing to let every father and mother in the land be my judges.

"ELIE CHARLIER."

The first letter is addressed to the editor of the newspaper that had made the publication and is as follows:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1881.—*Sir:* The sorrows of a father and mother are sacred; they do not concern the public.

"Invading the privacy of a man's home, making public scandal of matters concerning only himself and the home of which he is the head, has heretofore been considered beneath respectable journalism.

"My only answer to your sensational and inaccurate statements of November 7 is to request the insertion, in as prominent a place, of my letter to Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, written and sent before I had seen your article, and a copy of which I enclose. Yours respectfully, ELIE CHARLIER."

"NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1881.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D.—*Dear Sir:* I beg respectfully to repeat in writing my protest against your decision to marry Mr. Howe and my daughter Marie, in Trinity Chapel, at 3 o'clock P. M., November 16 next.

"By doing so

"(1) You help my daughter, yet young, immature, without experience, to violate the Fifth Commandment—'Honor thy father.' *

"(2) You sap at its very foundation home and society. My demand from my daughter to wait a year has appeared reasonable enough to Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Church, for him to decline to marry my daughter.

"Knowing these facts, you ought also to have heard the father before consenting to celebrate this marriage.

"(3) You help my daughter and her future husband in creating a public scandal, which would have been avoided by a private ceremony.

"For all these reasons I ask you to reconsider your decision. Yours, respectfully,

"ELIE CHARLIER.

"In our painful circumstances I stand by my husband. Mrs. ELIE CHARLIER.

"I entirely agree with my father.

"ELIE STACEY CHARLIER, his oldest son."

This correspondence not having been published before the wedding, there was considerable doubt whether the father would not forbid the marriage in church, or whether he might not make a scene of some kind that might be as sensational as painful. Beyond the evident air of suspense and expectation among the spectators and the presence of a policeman in full uniform inside the chancel rail there was, however, no indication of trouble, and these two signs were all that appeared of any distinction between this particular wedding and any other in a fashionable church.

It was only about fifteen minutes after the hour set, which was 3 o'clock, when the bridal party slowly moved up the main aisle to the altar, where the Rev. Dr. Dix, in full canonicals, stood ready to perform the marriage ceremony. First were four ushers; then Miss Charlier, the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. F. Van Dycke Charlier; then Mr. Howe, with his best man, Mr. C. Frank James. Next came the four bridesmaids, Miss Jeannie Stacey Charlier, Miss Marie Ropes, Miss Edith Shannon and Miss Alice Swift, and next the other four ushers. The gentlemen who served in the latter capacity were Mr. John P. Faure, Mr. C. A. Arthur, Jr., Mr. Frank E. Zerrahn, Mr. Frederick W. Stickney, Mr. A. Maxy Hiller, Mr. William S. Duncomb, Mr. Herbert P. Brown and Mr. Richard H. Eggleston.

A hush was noticeable as the clergyman began the marriage service, and when he reached the words, "If any man can show just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together let him now speak or else hereafter forever hold his peace," there was absolute silence in the church, for, it seemed, almost a minute. No one spoke, however, and the ceremony was concluded without any untoward incident. After the wedding the young couple drove to the residence of the groom's mother, and there they received a few friends before starting on a wedding tour.

The Young Couples' Guests.

Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. D. B St. John Roosa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eder Haughwout, Mrs. Cornelius Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Haughwout, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Judson, Mrs. Reynal, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Reynal, Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Hamilton, General and Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mr. Edward Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Heuvelman, Mr. Horace B. Frey, Mr. Franklin Harper, Mr. John R. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr.; Postmaster and Mrs. Henry G. Pearson, Mr. Lewis B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Southack, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knickerbocker, Dr. and Mrs. Callison, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Callison, Mrs. and Professor R. Ogden Doremus, Mr. Charles A. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bouvier, Mrs. John Haven Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sargent, General Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. James Gayler and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane.

The presence of the mother and sister of the bride in one of the front pews was specially noticed.

A Picture of Benjamin West.

I hear to-day of an interesting discovery purporting to have been made by an American gentleman here, namely, a largish picture believed to be by the celebrated painter, Benjamin West, who was American by birth, having been born at Springfield, Chester county, Pa., in 1738, and afterwards became R. A. in London, and was a painter of much distinction towards the end of the last century. The picture in question represents a family group, and is believed to be a representation of the artist's own family.

There is a tradition that West painted such a picture during a stay in Rome, but the picture disappeared, and was never seen by the public at all.

The picture brought to light by the American gentleman was bought by him from an Italian doctor here, in whose house it had been for some time, but I have not yet been able to inform myself how it came into his possession Whether it be an original West or not, it is a very pleasing and delicately-painted work. Great care has evidently been bestowed on the painting of the heads, some of which have all the appearance of being striking likenesses.

COLLEGE BURNED.

HYATT'S ACADEMY IN RUINS.

Loss, Over One Hundered Thousand Dollars—Origin of the Fire a Mystery —First Discovered in the Laboratory.

ALL OF THE STUDENTS SAFE.

Narrow Escape From Suffocation of An Instructor—Cadets Dismissed to Their Homes—An Exciting Time in Chester.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE INQUIRER.]

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Pennsylvania Military Academy took fire this evening, at 5·15 o'clock, and burned to the ground. The fire originated in the laboratory, which was located in the fifth story, and it is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss on the building and contents is estimated to be one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. The school numbered one hundred and forty-three cadets, nearly all of whom lost all of their personal effects. There was no loss of life, but Mr. Samuel Kitts, one of the instructors, ran a narrow escape from suffocating.

The building was the largest and finest in this city, and was built in 1868. It was owned by a stock company, of which Colonel Theodore Hyatt is president, as he is of the faculty. The cadets have nearly all gone to their homes, and many of them live in remote parts of the Union. The school will be continued, but, of course, no definite arrangements have yet been made. Some of the furniture was saved, but it is in bad condition, and is practically valueless, with the exception of two Knabe pianos and a telescope, which cost fifteen hundred dollars.

The fire occasioned great excitement, and, notwithstanding the rain, hundreds of men and women flocked to witness it. It was a considerable length of time before the fire department got in service, and when it did the fire had obtained such headway that the efforts of the firemen were futile. The building was situated on a commanding eminence, on the northern outskirts of the city, and it was not only imposing in size, but a substantial and beautiful structure. The cadets were all supplied with money by Colonel Hyatt to go to their respective homes. Circulars will be sent to them within a few days, which will inform them as to the future of the institution.

Another Account of the Great Disaster.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Pennsylvania Military Academy in this city was burned to the ground this evening. The fire originated in the laboratory, which is located in the upper story, nearly midway of the building, and burned furiously from the start. The cadets were out drilling at the time, and upon their returning to the building, at 5·10 o'clock, the upper corridors were filled with smoke issuing from the laboratory. A brisk wind prevailed at the time, and carried the flames underneath the roof over the entire wing.

The cadets organized themselves into a bucket brigade, using every vessel that would hold water to extinguish the flames; but, notwithstanding this and the use of small fire extinguishers located in various parts of the building, the flames made rapid progress, and spread so quickly that the effort was abandoned, and the cadets turned their attention to saving individual property. In the meantime the alarm was given from the city hall, and the entire department responded, but, owing to the bad condition of the streets reaching the institution, they were greatly delayed, and when they arrived the east wing of the building was enveloped in flames.

The steamers had to get their water from a lake some distance from the scene of the fire, and this was also a disadvantage, so that the fire department were of little service except in saving adjoining buildings. In four hours the large and handsome building, with much of its contents, was in ashes. There were 143 cadets attending the academy, this being the most successful year the institution has had during the fifteen years of its existence, and these young men succeeded in getting out safely themselves and in saving most of their personal effects.

The campus was soon thronged with citizens, and much of the property, such as furniture, apparatus and libraries, was gotten out. The building was 150 feet long and 60 feet wide, and four stories high, overlooking the city, and was built at an outlay of $125,000 by a stock company in 1865. The entire loss will foot up $200,000, which is only partially covered by insurance, the exact amount of which cannot be ascertained to-night, but it is not over $75,000.

All the State and government property was saved. Soon after the fire broke out a heavy rain began falling, which damaged much of the rescued property. The origin of the fire cannot be definitely ascertained, as the laboratory contained nothing that would explode or ignite, and the faculty cannot assign any cause. At least one hundred and seventy persons were turned out in the rain by the fire, and many of them had to pass the night in neighboring houses.

All the cadets were summoned in drill hall, a frame structure close by, soon after fire, and were given sufficient money by Col. Hyatt, the president of the academy, to take them home. The staff of instructors do not know what will be done in reference to continuing the school this year, but a meeting of the trustees will be held to-morrow to take action on that and also concerning rebuilding. Many of the cadets, representing nearly every State in the Union, started to-night for their homes.

AN EXPLOSION IN CHESTER.

Professor Jackson's Pyrotechnic Works Destroyed—Several Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 17.—A fire originated in the old stone house at Second and Welsh streets, in this city, this morning. The building is known as the Porter mansion, having been at some time occupied by Commodore Porter's ancestors, and is at present owned by the Porter estate. The structure was built in 1721, and commands a fine view of the Delaware river. A century ago it ranked among the important residences in the county, but time has nearly destroyed it, as it is now a ricketty old affair, covered with moss and ivy. Long ago the mansion was vacated by those whose name it bears and has for a number of years been occupied by colored people. Its location is in the poorest part of the city, principally inhabited by the poorer class of citizens. Part of the mansion has been used by Professor Jackson, the celebrated pyrotechnist, for some years as a place for manufacturing his explosive commodities. The fire department, although the members were exhausted after spending the

entire night in subduing the Pennsylvania Military Academy fire, responded quickly to the alarm which sounded from the City Hall about 7.30 A. M., and were soon on the spot ready to perform their duty. Lines o hose were run to the burning building and the firemen began throwing water on the flames. A large crowd of citizens had gathered near the scene, as is usual in this city, to watch the progress of the fire. The colored people and their effects were removed from the old mansion, and the firemen, after being assured that there was no powder in the place, it is asserted, prepared to flood the house, if possible. Some of the firemen, in order to get a better range on the spreading flames, got upon a small frame hed in the rear.

After about a half an hour of constant playing on the building a terrific explosion resulted. Bodies of men were thrown several feet high. The air was filled with rubbish, the ground thereabouts being covered with victims, some killed, some seriously injured and others badly hurt. The shock was keenly felt throughout the city. The scene was one of intense excitement and distress. Dead bodies of men lay coiled on the ground, others labored in the agonies of death. A number writhing in their blood moaned and groaned piteously for help. Many lay insensible of their surroundings, and others, scratched and bruised, with their eyes filled with dust and smoke, groped their way from the scene of the terrible accident. The calamity was the greatest that ever befell Chester. The scene beggars description, and the pen of an eye-witness could not properly picture it. The loud report brought hundreds of citizens to the place of the accident to see if their friends were among the sufferers. People prayed in the open streets and the shrieks of the dying were appalling. The fire was abandoned, and everybody in a condition to do so turned their attention to alleviating the distress. Messengers were sent for all the physicians in the city, and upon their arrival the houses in the vicinity of the explosion were converted into hospitals and the wounded removed thereto. Everything possible was done for their relief. A number were taken home in wagons, and those who were able to walk were aided to their abodes by friends. The dead were removed to the City Hall.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed.

John Lamplaugh, a boy, who livedon West Third street.

Thos. Donaldson, aged about 22 years, who lived on Kerlin street, between Front and Second.

Thomas Anderson, a young man, living at Second and Ulrich streets.

Alexander Phillips, living at Pennell and May streets.

John Pollick, a married man, living in an alley, between Second and Third streets.

Joseph Kestner, son of Joseph Kestner, an ice dealer at Ninth street, in the South Ward.

George Taylor, residing at Second street, below Fulton.

James Doughty, a carpenter, formerly of Village Green.

Perry Williams (colored), janitor of the National Hall.

Anthony Barber, an ex-policeman of the South Ward.

William Wood, a member of the Franklin Fire Company. He was wounded about the head and body, and died shortly after his removal from the street.

John Daiers, thirteen years old, who lived at Tenth and Kerlin streets.

Edward Shropshire, an employé at Roach's shipyard. Total, 14.

Peter Vescovi, an Italian, Mary street.

Robert Stinson.

Albert Lambert, a boy.

Jacob Showel, colored, died soon after being hurt.

Injured.

The following is a list of the injured so far as it could be ascertained:

Wm. Ford, a grocer, living at Third street and Concord avenue, a fireman in the Franklin Fire Company, badly injured about the head.

Wm. F. Kelly, of the Moyamensing Hose Company, head, face and arms terribly mutilated.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department William Dalton, hurt about the arms and body by falling stones.

William McNeall, Market, below Third, fatally injured. His arms and limbs will have to be amputated.

George Turner, colored, wounded slightly in the head.

John T. Egan, Eleventh and Kerlin streets, severe cut on the eye.

James Oakes, son of a shoemaker living on Fifth street, badly hurt.

Wm. Cowan, badly hurt in the face; lower portion torn off.

Frank McCall, of McCall & Yarnall, fingers badly lacerated.

Henry Wood, brother of William, cut severely about the head; not fatal.

George Potts, colored, wounded about the head; not seriously.

Ellwood Long, member of Haney Company, wounded about head, face and arms; not fatal.

Joseph Johnson, colored, struck on head with falling timber; not serious.

Walter Graham, injured in face, head and arms; not serious.

Ellwood Klingenberg, boy about 13, living on Second street, below Fulton, injured in leg and arm.

Wm. Worrilow, living in South Ward, not seriously hurt.

Robert Taylor, known as "Bose," colored, severe gash on skull; not fatal.

Chas. Delaney, member of the Moyamensing, wounded on the head and right arm, not serious.

Edward Baker, brother-in-law of Mr. McNeal, side of face badly lacerated.

Miss Jane Roy, colored, badly mangled; amputation necessary.

Sallie Black, colored, injured in the side; not fatal.

Frank Hunter, barber, on Pennell street; ace cut.

Lewis McCullough, living on Potter street, badly injured; throat cut and internal injuries.

Hiram Griffith, on Eleventh street; scalp wounded.

John Miller, head and face hurt; not very erio us.

A fireman named McDade sustained a fracture of his skull, and was otherwise so badly njured about the body and limbs that he will probably die.

George Williams, of Second and Welsh treets. Arm broken.

A man named Walters was badly cut about the head and hands. The last three named were taken to a drug store at Third and Penn streets, where their pains were alleviated by the administration of soothing ointments.

William Ward, sixteen years of age, son of Congressman Ward, of Chester, slightly injured.

Later.

Prof. Jackson, who was not in town at the time of the fire—his home being in Philadelphia—has arrived here and is unable to give any correct theory of the cause of the fire except that it resulted from gas escaping from the stove used to heat the rooms. The gas, he thinks, ignited some unfinished rockets which were stored in the place. This caused the first explosion, according to his theory, and the second explosion, the fatal one, was caused by the detonation of some colored stars used for filling up burnt shells. About an hour intervened between the two explosions, and in this time much of the effects were removed by Charles Van Horn, an attaché, and Lem Bogshow, both of whom made a narrow escape. The proprietor estimates his loss at $15,000, on which there is no insurance. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

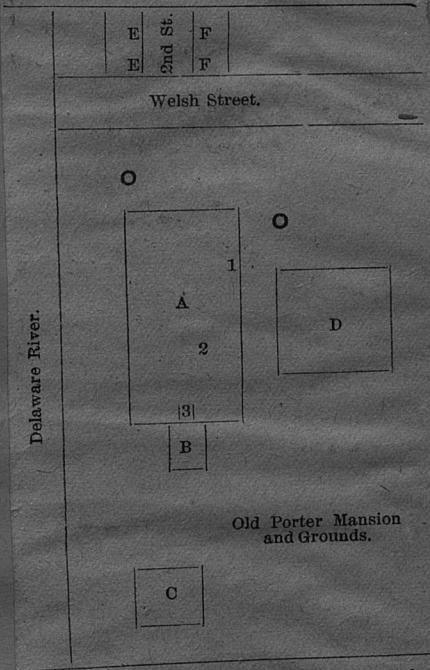
Drs. Storrs, Perkins, Mott, De Lannoy, Milner, Forward, Ulrick, Weston and Jefferis were upon the ground and did all they could for the sufferers, some of whom were in adjacent houses, others upon the ground and others in the drug stores.

Did Greek Fire Cause the Explosion?

A new theory as to the cause of the fatal explosion of yesterday has been advanced, which, although it has not been offered in the testimony, is worthy of mention. It is generally conceded by all who have seen the vast ruin wrought in the locality of the pyrotechnic works that a ton of powder could not have caused so much disaster. Those who were acquainted with the business done in the Porter mansion during the war say that at that time it was used by a man named Short as a manufactory of Greek fire—some of which was so successfully used in the bombardment of Charleston—and that Short, a citizen of Philadelphia, took suddenly sick and died, leaving the Greek fire in such a shape that no one knew anything about it, as his business was a secret one, he being supplied with the necessary ingredients by the government. Hence, it is thought possible that some of the Greek fire was, unknown to any one, hidden in the attic of the annex when the fatal explosion occurred. Not a stone of this building stands, and even the foundations were displaced. It is generally believed that nitro-glycerine, dynamite, or some high and forcible explosive has made the mischief, and it is this fact that the jury in their investigation are trying to establish.

Professor Jackson himself seems to be ignorant of the cause of the tremendous explosion, and seems very anxious to ascertain the real cause.

The annexed diagram will aid in forming a clear idea of the disaster.



(A) The old Porter Mansion, now Jackson's factory.
(B) The magazine for storing explosives as manufactured. Contents uninjured.
(C) The powder magazine, chiefly subterranean. Contents uninjured.
(D) Building in rear, shattered by explosion.
(E E and F F) Second street houses, with windows broken and bricks displaced.
(1) Room on second floor where fire broke out.
(2) Spot where Bradshaw and Van Horn were standing.
(3) Thick inner wall to magazine.
(O) Trees into which and over which men were hurled.

Prof. Jackson Arrested.

CHESTER, Feb. 24.—Prof. Jackson, proprietor of the pyrotechnic works where the explosion occurred last week with such fatal results, and Charles Van Horn, his assistant, have been arrested and are in custody. Van Horn was in such a precarious condition that he could not be removed from his home, and he was placed in charge of a guard.

JOHN HILL MARTIN.—"*A daily paper of February 18th, in giving an account of the explosion and fire at Jackson's fireworks establishment in Chester, on the Delaware river, on the 17th instant, says:*

'The old Porter mansion, a landmark in Chester, stood in a lonely nook on the river front, with the town to the west and north of it, and, on the other side, green fields stretching away into the distance. Once an ornament of the town, the mansion had fallen into decay, and is now a ruin. It was an old-fashioned white house, built in 1721, by David Lloyd, as a country seat, a little above the town, on the bank of the broad Delaware. It was but five years old when it became the seat of the Porter family, and so remained for three generations, Admiral Porter making it his home for years. The town spread out, however, and overtook it, made an elbow around the grounds, and passed on beyond the old family country seat, respecting its antiquity. It was not a fashionable neighborhood that sprang up in the vicinity of the old residence, and, the family moving away, the place eventually passed into the hands of Professor J. C. Jackson, the well-known pyrotechnist.'

This statement is so full of historical errors that they will bear correction. Admiral David D. Porter never, to the best of my knowledge, lived in the Lloyd mansion at Chester, except during his boyhood, before he entered the navy. The house was nearer one hundred *and five—if not more—years old than* five *when it became the residence of the distinguished naval captain, Commodore David Porter. He married, not very long before the war of* 1812, *a daughter of Major William Anderson, of Chester, and came there to reside. When he bought the Lloyd mansion, I don't know. Mrs. Margaret Smith, widow of William Smith, Jr., a merchant of Philadelphia, rented it and lived there in* 1819, *and for several years thereafter. When I was a lad, about* 1835, *Mrs. Evelina Porter, the wife of the old commodore, resided in the house, with her children, Evelina, Imogene, Theodoric, Hamilton and Henry Ogden Porter, and her servants. The place was always called Green Bank. The house was not 'a little above the town.' It stood one square northeast of Market street, blocking up Second street at Welsh street—then called by everybody the Lovers' lane—a shady road overhung with tall trees. About* 1850 *Green Bank was the residence of Dr. James J. Porter, the brother of Miss Porter, the writer and poetess. This family of Porters is not related to the naval family.*"

The Verdict.

The coroner's jury, after deliberating about five hours, rendered the following verdict: The said parties came to their death from the explosion of some explosive material contained in a building at Second and Welsh streets, commonly called the Porter mansion, in the city of Chester, occupied by Professor Samuel Jackson as a manufactory of fireworks and other combustible and explosive materials. The jury also find that there was in a fire-proof safe adjoining the said manufactory from 60 to 100 pounds of gunpowder, besides other explosive and combustible material. They also find that the manufacturing and keeping of such materials, and the quantity found to have beep kept on said premises, was in violation of the ordinance of the city of Chester relative to the keeping of powder and other dangerous and explosive material within the city limits. The jury further find that the city authorities are highly censurable in permiting the manufacturing of such combustible and explosive material within its limits; also, for not enforcing the ordinance in reference to the storing of powder and other explosive materials within its limits. The jury further find that Professor Samuel Jackson is highly censurable for maintaining in the midst of a populated district an establishment attended with all the danger of a fireworks manufactory, and that Charles Van Horn, in assuring the chief of the Fire Department that there was no further danger after the second explosion, thus leading him and other members of the fire department into further danger, is also highly censurable, and in view of the above the jury recommend that the coroner hold the said Samuel Jackson and Charles Van Horn for their appearance at the next term of the court of Delaware county.

JOHN C. PRICE,
JOSEPH LADOMUS,
WM. H. MARTIN,
EDWARD BARTON,
SAMUEL GREENWOOD,
DANIEL ROBINSON.

Messrs. Jackson and Van Horn will be arrested immediately. The Delaware County Court meets at Media on the first Monday in March.

[For the Republican.] of July 24. 1882.

JOY TO-DAY—SORROW TOMORROW;

OR, THOUGHTS ON THE RECENT FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT CHESTER. on the Delaware

The sun shone down in rays sublime
Upon the city by the stream,
The bells had rung for dinner time,
And *peace* and comfort reigned supreme.
The father hurried to his home,
To wife and children ever dear;
They fully looked for him to come,
When this, the hour of noon drew near.

The baby seemed to greet him, too,
And lovingly began to crow
As if the tiny creature knew
That papa loved his darling so.
The meal was over, and the wife,
In words of kindness and of joy,
Caressed them both—her pride and life—
Her husband and her darling boy.

The children hurried home from school,
Like playful lambs in pastures fair;
For them a rest, no stubborn rule,
Until the 'morrow, no more care.
Oh! hear their voices, blithe and gay,
And catch from them a joy and smile;
The sight will drive dull care away,
Bring thoughts of pleasure for awhile.

The twilight shadows gently fall
Upon this city by the stream,
And night will soon bring peace to all,
Sweet rest like some fair summer dream.
No one can for a moment doubt
The *Hand Invisible* will keep
All harm and danger far without,
"He giveth His beloved *sleep*."

But see yon gentle gleam of light!
The fire bells ring. Oh, listen! hark!
Behold what sounds disturb the night,
What strange weird noises in the dark!
The flames mount upward to the sky,
The bells more loudly, fiercely peal;
The clouds grow darker up on high;
Sadly the heart begins to feel.

The cry comes quickly down the line:
The College on the hill is burning,
The Pennsylvania building fine,
That Institute of Naval learning.
The people come, the people go,
The fire bells sadly tell the tale
That dire destruction, midnight woe,
This learning centre doth assail.

The students have to seek a home
Beneath some kind and friendly roof,
Until the 'morrow that shall come
To scatter them to homes aloof.
But thanks to Heaven, all are there,
No one is missing of that throng;
Bow earnestly, my friends, in prayer,
And render praise where praise belong.

Stillness upon the city rests,
Upon the city by the stream,
But slumber comes not to some breasts,
Not sweet and soft-like summer dream.
But plans for those of home-bereft
Are rapidly in kindness made,
And thanks arise that *all are left,*
For this deep thanks all hearts prevade.

'Tis morning, and the golden sun
Streams down in bright and genial ray;
The day is fair, yet more than one
Shall find great sorrow in this day!
The fire bells sound again their woe,
The firemen hasten to respond;
By instinct they have learned to know
A fire is raging just beyond.

Bravely and nobly to the work,
To save the burning magazine,
Where death is caged—they do not shirk
The danger of this awful scene.
But hark! Oh! hear that booming sound,
The very earth beneath us quake;
Those precious lives that strew the ground
Shall cause a many a heart to break.

Did I say lives? Would it were true.
I mean the bodies without life,
In fragments strewn. What shall they do—
Those children and that dear, kind wife?
Another booming! Oh! my God!
Behold! a dozen more are gone,
Their life's blood makes a crimsom sod,
And still the angry flames roll on.

A score are killed! can this be true?
Or is it but an empty dream—
The sky above my head is blue,
And tranquil seems yon silent stream.
Ah! yes, 'tis true—too true, indeed,
And shadows fall o'er many a home,
Where loved ones wait with hearts that bleed
For dear ones who will never come.

Oh! Thou who hearest Thy creatures pray,
Send mercy and withhold not strength;
Man's way, oh Lord! is not Thy way,
And Thou will make it plain at length.
Into the cold and hollow clay
Our loved ones now we sadly place,
Until that Resurrection day,
When all shall meet Thee, face to face.

"Stand still and know that I am God,"
Is what I from this horror learn,
For I can smite thee with My rod,
And make your hearts in sorrow burn.
But Lord, I place in Thee my trust—
Uphold me by Thy power and will,
Deal kindly with this frame of dust,
Oh! speak most kindly, "Peace—be still."

EBEN NEWTON BALDWIN.

Darby, February 20th, 1882.

Ex-Senator Milton S. Latham.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Ex-Senator Milton S. Latham, president of the New York Mining and Stock Exchange, died yesterday ~~in this city~~ March. 6. 1882, in this city.

[Ex-Senator Latham was born at Columbus, Ohio; studied and practised law in Alabama until 1849, when he went to California. His success was remarkable. He was elected to Congress, was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco in 1855, was elected Governor of California in 1859, serving only for three days, when he was chosen United States Senator, serving until March, 1865. He then returned to San Francisco and engaged in business, and was president of the Bank of California. For some time past he was a resident of New York, and for a period was president of the Mining Trust Company].—ED. INQUIRER. Su History of Chester, 507.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, MAR. 10, 1882.

Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, formerly of San Francisco, died in New York, on Saturday last, after a short illness. He was elected Governor of California, and shortly after resigned to accept the position of a Senator of the United States, to which he was chosen by a large majority of the Legislature. At one time he was President of a banking institution, and was esteemed one of the richest men in California. At the time of his death he was President of the New York Stock and Mining Exchange. He married Miss Mamie McMullin, a grand daughter of Mr. John J. Thurlow, of this county.

HUGH HART, died at his residence in Upper Darby, on Sunday last, aged sixty-nine years. He was one of our oldest and best citizens, and maintained through life the reputation of an honest and industrious man.

GEORGE W. WEAVER, a well-known citizen, died at his residence in Market street, on Thursday last, aged sixty-three years.—He has been an active business man for a number of years past, and was prominent in many enterprises for the benefit of his native city. He was Postmaster during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and was an attentive and correct officer.

FRANK L. HYATT, son of Colonel Theodore Hyatt, died on Tuesday afternoon last, in the 18th year of his age, of typhoid pneumsnia. He was taken ill on the day before the Pennsylvania Military Academy was destroyed by fire, and his removal to a friend's house, and the excitment consequent, it is thought, hastened his demise. Amiable and intelligent, he made many warm friends among his associates, and his death, while on the threshold of manhood, about entering into active and useful life, is a sad and severe affliction to his parents.

March 4, 1882.

OBITUARY.

Death of Jonathan Richards.

Jonathan Richards, for several years clerk and librarian at the Pennsylvania Hospital, died at that institution yesterday. The deceased gentleman was born in Delaware county. The first public institution he entered was the Haverford College, and he remained as steward there until the college closed in 1844. In 1849 he succeeded Mr. Malin as steward at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in West Philadelphia. After a time he severed his connection with that institution and went West. He returned again to Philadelphia, and when the male department for the insane of the Pennsylvania Hospital was opened he became steward of that department. When the Indian agencies in connection with the various religious denominations were established by President Grant, Mr. Richards was appointed to represent Friends in charge of an Agency in the Indian Territory, which he managed with much ability for several years. He returned to Philadelphia in 1875, and was appointed to the post of clerk and librarian at the Pennsylvania Hospital, an office which he filled up till the day of his death.

His accounts as Indian agent had never been thoroughly settled, and he spent considerable time in Washington looking after them. Finally the trouble culminated in a suit being instituted against him for the recovery of some $800 or $900, which it was charged he had expended without sufficient authority. He satisfied the Court that he had acted in the right, and a verdict was given in his favor. He attended the hearing of the case on last Monday week, and went through a tedious examination and cross-examination which lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. He was considerably exhausted and excited, and he left the heated court for the chilly streets without proper precaution The result was that a severe cold was added to a previously impaired constitution. His illness rapidly increased, and on Friday a week ago he attended to his official duties for the last time. That afternoon he took to his bed, and never rose again.

The deceased gentleman was highly respected and esteemed, not only among those with whom his business brought him in contact, but by a large circle of friends. His wife died about four years ago. He was a prominent member of the Friends' Meeting House on Twelfth street, from where the funeral will take place on Monday morning, to the Friends' Southwestern Burial Ground. Mr. Richards was in his 70th year.

The death of Jonathan Richards, a well-known and highly-respected member of the Society of Friends, is announced. Mr. Richards has been for many years connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital, a service which was interrupted for several years by his acceptance of the arduous duties of one of the agencies in the Indian Territory which he assumed under President Grant's policy, in connection with the Society of Friends. Mr. Richards conducted the affairs of his Agency with the same exact faithfulness and ability that had always marked his discharge of all duty, encountering, with his invalid wife, the dangers and hardships of his frontier post with a remarkable cheerfulness and courage. Since his return to his home, a few years ago, he has been engaged with his old duties at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a man of the purest integrity of character and conduct in all his relations, and a recent suit of the Government's against him for an alleged deficiency in his accounts as Indian Agent, which terminated in his complete vindication, wore severely upon his sensitive, high-strung nature, and helped to aggravate the disease that has cost him his life, a life of quiet, pure, devoted service to God and man, upon which there rests neither shadow nor stain.

[For the Republican.] about 1870.

DR. GEO. SMITH'S HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Although there is much to commend this work to the reader, and make it of great interest, there are some omissions in it which makes us wonder why so concise a man as its author made them. For instance, there is no reference in the book to the Masonic Societies of the county. The matter was brought so prominently before the people in 1830, when there was an Anti-Masonic ticket in the County and State, that the reader naturally expects some mention of them, in so important a work. Some account could not have failed to enhance the value of the book as an authentic history. We annex a slight sketch of the old Chester Lodge of Ancient York Masons, No. 69, whose warrant bears date June 24, 1796, and was directed to:

Dr. William Martin, *Worshipful Master.*
James Bernard, *Senior Warden.*
William Pennell, *Junior Warden.*

John Odenheimer, Mathias Kerlin, William Hill, P. M., and Robert Smith, Master Masons, In the list of members appear the names of Wm. Anderson, Aaron Morton, Joseph Engle, Job H. Terrill, Robert Beale, George W. Bartram, John Crosby, Archibald T. Dick, Wm. Martin, Esq., Dr. Samuel Anderson, Rev. R. W. Morgan, and many other men of prominence in the county. On the first of June, 1833, John P. Williams was initiated, and was the last member ever admitted. The Lodge surrendered its charter in 1836, to the Grand Lodge. Its last officers were:

Wm. Martin, Esq., *Worshipful Master.*
Isaac S. Williams, *Senior Warden.*
Francis Graham, *Junior Warden.*

An attempt was made in after years to induce the Grand Lodge of the State, to renew the charter of the old Lodge, but without success; so that the Masons of the county were forced to obtain a charter for a new Lodge, which is called Chester Lodge, No. 236 A. Y. M., and which is still in existence, and prosperous, but we do not feel authorized to speak of it, further than to say, that at the last annual meeting, held December 4th, 1862, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

George Baker, *Worshipful Master.*
J. M. M. P. Greig, *Senior Warden.*
J. W. Griffiths, M. D., *Junior Warden.*
Edward H. Engle, *Treasurer.*
William Hinkson, *Secretary.*

Again, every lawyer misses from the record a list of the Judges of the Courts. The names of those previous to the Revolution would have supplied a vacuum long felt by the Bar. Nor would a list of the Attorneys of the county, from its earliest times been devoid of interest to their descendants, for among them have been men of fine abilities. Let us mention Hon. Isaac Darlington, Henry Hale Graham, Benjamin Tilghman, Archibald T. Dick, Peter Hill Engle, Samuel Edwards and others

It would have been very gratifying to have had a more explicit statement of the troops furnished by the county during the Revolution. We have looked in vain for some account of the Delaware County Company, attached to the Flying Camp at Perth Amboy, Col. Morgan's regiment, commanded by Capt. Culin. The late Judge John Crosby was First Lieutenant. The company was mustered into service at the White Horse, and in a few minutes afterwards, Captain Culin was shot dead by a private, and Judge Crosby took command. Afterwards, during the war, and while on a visit to his family in Ridley, Capt. Crosby was taken prisoner by a boat's crew of sailors from a British ship lying off Chester, and taken aboard the vessel, when he was re-

leased on parole, "not to serve again during the war." We suppress the name of his neighbor near Chester, who betrayed him.

There is another omission which we cannot pass, and that is a total silence on the subject of two corporations that have filled a large space in the minds of the people of Delaware county, and they naturally expected some account of them. We mean the two Insurance Companies, which owe their origin and existence and business successes to the energy of the men of the county, viz: the Delaware County (now the Delaware Mutual Safety) Insurance Company, and the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company. It may be said that to have noticed these corporations, so well known, would have been an advertisement for them. So it would have been for his book, which despite our objections, is invaluable to the historian of this country, and of deep interest to all its inhabitants.

MASON.

SMITH.—At Pemberton, N. J., March 10, 1882, ELIZABETH R., widow of the late Samuel Smith, of Springfield, aged sixty-two years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law Anthony J. Morris, in Pemberton, on Monday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—On the 10th inst., Dr. GEORGE SMITH, aged seventy-eight years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, on Fourth day (15th inst)., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

March. 17th. 1882.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MAN.

Dr. GEORGE SMITH died at his residence in Upper Darby, on Friday last, in the 78th year of his age. He was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, in 1804, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and practised his profession at Darby for a short period. His life exemplifies the pursuing of the path of continued usefulness. As a citizen of our county few, or none have rendered more substantial benefit to their place of birth than the modest and intelligent student whose patient labors for the welfare of others outlive the allotted age of man, and are his best claims to the respect and admiration of all, and upon which a fitting tablet to his memory can be reared. Passing over the details of his early life, concededly profitable, judging from the results—which are not made public—in 1832 he was chosen to represent the counties of Delaware and Chester in the State Senate, a position which he filled for three years with great fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of an intelligent constituency. Among the most important measures passed during his legislative career, in which he was prominent in advocacy, was an act for the establishment of a general system of education by common schools. His efforts in behalf of this proposition were untiring and in the end successful. Indeed, it may be said, to his honor, that in connection with Thaddeus Stevens and Gov. Wolf, he was the author of that far-sighted plan which—singular as it may seem, was at the time extremely unpopular--opened the school house door to every child in the Commonwealth, rich and poor alike. He never looked back in its support nor wavered in its advocacy; and its after practical workings in his own township, where it received his personal attention, resulted in such unmistakable good, that public sentiment reversed its verdict and supported what it had condemned. He was a Director of the public schools in Upper Darby for a number of years, and, under his ministration the schools in that township were acknowledged to be the best in this county. He was the first County Superintendent of Common Schools under the new law, and put the system in working order by unremitting attention to its details.

In September, 1833, the Delaware County Institute of Science was organized. George Miller, Minshall Painter, John Miller, Dr. George Smith and John Cassin were present at the first meeting. The plan of operations —to promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge—was discussed and Dr. Smith was elected President, a position which he actively and usefully filled up to the hour of his demise. At almost every meeting he had for presentation to the society something new in science, which was offered in so modest a manner as to attract the attention of all present. It was under the direction and patronage of the Institute in 1862, that he was selected to write a history of the county, which was afterwards published by him under the title of the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," an impartial record which has no equal in this State, for general details and correctness. In the compilation of the work he spared no time or expense to have it correct in every particular. He visited the capitols of neighboring States in search of information to make his book interesting and valuable for present and future reference. It passed the ordeal of criticism in our own country, and in Europe it was pronounced the best local history extant. His statements of every occurrence that came under his notice were always correct, and he was ever ready to defend them on all occasions.—Shortly after the construction of the Delaware Breakwater was commenced, in 1836, a large quantity of granite was supplied from the quarries in this county. The superintendent of the work made a report to the department, that owing to the presence of mica in the stone from Pennsylvania, it was peculiarly liable to chemical decomposition and consequently to decay from the attrition of salt water. This report caused the Government to reject the stone from Delaware county.—The Institute appointed a committee to examine and report upon the subject and Dr. Smith was chosen chairman, a position for which his knowledge of geology eminently qualified him. After a full and careful investigation the report made was adverse to that of the superintendent, but was subsequently confirmed by a Board of Military Engineers, the stone accepted and used by the Government and our contractors were paid for it.

In 1843 Dr. Smith was appointed by the Institute to prepare a detailed account of the extraordinary fall of rain, which occurred on August 5th of that year, whereby several lives were lost, and great destruction of property resulted in some portions of this county. His report was published in pamphlet form, copies of which have been preserved by many residents of the county.

Dr. Smith was appointed Associate Judge in 1837, and occupied that position five years. The office became elective in 1851 and in 1862 he was returned to that place, the duties of which he discharged until 1867. The exciting question of the removal of the seat of justice from Chester to a more central location, came up in 1845, and was discussed in all its bearings for a period of two years. Dr. Smith advocated the change and labored zealously until the project was consummated.

In closing this brief and imperfect notice of the deceased, it is well not to overlook the fact, that through his personal solicitation this paper was first established. He ever remained its fast friend and supporter. Many articles on historical, scientific and educational subjects from his graphic pen have

been published in our columns. In all his efforts for the benefit of others he shunned notoriety, and never desired to use the paper, in any way, to his own ends. He died, as he had lived, a pure and upright man.

We glorify, almost deify, those who attain perfection in the science of war, which involves the slaughter of men. Let us turn aside for one moment to give the meed of praise to one whose long life was used to educate, ennoble and advance the people among whom his lot was cast. As one among the many, we may "never look upon his like again," and hence can reasonably pay the tribute to his memory that the bare mention of his actions accord.

The interment of Dr. Smith took place from his late residence, on Wednesday morning last. Large numbers of relatives and friends from all parts of the county were present to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the departed. Friend Samuel J. Levick of Philadelphia, delivered an interesting discourse previous to the departure of the funeral, in which allusion was made to the many virtues of the dead, and much sound advice was administered to the living. The remains were interred in Haverford Friends' burial ground.

DEATH OF DR. FUSSELL.—Dr. Edwin Fussell, of Media, died at his residence in that borough, on Friday last, in the 69th year of his age. He was greatly beloved by all who had his acquaintance. In all the relations of life he made manifest the true inwardness of his character. While a resident of Philadelphia, he was connected with the Women's Medical College when that institution was struggling for existence. He was also an active member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, and took part in whatever tended to the advancement of his fellow man. He was a reformer through and through, and pursued whatever he undertook with zeal, energy and perseverance. A correspondent who knew him well, says: "He was never a fair-weather advocate of reform; whatever he believed in he worked for with all his might, through good and evil report. Believing, as he did, that African slavery was intrinsically and morally wrong, he worked heartily for its abolition, upholding his principles at all times, though at a great sacrifice, and even with danger to himself. The man who at the cost of the world's contempt, supported abolition and helped the runaway slave on his road to freedom,—the man who, with his child in his arms, faced an angry Indiana mob, which had just struck down Frederick Douglass, his only thought, even while the cry of 'Five dollars for Dr. Fussell's head' was ringing through the maddened crowd, fearing that his guest might escape —this man needed no military title nor cross of the Legion of Honor to make him a hero. With a like preference of principle to public opinion, he was always a warm advocate of temperance and of the full education and suffrage of women, in behalf of which causes he gave much heart-felt and efficient labor."

NORTH CHESTER BOROUGH.—Mr. Souder, Real Estate Agent, of Philadelphia, is laying out the property belonging to H. L. Powell, on the Providence road, into building lots, and preparing it for the market. Some of these lots have magnificent views of the Delaware river and of our own city—lying, as it does, just outside of its limits. Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Ridley Park, is planting over five hundred trees on the sidewalk lines, and the location is high, dry, and desirable.

PENN'S FIRST VISIT TO CHESTER.

Mr. Walter:—The near approach of the Bi-centennial Celebration of the Landing of William Penn, induces me to send to you for publication in the *Republican*, a report made about two years ago by Isaac Myer, to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, on the subject of "The Great Charter of Pennsylvania and the Landing of William Penn." There has been some doubt existing in the minds of many as to the precise time of Penn's landing in Philadelphia, which this essay is calculated to remove. The account is full of interest, and as a valuable contribution to the history of our Commonwealth, is worthy of preservation in your paper, among many others of a like character, which can be found in its columns from time to time. The article is particularly interesting owing to the near approach of the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of Penn, which will be celebrated in October next. The writer says:

"Charles II., in 1664, determined to assert the rights of the English nation to the lands between the New England and Virginia colonies, which had been occupied in whole or part by Dutch or Swedish settlers, claiming under their respective sovereigns, from near the commencement of the seventeenth century. He, therefore, on March 12, 1664, granted to James, Duke of York, etc., a patent, in which he described the land between the east side of the Delaware river and bay and New England, and in the latter part of August of the same year, English ships and commissioners arrived at New Amsterdam, the Dutch Governor there surrendered on the 8th of September, and it became New York. On the first Monday of October, the Dutch fort on the Delaware river not surrendering, the English took it by assault. In 1673, a Dutch fleet in turn compelled the English to surrender, and about this time courts were established at New Castle and at Upland, now Chester. The jurisdiction of the latter extended over the present site of Philadelphia. In 1674, the conquests of the Dutch in America over the English returned to the latter, and on the 10th of November the Dutch power in North America ceased. On Friday, October 4, 1644, O. S., William Penn was born in the city of London. He was the son of Admiral William Penn, a celebrated English naval commander. In 1670 the Admiral died, leaving his son, then in his twenty-sixth year, about £1,500 a year, and a creditor of the English Government to the amount of £16,000, in place of which William was willing to receive land in America. About June 1, 1680, he presented a petition to Charles II asking for lands in America, "lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded by the Delaware river, and on the west limited as Maryland, and northwest to extend as far as plantable." Being asked how far north, he replied "Three degrees northward." It was ordered by the King's Council on June 14, that copies of the petition be sent to the representatives of the Duke of York and the agents of the Lord Baltimore; "to the end that they may report how far the pretensions of Mr. Penn may consist with the boundaries of Maryland, or the Duke's propriety of New York and his possessions in those parts." In 1632, June 20, Charles I had conveyed to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baron of Baltimore, by a patent, the land on "Delaware Bay which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude * * * where New England ends, * * * passing from Delaware Bay to a right line in the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Pattoumek," thence south, etc. Plymouth

colony had been planted in 1620; Massachusetts Bay in 1629. After such reference to said representatives, on the 25th of June, 1680, replies were received, and Mr. Penn was told that part of the land he desired was possessed by the Duke of York, and that he must apply to him, and Penn being acquainted with the contents of Baltimore's reply, "agrees the Susquehanna Fort shall be the [Northern] of the Lord Baltimore's province," also, "the grant to Mr. Penn, shall be north of all lands in a direct line between said fort and Delaware river," etc. It is further desired by Baltimore that there be contained in Penn's patent general words of restriction "as to any interest granted to Lord Brltimore, and saving to him all rights granted." On the 16th of October, the Duke of York's agent says, the former is willing Penn should have the patent, if the grant "be bounded on the east side by the Delaware river, and his [Penn's] south limits be twenty or thirty miles beyond New Castle [which colony of New Castle is northward and distinct from Maryland, that being under the jurisdiction of Lord Baltimore,] which extent northward of New Castle colony, we guess, may reach as far as the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude." I would say here, that the 40th degree of north latitude passes through the northern part of Bridesburg, Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia. Penn objected to the thirty miles north of New Castle, but was "willing that twelve English miles north of New Castle be his boundaries, and believes the distance will fall under the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude." On the 16th of December, the Attorney General gives his opinion that Penn's petition will not "intrench upon the Lord Baltimore's province of Maryland, * * * which is bounded north by that part of the Delaware River which lieth in the fortieth degree of latitude, and by direct line westward, etc., * * * nor the land of the Duke of York, bounded west by the east side of Delaware River or Bay;" but he refers to the "Dutch and Swedish plantations, which have acknowledged the protection of the Duke, who took them from the Dutch, or of Lord Baltimore, near whose bounds they are settled;" and he raises a question, "how far Mr. Penn's grant may, in this consideration, concern his neighbors." The draft is then referred to Chief Justice North, is read to the Committee of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and is submitted to the King, with the name of the province blank, and after more trouble and delay on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1682, O. S., the King signed the charter, and called the province Pennsylvania, which Penn did not desire and asked the King to change the name which he refused to do, whereupon Penn attempted to bribe the Under Secretary with 20 guineas to vary it, but was not successful. On the 10th of April, 1681, Captain William Markham, a cousin of Penn's was appointed his Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, and in May he left England, and was in New York June 21, and shortly after came to Pennsylvania. Markham brought with him a letter to the inhabitants of the province, written by Penn, also a letter from the King to Baltimore, informing him of the grant to Penn, and requiring both parties to adjust boundaries; also a letter from Penn to Baltimore on the same subject. Trouble was expected in this matter as early as July 26, 1681, as appears from a letter of James Claypoole. In the charter to Penn, the land granted commenced on the wast side of the Delaware river, "from 12 miles distance, Northwarde of New Castle Towne unto the 43d degree of North latitude, and the said land was to be bounded on the South by a circle drawne at 12 miles distance, from New Castle, Northwards and Westwards, unto the the beginning of the 40th degree of Northerne Latitude; and then in a streight line, Westwards, to the limit of the Longitude above mencioned," i. e., 5 degrees west of the Eastern bounds.

It was supposed in England at the time of Penn's grant, that the 40th degree of north latitude was only 12 miles north of New Castle, Baltimore's north boundary was this degree, and this degree was really a considerable distance north of Vine street, the northern bounds of old Philadelphia city. To this grant to Baltimore, Plymouth, and Massachusetts colonies, the grant to the Duke of York and his conquests on the Delaware, and the grant to Penn, we owe Mason and Dixon's line and interminable disputes and claims, all of which are not yet settled. In August, 1681, Penn received through his agent, Markham, from the Governor of New Castle, "the extensive forest, lying twelve miles northward of New Castle, on the western side of the Delaware." Upland (Chester) was believed by both Penn and Markham to be twelve miles north of the line of Maryland. After Markham's arrival he had a conference with Baltimore at Upland, in April, 1682, and it resulted in the discovery, from actual observations, that Upland was at least twelve miles south of the fortieth degree, and that boundaries would extend to the Schuylkill. This ended the conference, and Markham refused to act further, and reported the matter to the Proprietary. Penn expected to have an outlet on Chesapeake bay, as appears by his pamphlet of 1681, printed and sold by Clark, and that he would own the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, but the contending title of Baltimore, confirmed by the conference with Markham destroyed this idea, and made him desire to have title for the land he thought he owned. He had been endeavoring to get land about New Castle as early as July, 1681; and finally obtained from the Duke of York three grants in August, 1682, for the land he desired. Previous to April 12, 1681, Penn prepared and published an account of the province in a pamphlet, and on the 11th of July, 1681, he issued "Certain Conditions and Concessions agreed upon by William Penn, etc., with purchasers and adventurers, etc. In these he gives his ideas as to the capital city he desired to erect in his province, and his instructions on the same subject are very complete in his letter to his commissioners, dated September 30, 1681, but in this condensed statement I will not, to any extent, quote them. The intent evidently was to make Upland the capital city, but the conference with Markham at that place which showed that that town was twelve miles south of the fortieth degree, and that the boundaries of Baltimore would extend up the Delaware to the Schuylkill, caused him to change his views; at the same time his intent was to get it as near to the ocean as possible, and have deep water and good anchorage for many ships. He says, in the letter of September 30:—"Let the rivers and creeks be sounded on my side of the Delaware river, especially at Upland, in order to settle a great town, and be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy, that is, where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible to load or unload at the bank or key side, without boating or lightering of it." The commissioners sailed from London, in October, 1681. During the passage William Crispin, his Surveyor-General, and a commis-

sioner died. This delayed matters. On the 18th April, 1682, Captain Thomas Holme was appointed Surveyor-General, sailed from England on the 23d of the same month, and arrived in Pennsylvania about the commencement of June. He must have commenced work soon after, for there is a return of a survey by him of a Philadelphia lot on the 10th of July, 1682. Thomas Fairman was appointed Assistant Surveyor to Holmes, also a commissioner in place of Crispin. On Wednesday, August 30, 1682, William Penn left the Downs, in England, to make his first visit to his Province. He had been preceded by his Deputy-Governor, Markham, and his commissioners and surveyor-general. The vessel in which he sailed was the Welcome, of 300 tons burthen, Robert Greenaway, captain, and with him were 100 emigrants, mostly members of the Society of Friends from Sussex. Just before starting, he wrote a charming letter to his wife and children, and also a "Salutation to Friends in England," neither of which are germane to the subject of this writing. His voyage was long and perilous, and the smallpox having broken out amongst the passengers, in a most virulent form, thirty died out of those 100 souls before his pest ship reached her destination. But Penn does not appear to have been attacked or suffered. "His good conversation," we are told by Richard Townsend, a passenger, "was very advantageous to all the company." To me it seems a great act of heroism in William Penn that he continued this voyage after this dreadful disease appeared, as it likely did at an early period, and it ranks his courage fully with that of the New England Puritans, or the spirit which animated Columbus to proceed, notwithstanding mutiny and the variation of the compass, and discover a new world. Feeling, no doubt, that he was but an instrument in the hands of Divine Providence, Penn placed his reliance on the Being who controlled his life and destiny, and who proposed that he should be one of the forerunners of a great and puissant nation, a very genii whose words and actions still influence our spirits, and at the touch of whose wand has sprung up a mighty and powerful State.

On the 24th of October, O. S. 3rd November, N. S., 1682, having been at sea eight weeks, the vessel passed the Capes of the Delaware bay and on Friday, the 27th October, O. S. 6th of November, N. S., anchored in front of the town of New Castle. The Records of this town say:—"October 28th—On the 27th day of October arrived before ye Towne of New Castle, in Delaware, from England, William Penn Esqe who produced two certain deeds of feofment from the illustrious prince James, & duke of York, Albany, &c for this Towne of New Castle and twelve myles about itt, and also for ye twoo Lower Counties ye Whorekills and St Jones's, which said deed bore date ye 24th August, 1682; and pursuant to ye true intent, purpose, and meaning of his Royal Highness in ye same deeds, he ye said William Penn received possession of ye Towne of New Castle ye 28th of October, 1682."

On the 28th he received livery of seisen, under his feoffments, from the attorneys of the Duke of York, of said town with the twelve miles circle around it, by delivery of the key of the fort, all retiring and leaving Penn in quiet and peaceable possession thereof, and by the delivery of turf, twigs, and soil of the river Delaware; and on this day the inhabitants made submission to his government, and he commissioned justices of the peace.

Lord Baltimore was not satisfied with this method of disposing of his prior rights under his patent, and the title was a source of litigation for years, but was settled as far as Pennsylvania was concerned in 1673, and the line called Mason and Dixon's line was run by these surveyors in 1765-68, as far as the Indians would allow them to go, about twenty-six miles east of our present western boundary.

The dispute between Delaware and New Jersey has not thoroughly ended yet. On Sunday, the 29th of October, Penn was at Upland (which he changed to Chester), as appears by a letter written by him of that date, and was entertained at the house of Robert Wade, called the Essex House. The exact place of his landing is now designated by a pine tree. Thursday, the 2d, of November, he was at a Court held at New Castle, as were Markham, Holme, Haige, Symcock, and Brassie, of his council, and at that time Penn made the inhabitants a speech. Tuesday, the 7th of November, Markham received livery of seisen of the land on the west side of Delaware river and bay, below the circle of twelve miles, south of New Castle to Cape Henlopen. At this time Penn was about thirty-eight years old. He appears to have first visited his city of Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 8th day of November, 1682. Upon the records of the Society of Friends of Abingdon Meeting is said to be this entry:—"At a monthly meeting, the 8th, 8th month (November), 1682. At this time Governor William Penn and a multitude of Friends arrived here and erected a city, called Philadelphia, about half a mile from Shackamaxon, where meetings, etc., were established, etc. Thomas Fairman, at the request of the Governor, removed himself and family to Tacony, where there was also a meeting appointed to be kept, and the ancient meeting of Shackamaxon moved to Philadelphia, from which meeting, also, other meetings were appointed in the Province of Pennsylvania." The name of Philadelphia first appears, to my knowledge, on the return of a survey of July 10, 1682, by Thomas Holmes, for a lot on Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, from the Delaware.

Penn most likely came up the river in the Welcome, as she did not depart till the latter part of the month, and as he was accompanied to the meeting at Philadelphia by a multitude of Friends. It is said he landed from a boat on the sandy beach at the mouth of Dock creek, likely then called Wicacoa, where George Guest was building a house, which was afterwards known as the "Blue Anchor Inn or Tavern." From Dock creek north, on account of the bank, there was not any landing place until Vine street was reached. At this time there were in the province about two thousand people. I think this record of Abingdon meeting fixes positively the time of Penn's arrival at Philadelphia. It is specified with great precision, he arrives on Wednesday and times himself to come to a monthly meeting where he can meet many friends, at the time of the happening of an important event in the colony, He takes possession of the house of Fairman, where the meetings have been held, and changes from that place the meetings for the future; he brings with him a multitude of his sect to meet their co-religionists at this monthly meeting and to assist in erecting his capital city; everything in this record shows the exact time at which the Governor arrived at Philadelphia, and he not only arrived at this time, but by some ceremony he "erected a city called Philadelphia about half a mile

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from Shackamaxon." The words do not give the date, and say, about this time, they are "At this time Governor William Penn * * arrived here, and erected a city called Philadelphia." But notwithstanding this plain statement, November the 18th, N. S., does not appear to have been celebrated at any time. "The society for commemorating the landing of William Penn" was organized in 1824, by some very learned gentlemen, but they thought Penn landed on the 24th day of October, in Pennsylvania, and they celebrated this landing on the 4th of November, for the difference in style, and their first meeting was on Thursday, the 4th of November, 1824; but they were wrong even in their style, as they should have celebrated the 24th October, 1682, on the 3d of November, and the day old style was wrong; it should have been the 27th October, and the proper day to have celebrated the landing in Pennsylvania was the 6th November. On the 27th of October, 1877, another society celebrated that day as the 195th anniversary of the landing of Penn in Philadelphia. A gentleman delivered before it an eloquent address on the subject, which has been printed, and the Historical Society were invited to the celebration. But two errors then occurred; first, the society made no allowance for change of style, and, second, Penn did not arrive at Philadelphia but at New Castle, on the 27th of October, 1682. The clebration should have been on the 18th day of November, 1877. And the Bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn at Philadelphia, and its erection as a city, should be on Saturday, November 18, 1882.

James Grubb, of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, who owned the "Practical Farmer," a hostelrie kept by him for many years, died of paralysis, on Friday morning last, aged 77 years. The "Farmer" was one of the oldest public houses in Delaware, and previous to the building of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, being on the main road leading to Wilmington, was one of the stopping places of the line of coaches that ran between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. Grubb kept a good house and was one of the old-time landlords, but few of whom remain. 5. 5. 1882.

ROBERT SEMPLE, a well-known resident of this city, and a prominent member of Leiperville Lodge, I. O. O. F., died at his residence, N. E. corner of 11th and Potter streets, on Thursday last, in the 55th year of his age. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a true Christian whose many good acts will long live in the memory of those whom he served through life. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Hinkson's Corner, followed by a multitude of relations and friends.

May 12. 1882.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROGRESSING.—The rebuilding of Swarthmore College is progressing rapidly. The main wings are already covered in and the central building which will be one story higher than the former edifice, will soon be under roof. The new structure will be much finer and better adapted to the purpose for which it is intended than the old one. The prospect at present is, that one room will be so far finished as to enable the Professors of the College to hold their annual commencement therein, in June next. The scientific school, which is near the main building, and which will be an important addition, is also rapidly approaching completion.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—On Friday last, David Wilson, one of the old-time residents of this city, died at the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons," in Philadelphia, in the 86th year of his age. He was born a free man, at Chestertown, Maryland, November 15th, 1796. At the age of fifteen he left the place of his birth and walked to Wilmington, Delaware, where he learned brick making with Esau Cox. Having an aptitude for machinery he left the brick yard and went on board a steamboat where he was employed first as a fireman, and subsequently as an engineer of the steamer. At that time the use of anthracite coal for making steam was just coming into vogue, and David distinguished himself in its skillful management. The Lehigh Coal Company discovered his usefulness and sent him to different mills in Philadelphia to introduce the use of it in making steam. One of the establishments where coal was first used was that of Jasper Harding, who then published the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*. In 1818, David removed with his mother to Chester, and in 1825, married Priscilla Robinson, who had been a slave of Capt. William Anderson. He established her in the bakery and confectionary business, at what is now 248 Market street, where the business soon increased, and David found it necessary to assist his wife. For nearly forty years they were as well and favorably known as any family in Delaware county. Their house was the favorite resort of young people, and no wedding or entertainment of any consequence was at all complete without David and Prissy were present to serve the company. No cakes or ice cream were considered by the young folks as good as those prepared by Uncle David and Prissy. They were charitable to a fault. No neighbor could be sick without they knew it, and a pitcher of gruel and a plate of tidbits to tempt the appetite, were instantly forthcoming. Honest, upright and industrious, they were a credit to their race—indeed, to any race. Since the death of his wife in 1862, as old age crept upon him, he gradually fell behind hand. Total blindness came upon him and he was compelled to seek a portion of the charity that he had so freely dispensed during his long life. Last week the end came and it was, let us hope, to him a happy release. 4 m. 28th. 1882. L. N.

RECENT DEATHS.—Reuben J. Haldeman, well-known to many of the citizens of this county, died at his residence in West Chester, on Sunday last, aged 65 years, of heart disease. Mr. Haldeman was engaged some years since with his brother in merchandizing at Village Green, and afterwards in Concord, at both of which places he had many warm friends. He removed to West Chester in 1852, and has resided in that borough ever since. He was a member of the Baptist Church and father of Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman, of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, at Wilmington. 5. mo. 5. 1882.

Thomas Yarnall, a minister of the Society of Friends, died at his residence in Middletown, on Sunday last, in the 75th year of his age. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. His remarks in public were made in a plain way, with earnestness and from true conviction. He was noted for his upright walk through life, and for fair dealing with his fellow-men. His last address was made before the monthly meeting held at Media, on the 24th ult., and was remarkable for the many strong points it embraced. 5. 5. 1882.

5.12. **INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE. 1882.**

The annual meeting of the Delaware County Institute of Science was held at its Hall, in Media, on Saturday afternoon last—John M. Broomall, Vice President, in the chair.

The Committee on Biographical Records reported a biographical notice of the late Dr. Smith, which was read and adopted, and ordered published in pamphlet form for use of members, as follows:—

For the first time in its history, the Institute is called upon to perform the sad duty of recording the death of its presiding officer.

Our late beloved President, Dr. George Smith, died at his residence in Upper Darby, on March 10, 1882. He was born February 12, 1804, in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Benjamin Hayes Smith and Margaret (Dunn) his wife. His grandparents were George Smith (from whom he was named) and Elizabeth (Hayes) his wife, and George Dunn and Mary (Curry) his wife. He was a descendant of Richard Hayes, who emigrated from Ilmiston, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1687 and settled on the tract of land in Haverford township, yet owned by the family of Dr. Smith. The name of Richard Hayes (the second) son of the emigrant Richard Hayes, appears in the list of members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania for the years 1704-'6-'7-'8-'9, 1713-'17-'18, 1726-'9, 1737. He was also a Justice of the Courts of Chester county, and served for a long time as one of the Commissioners of the Loan Office.

Benjamin Hayes Smith, great grandson of the second Richard Hayes, and father of Dr. Smith, represented Delaware county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1801-'2, 1802-'3, 1803-'4. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor McKean, although politically opposed to him, and continued until the time of his death to hold that, as well as other positions of public trust.

Dr. Smith's parents had two children, Elizabeth Hayes, born May 22, 1802, and George, born February 13, 1804. Elizabeth H. married Dr. Isaac Anderson, who is now deceased; George married Mary Lewis (who survives him) on February 26, 1829. She is the only child of Abraham Lewis and Rebecca (Lawrence) his wife. The marriage took place in the city of Philadelphia, in the presence of George M. Dallas, Mayor. His children, in order of birth, are Abraham Lewis Smith, Mary Wood, Rebecca Smith, Margaretta Smith, Benjamin Hayes Smith, Clement Lawrence Smith, George Smith, Jr. and Richard Hayes Smith. Of these Rebecca died February 8, 1856, and George, Jr., March 21, 1872.

His three surviving sons all occupy honorable and prominent positions of usefulness. A. Lewis is an able and most highly esteemed member of the Delaware County Bar, and also of the Philadelphia Bar. Benjamin H. is a Surveyor and Civil Engineer and holds an important and responible position in the Surveyor General's Office, at Denver, Colorado. Clement L., a Professor in Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., has recently (March, 1882) been appointed Dean of the College.

Dr. Smith was brought up in Radnor and Haverford townships in this county, and educated in the day schools of the neighborhood and at the boarding school of Jonathan Gause in Chester county. He was graduated in medicine from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, on April 7, 1826. He followed his profession only about five years when he retired from active practice as a physician to enter upon that wider field of public usefulness for which his tastes and cast of mind eminently fitted him. His only business from this time forth was that of farming, and performing the duties of numerous public and private trusts. In his farming operations he took great pleasure, and at the time of his decease was one of the largest land owners in the county. The execution of all trusts confided to him, whether public or private, was carried out upon the strictest principles of integrity.

In public official capacity, he served as State Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature from the district composed of Chester and Delaware counties from 1832-'36. From 1836 to 1842 he held the office of Associate Judge of the Courts of Delaware county, by appointment from Governor Ritner; and again, by election, for the term of five years, from the first Monday of December, 1861. He was the first Superintendent of Common Schools in this county under the Act of May 8, 1854, being chosen by the School Directors of the county on the first Monday in June of that year, in accordance with the provisions of that act. He took a very active interest in the passage of the legislation, usually known as the Common School law of the State, which was enacted to take the place of the Act of April 1, 1834, relating to the establishment of a system of Common Schools.—The original school law of 1834 was passed while Dr. Smith was in the State Senate, and was largely the result of his efforts in that behalf. He was one of the committee appointed to draft the act, and was perhaps quite as instrumental in securing the establishment of the system as any one person—though he never claimed to be the originator of the idea. For twenty-five years he was President of the School Board of Upper Darby School District, during all of which period he devoted his time and energies to the development and improvement of the system of public instruction, which he had labored so zealously to establish.

In private official capacity, he was President of the Delaware County Turnpike Road Company from its incorporation in 1845 till within a few months of his death; and of the Delaware County Institute of Science from May, 1834, till the time of his decease. He was the presiding officer of the Institute from its formal organization, on September 21, 1833, when he was elected its first Vice-President, there being no election of President until May, 1834.

He was a member of the Medical Society of Philadelphia; the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, &c., honorary member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and corresponding member of the Historical Genealogical Society of New England, formerly an active and at the time of his death an honorary member of the Delaware County Medical Society.

His religious views were those of the Friends. He was a member of Haverford Friends Meeting—in whose burial ground he was quietly and unostentatiously laid to rest on March 15, 1882. He was a regular attendant upon the sessions of religious worship at his meeting, and for many years had charge of the First-day school connected with it, in the welfare of which he always took the liveliest interest.

To review in detail, with anything like justice, the work of a life so full as that of our lamented president is of course impossible within the limits of this notice. Perhaps what may be called his life work, if any particular field of his usefulness can properly be so designated, is the Institute which so keenly feels his loss. For almost half a century, in its adversity and prosperity alike, he continued to watch over and aid its every

step with the anxious and unselfish care of the parent for the child.

In the first minute-book of the Institute occurs this minute:

"Delaware Co. Institute of Science. A meeting was held at Chester, on the 9th day of May, 1833, of three individuals, viz.: Edward Darlington, John K. Zeilin and M. Painter to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society to establish a cabinet of natural science in the county."

Following and appended to this, is a copy of a printed notice of a meeting of the "Cabinet of Natural Sciences of Delaware County," called to be held on Aug. 26, 1833, at Evans S. Ways' Hotel, in the Borough of Chester, signed by Samuel Anderson as Chairman, and by Minshall Painter and John K. Zeilin as Secretaries. The next record consists of the following minutes: "At an adjourned meeting of those friendly to forming a society for the promotion of science, &c., held at the house of Isaac Hall in the township of Nether Providence, on the 21st of Sept. 1833.

The Constitution as it was reported to last meeting was reconsidered at this and received addition and sundry amendments, but as the meeting was small, it was, Resolved, that those present sign the Constitution and proceed to elect part of the officers, deferring the election of the remaining officers until the stated meeting in November, whereupon the following were elected:

1st. Vice President, Dr. George Smith.
Treasurer, John Miller.
Recording Secretary, Minshall Painter.
Managers, John Cassin, George Miller, Jr.

Resolved, that the next stated meeting be held at the house of Isaac Hall in N. Providence."

At this same meeting the original constitution of the Institute, in which the society was named, "The Delaware County Institute of Science," appears to have been adopted, and was signed by George Miller, Jr., Minshall Painter, John Miller, George Smith and John Cassin. In this way the Institute was fairly established, and, as has been stated, Dr. Smith was in May of the year following, elected its first president—a position to which he was annually re-chosen during his life.

Our late President's devotion to the Institute has been attested in so many ways, and is so well known, not only to its members, but to the people of the county at large, that it seems hardly necessary to narrate it here. Probably no single thing illustrates it so well and so forcibly as his attendance upon its meetings. An examination of the rolls shows him to have missed only about forty stated meetings. During many years the minutes show him to have been at every meeting. When we consider the fact that he lived a distance of at least six miles, by road, from the place of meeting, which could not be conveniently reached by railroad, and that in all these years he was absent less than an average of once a year from the stated monthly meetings—that he was, in addition, a man of quite varied duties and responsibilities throughout the whole period—we can but conclude that in him science had one of her noblest and sincerest devotees.

Again, the early days of such an organization as this are always trying in the extreme. The many, who at first start earnestly, continually lag and fall out by the wayside, leaving the real burden of the struggle for existence to be borne by the few. Half a century ago those who pursued the inquiry into nature's unrevealed mysteries were not looked upon with so much favor as now.—England did not then bury her Darwins in Westminister Abbey, nor the civilized world pause to notice this graceful tribute of well merited homage, to the great scientist. While he lived he was rather the subject of suspicion, and the keen shafts of calumny were continually hurled upon him, in the shape of open charges of unbelief in a creative power. His death, if noticed at all, was mourned in mingled pity and contempt, and the monuments of his work were thought only fit to be tumbled in ruins. Even the polite world of literature had not then learned that no man can be a great scientist and an infidel at once. To-day only the unlearned and vulgar rail at the devotee of natural science, and their thrusts of course are harmless.

Through all these trials, and revolutions in public opinion, our late President saw his child pass safely. From a small beginning to a well established success, it was his good fortune to see the Institute arise; and in this he no doubt felt great reward.

Of the natural sciences, botany, mineralogy and geology seemed to have the most charms for Dr. Smith. In all of these he took the greatest interest, as the herbarium, and museum of mineralogical specimens, now in possession of the Institute, amply show.—Everything in the formation of the earth, and in the growth of vegetable life upon it, attracted his attention and study, the results of which were constantly spread before the Institute at its stated meetings.

Besides this he was a ready writer and gleaned in this field a full share. The "History of Delaware County," published in 1862—a work of over 500 pages, and perhaps the most complete and valuable county history in the State—was written, and published by him, under the direction and appointment of the Institute. This work was originally undertaken by Joseph Edwards, Esq., who had collected a large number of materials, and had drawn out the text of the narrative down to the beginning of Penn's government when he died. This, however, was entirely rewritten, on account of being too voluminous, and not correct as to facts in certain particulars, so that the text of the work was entirely the result of Dr. Smith's pen.

He also prepared for the Institute an account of the great rain storm and flood, which occurred in August, 1843, doing much damage to property along some of the streams passing through the county. This was published in pamphlet form.

During the building of the "Breakwater" at the mouth of Delaware Bay, in 1836, by the national government, the stone which was being furnished for the work from the Leiper quarries, on Crum creek, in this county, was condemned and rejected by the superintendent in charge of the construction. This was likely to be a source of great loss to the owners of the quarries, and indirectly to the county. Dr. Smith knowing, as a practical mineralogist, that the Leiper stone was really superior to that which was being furnished from elsewhere, immediately set to work, under the direction of the Institute, to have this mistake corrected. As chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose he made a scientific examination and comparison of the different qualities of stone, the result of which showed conclusively that the Delaware county stone was superior to the other. This was embodied in a report to the Institute and also published in pamphlet form. The result was that the stone from the Leiper quarries was again accepted, and large quantities of it transported to and used in the construction of the work.

In the controversy over the removal of the county seat from Chester to Media, from 1845 to 1849, he took an active part in the shape of

discussion of the subject through the newspapers. His arguments were based largely upon statistical facts, and the subject was treated in his usual fair and courteous manner.

The records of the Institute show his labors all through them, but the subject is so broad that it must be left thus partially treated.

Of his work entirely apart from the Institute, that expended in behalf of the common school system is perhaps the one most beneficial to the community at large. This alone has already earned for him, and will continue to earn for him, in the generations to come, the thanks and blessings of the poor and lowly everywhere—a most precious earthly crown. He had no doubt felt, in his own case, the imperfections of the old methods of rudimentary education, and as his grasp of knowledge, opened up to him the pleasure and profit of learning, his kindly heart went out in search of some plan to bring this great boon within the reach of all. To see this accomplished and to a large extent through his direct efforts must have been a great pleasure to him indeed. In the surroundings of his modest farm home in Upper Darby, the same great love for nature, that he displayed in his devotion to the Institute, prevailed.—Among his rare trees, plants and flowers, in all the pristine beauty of their natural growth, the pruning shears and spade of the landscape gardener played little or no part. While not by any means a specialist, he was a student of nature rather than of art, and he loved the rustic beauty of his home because it was nature unadorned. In personal manner he was reserved but pleasant, and at all times the most genial and interesting of companions. Among his friends and neighbors his life was rounded out by deeds of charity, and neighborly kindness. Amid the varied pursuits of his useful life, aside from all the hours devoted to the study of the great laws of nature, which he observed constantly operating on every side, he found time for practical application of the great christian precepts.

Through his death the Institute has sustained a great loss. Let us hope and resolve that it may not be wholly irreparable. We shall miss him more than pen or tongue can tell, from his accustomed place among us. The extended hand, and smile from the benignant face, will no more bid us welcome to the feast of knowledge. We have a great compensation for his loss in the monument of his labors, which he has left to our care. To perpetuate and extend it should invoke our most earnest efforts.

As we conclude this imperfect account of the life of our departed friend and fellow-member, and turn to contemplate our loss, we, in common with his family and friends everywhere are deeply consoled by the recollection of what has been recounted, and in the reflection as to how rich the reward must have been, which awaited him, as he passed beyond the shadow, for the good works done among his fellow men.

On motion the above sketch was received and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members.

Mr. Broomall spoke feelingly of the deceased, and said at the meeting two months ago all witnessed his sufferings, and he said privately to him that he came only with the intention of resigning the Presidency, but he had dissuaded him, feeling that he ought to remain the Institute's President throughout life.

Charles G. Ogden, as an evidence of his substantial charity, related the case of a tenant who, while looking ill, paid him $50. The Doctor remarked his appearance, said, you have been ill and need this money, and he returned it as a free gift.

The curators were not prepared to report on the death of Dr. Edwin Fussell, and will do so at the next meeting.

William G. Burk formally announced the death of Mrs. Caroline Pennock, a distinguished member of the Institute. Referred to the Committee on Biographical Records.

The following officers were nominated and elected with unanimity:

President—John M. Broomall.
Vice Presidents—Charles P. Ogden, Levis Miller.
Recording Secretary—Henry C. Howard.
Corresponding Secretary—Anna M. Walter.
Treasurer—John T. Reynolds.
Librarian—Anna M. Broomall.
Curators—George B. Adams, William G. Burk, Isaac S. Yarnall, C. D. M. Broomhall and Dr. Linnæus Fussell.

DEATH OF A DELAWARE COUNTY WOMAN. Ann P. Fildes, wife of John Fildes, Sr., died at Laporte, Indiana, on the 30th of April last, after an illness of five weeks, aged 67 years. Her maiden name was Ann Pennell Wires. She was born in Nether Providence, in 1815, and was married in Philadelphia, on the 15th of January, 1833, to John Fildes, Sr., formerly of Lancashire, England. The deceased joined the Episcopal Church at Rockdale, was confirmed by Bishop Potter in 1847, and retained her connection with the church until her death. She emigrated to Indiana with her husband, in 1864, where they have since lived happily and in prosperity. Mrs. Fildes was the mother of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy, one at the age of maturity and eight are still living as honored citizens to mourn the loss of a worthy and affectionate parent. She leaves forty-five grandchildren and three great grandchildren. The deceased was an estimable woman, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community in which she lived, as was shown by the large number of sympathizing friends who followed her remains to the grave. 1882

THE SPARROWS TRIUMPH.—It is the custom of the English sparrow, in the absence of our favorite house bird, the marten, to take possession of their quarters, occupy them during the fall and winter, and continue in peaceable tenancy until the arrival of their owners in the spring. Upon all occasions, so far as our observation has extended, the martens, upon their return, have routed the sparrows, broken up their nests, removed the debris and taken their places. A neighbor tells us that the case was reversed, a few days since, near his residence A single marten—an *avant courrier*—made his appearance at his old quarters, and found them occupied by the sparrows. A contest for supremacy ensued, and, in this instance, the sparrows carried the fort. The saucy little foreigners now claim the citadel, and the pleasant musical notes of our old-home bird will not be heard from that box, unless reinforcements arrive and the enemy is driven by superior force from its present stronghold.

LARGE FISH.—A Drum-fish, (*chromis*) weighing seventy-eight pounds, was caught in a sturgeon-net, on Saturday last, by James Pierce, off Jones' creek, in the Delaware bay, on Saturday last, and brought to Stewart's Edgmont House, in this city, on Monday.—These fish are rarely taken so far up the bay. They are found along the coast of Florida, and in the early spring make their way North in limited numbers, and remain but a short time. The head of the drum fish resembles the upper part of a drum, the flesh is white and solid, and it is esteemed by epicures as one of the best of our food fishes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

7.28.1882

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Crozer, widow of the late John P. Crozer, is seriously ill, at her residence at Upland.

Ex-Mayor Dr. J. L. Forwood, of Chester, is stated to be now lying ill at Atlantic City. It is to be hoped that his malady is merely temporary, and the wish of all who know him is, that he, who ever benevolently ministered to the ills of humanity, may speedily recover, and again fill his accustomed sphere of usefulness.

ON OLD RESIDENT PASSED AWAY.—The death of Eliza Richards severs a connecting link between the present and the Colonial periods of our history. In youth she listened to the stories told by the trembling lips of aged veterans of the old French war, and the incidents of the Revolution were then as freely discussed and formed the topic of conversation in the quite village of Chester as similar events in the Rebellion do at this time. She was the daughter of Major William Anderson, who as a mere lad had followed the fortunes of the Continental army for five years, and was present at the notable campaign that terminated in the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. After peace was declared he came to Chester, becoming the proprietor and host of the Columbia House, which he kept for a long time. He was prominent in politics and represented this district in Congress for eighteen years. His eldest daughter, Evelina, married Commodore David Porter, the heroic commander of the Essex, and was the mother of Admiral David Porter and Captain William Anderson Porter, both of whom have earned a place in our naval history which will ever be remembered. Her only brother, Hon. Thomas Dixon Anderson, was Attorney General of Tennessee, and afterwards United States Consul at Tunis and Tripoli, but his eyesight becoming affected, he retired from public position and passed the remainder of his life in this, his native place. Eliza Anderson was married to Captain John James Richards, June 13, 1821, and he died on the 27th day of the same month, in the following year.—His widow resided in the old Anderson mansion on Fifth street, near Welsh, until her death. For the last twenty odd years she has been blind, and lived a retired life, hence, although possessed of fine conversational powers and a retentive memory, she was comparatively unknown to a large number of the present residents of Chester. Her remains were interred in Chester Rural Cemetery on Tuesday last.

pany. August 18. 1882.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic County Convention met at the Court House in Media yesterday, (Thursday) and made the following nominations:

Congress,
JOHN E. CLYDE,
Assembly,
SAMUEL RHODES,
BETHEL M. CUSTER.
Overseer of the Poor,
JONATHAN VERNON.
Jury Commissioner,
EDMUND BURKE.

Member of State Committee—DR. J. F. M. FORWOOD.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.—The majority of our citizens are apparently ignorant of the fact that Chester possesses a cosy, cool and quiet Reading Room, where a leisure hour may be spent with both profit and pleasure. The Mechanics' Reading Room in the Holly Tree Hall building now contains about 1450 volumes, comprising a judicious selection of classic and modern prose and poetry, history and science. On the tables are found the leading magazines, while besides the daily papers, such interesting illustrated papers as the London News, Harper's Weekly, Daily Graphic and Scientific American, are open to perusal. To make it in the truest sense a mechanics' reading room the doors are open until half-past nine in the evening, and on Saturdays Mr. St. Leger, the janitor, will sometimes, to oblige persons who come in earnest appreciation of the fact that knowledge is power, leave the room open still later. Many of the volumes that adorn the shelves have been donated by friends and patrons. The two magnificent folios containing Shakespeare's works, in Charles Knight's edition, were given by Mrs. Dr. Gray, and several of our prominent citizens contribute annually to the support of the library, whose present success is largely due to the faithful interest taken in it by Miss Laura J. Hard.

The list of subscribers, who by the purchase of a $2.00 share and the payment of an annual tax of $1.20 are entitled to borrow books, at present contains 110 names; but the number of people who profit of the opportunity held out by the library as a reading room, is inadequately trifling. Yet the quietness and silence of the room—conversation being disallowed—are boons for those who are otherwise compelled to earn their knowledge of the worlds proceedings by studying the papers in the noisy reading rooms of hotels or boarding houses, even if it has no charm to them to delve into the treasures on the shelves, and interview Mr. Pickwick, or some other classic character, or take a peep into some of the various branches of scientific research.

The Mechanics' Library Association to whom the whole belongs, are having extensive alterations made in the hall, that will make it one suitable for such dramatic entertainments, which, on account of the defective stage arrangements, have hitherto given place to a lower class of entertainments, such as minstel and variety shows. The stage will be made nearly twice as wide as it is now, by the removal of the dressing rooms now on the side of it, enlarging it from 18 feet 9½ inches to 30 feet 6 inches. Two spacious dressing rooms will be built in the rear of the stage, and the floor of this inclined toward the audience. The hall itself will also undergo radical changes. Instead of the present cumbersome chairs, stationary folding chairs, in concentric rings, will add to the comfort of the spectators and a new floor at an angle of inclination with the stage will be overlaid the present one.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George C. Moore, WILLIAM H. GREEN, JR., to Miss EMMA H. TAYLOR, both of Chester.

Sept. 8 [redacted] 1882.

DIED—In this city, on the 4th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Amor T. Hannum, aged 53 years.

In Newtown, on the 24th ult., WILLIAM FRAZER GREEN, in the 65th year of his age.

At Glenolden, on the 25th ult., WILLIAM J. BAKER, son of the late William L. Kitts, in the 21st year of his age.

At Elam, on the 24th ult., JULIA ANN WATSON, aged 76 years.

In Media, on the 27th ult., ALEXANDER H., son of William and Ellen Burk.

At Kellyville, on the 27th ult., KATE, daughter of Bernard and the late Catharine Cavenaugh, aged 22 years.

At Avondale, Pa., on the 3d inst., MARY STARR, widow of the late Jeremiah Starr, aged 73 years.

The Republican.

CHESTER, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1882.

The thanks of the family of Mr. Walter are returned to the many friends who have extended their heartfelt sympathies in this the hour of their great bereavement.

Y. S. WALTER.

At 2.40, on the afternoon of May 22, 1882, at his residence in this city, died YOUNG SINGLETON WALTER, the editor and proprietor of *The Delaware County Republican*. Mr. Walter was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1812, and was of Scotch descent. His father, Capt. Peter P. Walter, was the owner of a line of vessels trading to the West Indies, and during the misunderstanding between France and the United States, two of his vessels were captured by French cruisers and condemned in French prize Courts. After his father's death he was taken by his grandfather to Bedford, Penna., where, having received an education at the Bedford Acedemy he apprenticed himself to the printing business with Thos. R. Gettys, with whom he remained until 1829, when he commenced to work on his own account in Philadelphia, where he was foreman of the printing office of Charles Alexander, at that time the largest establishment in the United States, and afterwards worked at his trade in New York.

In 1833 he moved into Delaware county, and on August 30th of that year, with limited means, established *The Delaware County Republican*, which he published at Darby until 1841, when he removed to Chester. He was Inspector of Customs at Marcus Hook from 1842 to 1844, and Post Master at Chester during the first term of President Lincoln's administration. In the Ten Hours movement, which originated in this county, in September, 1847, Mr. Walter took an active part, and the columns of the *Republican* exhibit the unflagging earnestness with which he battled for a reduction in the hours of laber, until the Act of 1848 was passed, and the cause in which he had enlisted had proved wholly successful. He served several times as a member of the old Chester Borough Council, and after the incorporation of the city, was elected for three terms as a member of Council, and during the years 1873 to 1875 was President of that body. In 1876 he was elected to the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature and re-elected in 1879; since the expiration of this last term, his time has been devoted exclusively to his paper.

He was a member of the Masonic body, having been initiated in Chester Lodge, No. 236, May 31, 1855, and belonged to the Delaware County Masonic Relief Association. He was one of the originators of the Farmers' Market in Philadelphia, as also the Farmers' Market of Chester; of the latter corporation he was for several years President. He was President of the old Chester Library Company, and at the time of his death was one of the most active and earnest members of the Chester Institute, and by his efforts did much to secure to that association the firm hold in the public esteem, that it now enjoys. He was also a member of the Board of Public Charities, which position he afterwards resigned, and in 1881 was appointed by Gov. Hoyt a member of Bi-Centennial Committee, representing Delaware county. Three years ago he was elected an Honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

On Saturday, August 4th, 1855, Mr. Walter, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mark Warne, was a passenger on the steamer Gen. McDonald, when the collision with the schooner A. G. Pease occurred, which resulted in the death of eight persons. The night was dark and stormy and when the steamer was at the upper end of Tinicum Island, she collided with the Pease which was anchored in the channel. The bowsprit of the latter vessel struck the McDonald forward of the barber shop, tearing away a portion of the guard. Mr. Walter, Mr. Warne, and several other passengers, who were near the barber shop at the time, were hurled overboard, together with broken timber and debris. Mr. Warne was killed and Mr. Walter's escape from death was remarkable.—When he rose to the surface of the water a mass of floating timber rested on him, and he was compelled to dive several times before he could disengage himself of the rubbish. His right hand and arm having been disabled by the collision, he kept himself afloat, solely by the use of his left arm, for nearly a quarter of an hour, when seeing a beam, painted white, floating near by, he swam to and clung to it, until a boat from the schooner Maria L. Hall, came to his assistance, and rescued him.

Mr. Walter's illness was of brief duration. On Friday last, the 19th inst., he was at his desk engaged in his editorial work, apparently in robust health, and on the following day was detained in the house, with, as he supposed, a slight cold. During Sunday night and Monday morning his symptoms became alarming, increasing until his death, a few hours afterwards, when he quietly passed away. He died literally in the harness. Even up to as late an hour as half-past ten o'clock of the morning of his death, the paper he had founded, demanded his thoughts, and he wrote, at that time, in trembling handwriting, directions as to certain articles which were to appear on the first page of this issue of the *Republican*.

Mr. Walter, in 1833, was married to Letitia, daughter of Jesse Warne, of Philadelphia, who survives him. He leaves one son, Alfred Walter, of Mill Hollow, Luzerne county, and four daughters, who married respective-

ly: Samuel Anderson, Thomas I. Leiper, Capt. Wentworth S. Simmons, U. S. R. M., and Col. P. M. Washabaugh. In the office of the *Republican*, men who afterwards became prominent in public life have served apprenticeship under Mr. Walter's tuition: Hon. William Ward, member of Congress for this District; Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, and John W. Forney editor of *Progress*, are among the number.

Mr. Walter was a life-long Republican, and anti-slavery advocate, maintaining the latter opinions openly when to do so was attended with serious personal danger. Many times and often, did he extend the hand of help to fugitives escaping from bondage, and for his pronounced abolition principles, was held under surveillance by the slave-catcher, who knew that he had courage to maintain his convictions and did not hesitate to carry them out in action.

It will require time to teach a portion of our community how great a loss they suffer in the death of Mr. Walter. Always willing and ready to assist the uneducated, his time and ability have been given to their aid as the occasion demanded, and many who have used him as an amanuensis in their epistolary correspondence, as a scrivener in their business transactions, or as a lawyer in the disposition of their property by will, must learn the extent of their bereavement, as the services of so good a friend may again come in need. His heart was full of sympathy for the afflicted, and the worthy never made a fruitless demand upon his consideration. His anxiety was to do right, and his failures, if such there were, must be ascribed to an error of judgment, and not to a desire to wrong.

As a member of the Legislature he had but the wish to serve his constituents to the best of his ability. As an editor, the commendation of the principal papers of the country is a full endorsement of his status; and as a husband, father and citizen, his course might be imitated by even the most ambitious.

"They loved him best who knew him best."

Mr. Walter's remains were interred in Chester Rural Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon.

The Bucks County *Intelligencer*—one of the neatest and best printed of our exchanges, and a sound Republican journal—in anticipation of the change of ownership of this paper, has the following good words for its old cotemporary, the *Republican*:

"The Delaware County *Republican*, published at Chester, late the property of Y. S. Walter, has been sold by the administrator to Ward R. Bliss, a member of the Delaware county bar. The *Republican* was published by Mr. Walter for a long term of years, and his name had become well known to newspaper men all over the State. The paper bears an excellent reputation, and is one of the neatest and best upon our exchange list. We hope its new owner will do the fair thing by this good old journal."

THE SHARPLESS FAMILY.

TRACED BACK TWO CENTURIES.

THE HOST OF DESCENDANTS OF THE FIRST PERSON OF THE NAME WHO SETTLED IN AMERICA; THEIR ENGLISH ANTECEDENTS AND COAT-OF ARMS

ARMS OF THE SHARPLESS FAMILY, 1664.

The Sharpless family in the United States held a re-union on Thursday last, near Chester, around the venerable gray rock where their patriarchal progenitors built their first homestead. Preparations had been made for the accomodation of over two thousand persons, but no attempt at elegance or display was made, the design being to have the pilgrimage to the family Mecca as simple as possible, in keeping with their quiet and unostentatious entry of two hundred years ago, which it commemorates. Different from many of the early settlers of the country, who came with arms to fight the savages and take from them by force their landed possessions, John Sharpless, like other contemporaries of Penn, came in peace, the enemy of no man, respecting the rights of all and intent only on living soberly and industriously and enjoying the liberty of conscience.

THE MEMORIAL ROCK.

The Sharpless family, more favored than many others who trace without difficulty their common descent from one sturdy English progenitor who sought the shores of this country for safety from persecution, have the advantage of possessing two important things that give the re-union interest historically as well as genealogically. They are the date when the first John Sharpless landed in the country and the rock on which he built a hut for temporary shelter. There are many descendants of New England ancestors who know that their forefathers came over in the May Flower, and numerous Pennsylvania families who have satisfying proofs that their ancestors either accompanied Penn and were his friends and companions in founding the colony that has grown into the great Keystone State, or else came over here before him, but the descendants of resolute, sturdy and stern-principled John Sharpless, the well born Quaker, have down in black and white, in his own handwriting, the day when he landed and have still in the family, handed down from generation to generation, the same land that he got from Penn, the same house that first sheltered the mother and children, and near by on the farm the same curious memorial rock against which a hut was made of a felled tree and its branches soon after landing. The surface of the rock afterwards formed a part of the chimney, which yet bears the name of the family progenitor and the date of his arrival—1682.

WHOM THE CHILDREN MARRIED.

It has been said that the history of the Sharpless family, if it were written, would be the history of Delaware and Chester counties, so long have they lived and owned land in them and so generally have they intermarried with other families. In looking over one of the genealogical charts prepared by Samuel L. Smedley, since the idea of having a reunion was broached it is seen that in the first half dozen generations the Sharplesses married into families that have sent out from this State some of the sirong men and sterling women, who have achieved great prosperity and reached distinction elsewhere. The daughters married such men as George Smedley, Henry Howard, Benjamin Hibberd, Samuel Bond, Aaron Vernon, Joseph Garrett, Thomas Dell, Edward Woodward, Mordecai Taylor, Richard Gorman, Joseph Chamberlain, John Martin, Jacob Martin, Jacob Pyle, Benjamin Kendal, Isaac Moss, Augustin Passmore, Richard Bradley, Reuben Roberts, Thomas Swain, Jeremiah Starr, Careb Sherwood, Amos Yarnall, Allen Farquhar, Jonathan Davis, John Eyre and Solomon Mercer. The first three sons married Hannah Pennell, Mary Edge and Lydia Lewis, James, the second brother, marrying a second time and taking Lydia Lewis' sister Mary. Some of the Quaker families the grandsons and great-grandsons sought out for brides are shown by such names on the marriage registers still preserved as Mary Key, Elizabeth Ashbridge, Sarah Coppock, Princilla Powell, Mary Pyle, Martha Mendenhall, Jane Newlin, Hannah Townsend, Ann Blakey, Hannah Matson, Elizabeth Chaddock, Sarah Paschall, Jane Harper, Susannah Owen, Mary German, Martha Preston, Hannah Thomas and Sarah Reynolds. These are mostly names which, like that of Sharpless, represent to this day all the broad brimmed ideas and coal scuttle integrity of Quaker traditions, but very many of the descendants bearing these names, even as far back as several generations ago, had branched out into the generous living and beauty of personal adornment that in this age, as it was when George Fox and his followers stepped from the beaten track, remain a marked characteristic of people of social rank in the Church of England.

HOW THEY STAY IN THE HOLD.

Notwithstanding the long range of two centuries and ten generations the wide area in which the family was scattered and its inter-marriage with other religious denominations, the great portion of the Sharpless family, especially around Philadelphia—probably three-fourths of all bearing the name—continue in the fold of the Society of Friends, adopt all its formulas and even retain, with occasional slight modifications, the plain garb. In view, however, of the genealogical researches made by Joseph Lemuel Chester of London, and interrupted by his recent death, going to show that the Sharpless' of Sharpless Hall, in Bolton parish, Lancaschire, were royal livers and daring riders, it is not surprising to see some of the present youngest ladies of the Philadelphia branch riding gallantly and gracefully their thoroughbreds, following without fear or faltering the hare and hounds in the Germantown hunts.

The family name was originally spelt Sharples, it appears, and all the members of the family in this county in the earlier generations spelt it that way. The additional s became attached to the name in late years. John Sharples, who came over in 1682, ahead of William Penn, from whom he had deeds of lease and release for 1,000 acres, which documents, as well as the land, are still in the family and will be exhibited to-day, was a man of considerable possessions, as shown by his will, which he made before leaving England lest anything should happen to him, and is yet extant. He had seven children, two of them daughters, and all of them young when he left England. He died three years after his arrival here. One of the sons died at sea coming over, another died from the bite of a rattle snake soon after landing, and the two daughters did not long survive their father. John, James and Joseph, the three surviving sons settled on three tracts of land and from them have come every one bearing the name of Sharpless in this country, as well as thousands of descendants bearing other names. From a history of the Sharpless family, written by Joseph Sharpless in 1816, one of the first family histories published in this country, it is learned that John had nine children, 34 grandchildren and 188 great-grandchildren; James had 8 children, 46 grandchildren and 97 great-grandchildren, and Joseph 10 children, 80 grandchildren and 334 great-grandchildren. In this way it is learned that Joseph, whose descendants are almost all located near Phila., had more grandchildren and great-grandchildren than both his brothers together.

SUFFERING FOR THE FAITH.

Mention is made in Besse's "Sufferings of Friends" that John Sharpless was twice fined in England before leaving for this country, once £16 for refusing to attend parish church and once £20 for attending Friends' worship. He is known to have been one of George Fox's immediate and earliest followers, and his three sons after him became earnest and devoted Friends. Only in late years have any of the descendants become professional men. They have usually been occupied as farmers, manufacturers and merchants, but now the family includes clergymen, governors, generals, judges, lawyers and civil engineers, and it is a curious illustration of the workings of time that Bishop Green of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Mississippi, who arrived in the Phila. last night, and will attend the celebration, should prove to be a direct descendant of the man who had to flee from the Church of England's persecution and who was heartily opposed to what was regarded as a "hireling ministry." Many other curious things are coming to light. The latest is that they had a fighting Quaker in the family. It has just been found out that David Sharpless, who was a grandson of James, the second son of John, fought in the Revolutionary war and was killed at Red Bank. One of his descendants was present on Thursday, with the gun which he then held in his hands. The explanation, it is thought, may lie in the discovery which Colonel Chester made before his death that the Sharpless family is of gentle lineage and has a valid right to the authorized coat-of-arms of the Sharpless family in England, which is a sable shield with three crescents argent and between the points of each a mullet d'or, the crest being a hand holding a sword and the motto:

"Pro veritate suffer fortiter."

THE FAMILY ASSEMBLED.

The rock is situated on Ridley Creek, near Waterville, about a mile and a half from Chester, at the base of the hill on which the old house which Joseph Sharpless, the youngest son of John, built in 1702 now stands. The grounds surrounding the mansion were thrown open. A temporary wooden bridge has been built across the creek and on the other side was a large canvas frame with the word "Welcome." On the right was a small shield, with the words "J. S. J." (John and Jane Sharpless.) "Our Parents, 1682,"

in a frame of evergreens, and on the left another, with the words "1882. Our Brothers." A small tent on the bank of the creek was used as a registry office for the members of the family, who enrolled their names in a book and received tags bearing the name, date, birthplace and genealogy of each, which they wore at their breasts. In another tent copies of the original deed, signed by William Penn granting 1000 acres of land to John Sharpless, and bronze medals bearing the coat of arms of the Sharpless family and a device representing the Sharpless Rock were sold. Refreshment booths had also been erected in various parts of the grounds, but as most of the visitors had their lunch baskets with them the booths were not well patronized.

The early morning trains from Philadelphia brought in hundreds of passengers, who were conveyed to the grounds in coaches. Hundreds of others came in carriages and wagons from all parts of Chester and Delaware counties. At two o'clock fully 4000 people were on the grounds. There were gray-haired men and women, sturdy yeoman with their wives and children, and gallant young husbandmen with their sweethearts on their arms. The plain black broadcloth and sober gray of the Quakers were seen everywhere, for most of the Sharplesses were Friends. Most o the visitors came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, but there were representatives from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

FAMILY HEIRLOOMS.

Heirlooms and relics belonging to members of the family were displayed on tables and benches near the house. There was an old-fashioned watch belonging to Thos. Chalkley Smedley, of Ewchlan, Chester county, which tradition says was brought from England by John Sharpless in 1682; a book-rest made of wood by Samuel, son of the first Joseph Sharpless, and now owned by George Sharpless of Lima, this county; a mahogany box inlaid with ivory brought from India by John Sharpless, and now owned by George Sharpless of Chester; Chinese tea pot owned by Beulah E. Sharpless; horn box and sleeve buttons made by Samuel, grandson of the first Joseph Sharpless, and now the property of Joel Sharpless, of Lima, marriage certificates of Abraham Pennell and Hannah Sharpless, and Joseph Sharpless the second, and Mary Ogle, who were married 19th 4th month, 1740.

A marriage certificate of George Smedley and Jane Sharpless, daughter of the pioneer of the family, excited much curiosity. It is as follows:—

Whereas George Smedley junior of the Tounshyp of Middletoun in the County of Chester and Province of Pensilvania, Yeomont Jane Sharyless daughter of John and Hannah Sharples of the tounship of Roadley and County above said having declared their intentions of taking each other in marriage before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers of Chester above said according to the Good order used amongst them whose Proceedings therein after Deliberated Consideration thereof and having Consent of Parents and Relations Concerned and nothing appearing to obstruct were approved by the said meeting. Now These are to Certify all whom it may Concern that for the full accomplishing of their said Intentions this Second Day of the third month in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, they the said George Smedley and Jane Sharpless appeared in a Publick meeting of the aforesaid People and others at the Meeting House in Chester in the County above Said and the Said George Smedley Taking the said Jane Sharpless by the hand Did in a Solemn Manner openly Declare that he took her to be his wife Promising through the Lord's assistance to be unto her her a Loving and faithful Husband until it should Please the Lord by Death to separate them and then and there in the said Assembly the said Jane Sharpless Did in Like manner openly Declare that she took the said George Smedley to be her Husband, Promising through the Lord's assistance to be unto him a Loving and faithful Wife until it Should Please the Lord by Death to Separate them, and moreover they, the said George Smedley and Jane Sharpless (she, according to the Custom of marriage, assuming the name of her Husband), as a further Confirmation thereof, did then and there to these Presents Set their hands; and we, whose names are hereunto Subscribed, being amongst others present at the Solemnization of their Said Marriage and Subscription in manner aforesaid as witness hereunto hand also to these Presents Set our hands the Day and Year above written.

The certificate bears the signature of eighty-seven members of the family.

Among the prominent members of the family were Charles W. Sharpless and Townsend Sharpless, of Sharpless & Sons, Philadelphia; Professor Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College; Joel Sharpless of Middletown; Sallie Sharpless, Annie Sharpless, Phoebe H. Palmer, Anna P. Chambers and Anna Trumble, of Chester, and Sylvester Garrett and Chief Engineer and Surveyor Smedley of Philadelphia.

At 2 o'clock the members of the family gathered around a rude platform which had been erected on the brow of the hill, where the formal exercises of the day took place. John Sharpless of Chester, presided, and the following acted as Vice Presidents: Bishop Green of Mississippi, Professor Stephen Sharpless of Massachutetts; Jesse K. Sharpless of Catawissa, Aa., Lewis Garrett of Newtown, William C. Sharpless and George Sharpless of Chester, John Clemsen Sharpless of West Chester, and Henry Palmer of Chester.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Address by Ezekiel Hunn, Jr., of Philadelphia, "The Sharpless family in England prior to coming to America, from ancient records."

Bishop William Green of Mississippi, spoke as follows:—My Dear Friends:—I did not come all the way from the South to make a speech. As a descendant of John Sharples, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and then as the grandson of Elizabeth Sharples, who married Richard Bradley, from whom I am descended, and who moved from this spot on the 15th of 5th month, 1755, to Wilmington, N. C., and resided there until their death. They had seven children, two of whom died young; five lived becoming the heads of some of the leading and most influential families of the State of North Carolina. My mother was the youngest of five, and I am the eldest of her children, and the only one living on one side, and I have brought the marriage certificate of Richard Bradley and Elizabeth Sharples with me.

Most of the family united with the Episcopal Church, and I have the honor to be a minister. I have long desired to see this spot; for sixty year, since my boyhood, I have longed to see this and now I see it, and I rejoice to see so many in whose blood that of old John Sharples flows. I will say no more as my heart is too full to say anything except that I am happy to meet you all. May God bless you and make you all worthy of the name of John Sharples.

Address by Hon. Nathan J. Sharpless of Chester county, "An account of the Sharplesses in America."

An original poem by John Clemsen Sharpless, of West Chester, entitled "The Family Reunion."

"Historical Notes and Description of Relics, Old Time Reminiscences by the late Enos Sharpless of West Chester," was read by Samuel L. Smedley of Philadelphia, as follows:

"Twenty-five years ago, while on a visit at the house of my venerable friend Enos Sharples, he showed me an account of his reminiscences and observations which he had written by request of the Delaware County Institute of Science.—It interested me so much at the time that I took a copy of a portion of it by his permission, and many of the incidents related are so appropriate to this occasion that I have been requested to read it. It is as follows:

"Friends, I received your circular on the subject of the history of Delaware county. And now proceed to reply to it. As I now live on the same place my ancestors on the male side have lived on ever since William Penn's time, where I have lived for the past seventy-five years. I think I can furnish you with some information respecting our particular location that may be interesting to you; at any rate it will afford me amusement to look over old times and contrast them with the present.

"Beginning with the family, I will first give you a record in my father, Daniel Sharples's family bible, to wit:

"When I have thought of preserving some short notes concerning my worthy predecessors, as also of my times for my own satisfaction, and perhaps for information of succeeding ages, the observation of Solomon hath often occurred; 'One generation passeth away and another cometh, but the earth abideth forever.' I have now before me a very old account written by my grandfather, John Sharples, in which, after shortly noting the marriage of his father and mother, John Sharples, whose maiden name was Moore, in 1662, his own birth in 1866, and the birth of his three brothers, Thomas, James and Joseph, and his two sisters, Phebe and Jane, he proceedeth thus: 'And my father and mother, with those their children, left old England, their native country, and came on shore in Pennsylvania, the 14th day of Sixth month, 1682, all but my brother Thomas, who died upon the sea. John Sharples, my father, died in 1686, being about the age of 61 years, and my brother Caleb in 1686. Jane Sharples, my mother, died in the year 1723, being about 84 years of age. We have now seen the desolation of the family, except three brothers, John, James and Joseph, and from these have sprung the numerous descendants of the name in America

" 'I have also the marriage certificate of my grandfather, John Sharples, and Hannah Pennell, daughter of Robert Pennell of Middletown, dated 1692. Then follows an account of their children, ending with Daniel Sharples, born 1771.'

"The last mentioned Daniel Sharples was my grandfather. My grandmother Sarah Sharples, daughter of Bartholomew Coppock, was born in the year 1712, and they were maried in 1736.

"From what I can collect of the above named couple they lived in the same house with their father, John Sharples,—who was about sixteen years of age when he came from England—until his decease, which was eleven years after my father was married, and as my grandmother lived in the same house I did until I was sixteen years of age, she had a good opportunity of collecting information from her father-in-law, and handing it down to us, such as their coming to this country, settling here, etc., etc., some of which I shall proceed to relate. Well!—they landed at Chester as we have seen, on the 14th day of the Sixth month, 1682, and loaded upon their backs such things as they could carry, and set off wending their way up through the wood, and got this far, about two miles, and just crossed the creek, when they thought they were far enough back in the forest. Here they cut down a large tree, and made themselves a shelter among the boughs of it, and remained there for the night, and they could hear the wolves howling about them.

"In this booth they lived about 6 weeks and within that time they built a cabin, with a large perpendicular rock for a chimney back, which is still there, having the date 1682, as well as other inscriptions cut in it.

"There they lived about 20 years, until they built a good substantial stone house near by, which is still standing and occupied by my brother Isaac and family.

"The rock spoken of is also on his ground. Many anecdotes I have heard her relate which were interesting to us, though not much to the historian; such as the pigeons being so abundant that they used to go on moonlight nights with long poles and knock them off the roost and kill as many in that way as they wanted.

"Another circumstance I have heard my grandfather relate. A young girl, a daughter of one of their neighbors, came in one day in a state of great excitement to tell what a pretty thing she had been in chase of. She said it was the prettiest thing she had ever seen. She thought she would catch it, and seized hold of it but it slipped through her hands and got away into the briars, "and see here," she exclaimed "what I got off it," showing the rattles of a rattlesnake which she had stripped off with her hands and from the number of rattles, it must have been a large snake.

The old patriarch being comfortably settled in his cabin alongside of the rock, and having obtained a warrant while in England from Wm. Penn for 1000 acres of land for which he paid him 20 pounds and agreed to pay a shilling a year quit rent for every 100 acres (a low price for those times) proceeded to take up the land in three different tracts, one here; one in Upper Providence; and one in Middletown. The portion of it taken up here as well as that in Middletown, in a great measure remains in their descendants' possession to this time; the one in Providence has all gone out of the family.

"The tract at this place was occupied by John Sharpless, the eldest brother; that in Upper Providence by James, the next brother, while Joseph, the younger, went back into the woods, to that in Middletown where I shall leave the two last settled on their respective farms, and take some further notice of John and his successors, at this place.

"It does not appear that our ancestors from the first had aspirings after great things. We do not find the names of any of them among Wm. Penn's great men, either as legislative or executive officers. Therefore we may conclude that as they came to this country to get clear away from 'Woeful Europe,' and having attained that end, they were satisfied to settle down in the quiet, on their own farms, and having land to cultivate it afforded them sufficient of the necessaries of life and they were therewith content.

"Thus things remained with very little exception for two generations. There was a saw mill built on the creek, either by my great-grandfather or grandfather, I do not know which, but it had gone

down before my time. It was left to my father and his successors to develop the advantages of the water power, and having more energy and enterprise than his ancestors, and as the Hessian fly had lately destroyed the wheat crop, so that it was not so easy for the farmers to make a living as it had been, he came to the conclusion to improve the water power. Accordingly, about the year 1787, he built a saw mill which was the nucleus for all the other improvements on the creek, and having a large quantity of woodland, he made it his business to cut and saw the timber; still keeping the greater part of the farm under his particular management until the year 1793 when he put the farm generally out of his hands. A part was let to the shares, and a part rented out, and in this year he built the house where I now live and came here to live himself. In 1796 he built the grist mill, and in 1798 the fulling mill for my brother Isaac, which is now a part of the wool factory, thus laying the foundation of the present establishment of Waterville.

"After I arrived at mature age, I rented the grist and saw mill of him, and Isaac occupied the fulling mill, and after I married he gave up the home to me and built the one that my brother Henry lived in a short distance to the northward, and went there to live himself. At his decease he left the mill property (except the fulling mill) to me. And as I had rented it of him about 14 years I was prepared with a knowledge of business and the means to improve it to what it is now. Those who saw the property as I did when my father began improving it in 1787 will see that there has been a great deal of work done in it. It was then a poor old field worn ont by long tillage and neglect, grown up with briers, bushes and large trees. It is now a cluster of mills with six overshot water wheels (two of them double) manufacturing, grain, and merchant mill, a saw mill, three wheels manufacturing dyewood and the wool factory, all pushed with energy. At that time the whole of my father's property supported but two or three families, now my part of it supports about 25 families by their employment here.

"In the grist mill we grind about 15,000 bushels of grain a year; cut 200,000 feet of lumber with the saw mill; manufacture about 1500 tons of wood and other dyestuffs a year, in the dye-wood mill; beside grinding about 100 tons of plaster; and the wool factory makes about 120 or 130 yards of stuff a year.

"Beside the mill seat, we have improved the land considerably. From about 30 acres, when I plow, I raise nearly as much grain and keep as much stock as my father did on his large farm; when I do not plow I sell hay. There are two other farms cut out of the old plantation, each of which produce twice as much, and thus have literally turned a desolate wilderness into a fruitful field. I think Solomon says: "Say not within thyself, why is it that the former times were better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely."—Whether wisely or not, there is a great deal of such inquiry now, and I think there was as much of it when I was a little boy, old people used to lament the change. They would say that when they were young there was no such friendship and love among them, neighbors were so glad to see each other in any service they could render; and they were all upon an equality, and what was the interest of one was the interest of all, but, say they, it is not so now, we have become selfish, each one takes care of himself, without any regard for others. If it was so then it is increasing so now. I have heard father say he never was sued nor sued. Contrast that with the trial list at Media. No doubt there were unhappy differences between neighbors then, but they could be settled without going to law, or without breach of friendship.

"As for their way of making a living, they were industrious, frugal, and economical, by which means they had the necessaries of life, and their desires being moderate, they had them fulfilled as well as the rich and luxurious do in these times of refinement. And to go back no further than my time, the rich would bring up their families, at least their children at less expense than the poor do now, and the people were stouter, stronger, and, at least, as healthy as they are now."

"This is all of Enos Sharples' account which I preserved. It continued, I recollect, to give his observations of the times, and records of many incidents, among which was an account of the unprecedented flood of August 5th, 1843, when this valley and all others in Delaware county were inundated, houses and factories swept away, and many lives lost.

"The tide flows backwards as well as forwards. The railroads and the mighty power of steam outrun the meandering steam and the facilities which they offer attract enterprise to them. The many factories at Waterville are, at the present, silent, except the old grist mill, the fiery element has recently contributed to still the hum of the loom in the building near by, and, as if to bring us back this day to a better appreciation of the primitive loveliness of the place, we are only greeted with the rippling of the waters as in the days of yore.

"Historical Notes and Description of Relics, Old time Reminiscences by the late Enos Sharpless, of West Chester," by Samuel L. Smedley of Philadelphia.

Valedictory by Hon. Washington Townsend, of West Chester.

In Mr. Hunn's article on the "Sharpless Family in England" he gave an account of the origin of the family of the first Sharpless, so far as it has been ascertained, and of the English family arms. The account was secured by a member of the American branch from Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, the late eminent genealogical student of London, England. The family name of Sharpless was found to be of Lancashire origin. There is now living in Philadelphia a widow named Mary Sharples, who emigrated with her husband, Lawrence Sharples, to this country only a few years ago from the locality in question. She is said to take a special pride in spelling her name with one s. The name appears to have been originally Sharples, and in the records that have been examined it occurs oftener in that form than any other. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, there was no recognized standard of orthography as to surnames, and the name was variously spelled Sharpeles, Sharpelesse, Sharpless, Sharplis, Sharplisse and Sharpalls. Several genuine signatures of Sharpliss occurred at a very early date, but Sharples was the predominant form.

After the excercises the descendants of John Sharpless strolled through the grounds and inspected the house on the hill—a queer old structure of rough stone, with bare whitewashed walls and oaken floors. Then they lunched under the shade of the spreading trees, and as the sun sunk in the west they slowly left the grounds and turned their faces homeward.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO MEDIA.

Suburban Homes, Mills, Farms and Handsome Villas—Philadelphia Business Men Who Live Along the Line of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

MEDIA, Aug. 14.—Within the past few years the line of railroad between Philadelphia and Media has become a popular one for the location of suburban homes of Philadelphians along its route, and at every station, some within convenient walking distance, others a mile or half-mile away, are the handsome surburban residences of a large number of our leading Philadelphia business and professional men. The road always was a popular one with Philadelphians, and some have used the route daily almost since it was built. But new vigor and life were given to it when it came into the present management—the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, as is well-known, now forming a part of the Central Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and under the control of this corporation. The Pennsylvania Company have spent upwards of half a million dollars in improvements on the line, apart from its rolling-stock, and from a comparatively obscure suburban route, the W. C. & P. R. R. has grown in recent years into a company whose track runs through a stretch of vastly improved and steadily improving territory, and whose passenger travel alone from city business men residing along its route forms a heavy item of traffic.

It is unnecessary to name all the improvements except to say that the road has been made as complete and as safe as any other branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The natural beauties of the route are well known, and they have been adorned by the progressive spirit of the company—all the station grounds beautified with trees and flowers, and the station buildings changed to handsome structures, instead of ugly and unsightly ones. One of the greatest improvements, and an equally great convenience to all Philadelphia business men, is the changing of the terminus from Thirty-first and Chestnut streets to the splendid new depot at Broad street. At present there are eighteen local and express trains run each way daily. This is a larger number than was ever run before during the summer season, and the speed of the trains has also been materially increased. During the past three years real estate agents say that property along the line has more than doubled in value. At present good building sites can be procured between the city and Media at from $500 to $800 per acre.

The Start.

Taking an accommodation train at the new depot we start on time and almost before we know it are over the elevated road and across the Schuylkill, and in a minute or two enter the tunnel at Market street, from which we emerge in a short time, the train making its first stop at South street, a station having been established for the benefit of those living in the southwest section of the city.

The second stopping place is Abbottsford, a part of the city, which shows only a cluster of small houses in the vicinity of the station, occupied principally by working men, who pay a monthly rent of $10 and $12.

Angora,

the next station, is also within the city limits, and is the seat of the large Angora Mills of R. & G. T. Callahan. The Messrs. Callahan manufacture what is widely known to the dry goods trade as "farmers' and mechanics' cassimeres." They have two large mills constantly running, the new one, recently completed, said to be the largest by far of any in the country. Angora has a population of about 400, nearly all of whom derive support from these mills. Sellers Hoffman also owns large mills in this vicinity. Directly across the road from Angora station is the Episcopal Orphan Home, a worthy institution under the direction of Philadelphia ladies. There are also several handsome residences here, the most conspicuous of which is that of Robert Callahan, Sellers Hoffman, George Callahan, Allen Stewart and John Slater.

Fernwood, Lansdowne, Etc.

This is the first stopping place in Delaware county, and from this point on through Delaware and Chester counties the lately-improved properties form a continuous chain. We can only have time, however, to notice some of the recent improvements and the Philadelphians living in the vicinity of each station. The most prominent building here is the Fernwood Hotel, for summer boarders. It is open from May till October, and accommodates about 150 guests. Fernwood has a population of about 300, and has a public school, churches, stores, post-office, and many fine private residences, mostly owned by Philadelphians. The entrance to Fernwood Cemetery, a well-known Philadelphia institution, fronts on the main avenue of the town.

Lansdowne is located in the midst of the rich farm region of Upper Darby township. Some of the most prominent business and professional gentlemen of Philadelphia, appreciating the attractions of the Darby region, have settled in various choice localities. The country seat of the late Hon. Thomas A. Scott is situated here, and is still occupied by his widow and some of the children. Mr. Scott's son and his son-in-law, Mr. Bickley, also own handsome residences on the same grounds. Among the other prominent Philadelphians here are Mr. Joel Bailey, the white goods merchant, who resides a short distance south of the station, his house and grounds being very attractive and handsome; James L. Price, Charles Young, T. Elwood Bartram and James Gibbons, all well-known Philadelphians, reside in this vicinity. The Chestnut street florists—the Pennocks—have homes, and also their extensive floriculture establishment, less than half a mile from Lansdowne.

There is quite a prosperous and thriving village at Kellyville, and it is the seat of the large Kelly Mills, established by the late Charles Kelly nearly half a century ago. Mr. Kelly's three sons succeeded him in the ownership of the valuable property, but for some reason it did not prosper in their hands, and, in 1878, was sold to Sellers Hoffman, now one of the largest manufacturers of cotton goods in Delaware county. The village has a population of about 600, most of whom gain a livelihood from the mills here, there being four or five others besides the large one of Mr. Hoffman. The railroad crosses Darby creek over a high bridge at this point. The beauty of many localities on this stream is most inviting to those who enjoy fine landscape.

Clifton.

Clifton has undergone many important changes in the last few years. The village proper has been increased by the addition of a number of new houses; one or two churches have been built, and the place wears a thriving and prosperous look. The population is about 800. Here are located the Glenwood Mills, owned by Samuel C. Lewis & Sons; the Clifton Mills, by Randolph Jenks, and the Union Mills, by Thomas Kent, the latter established nearly a hundred years ago, in the same old buildings now occupied. Upon the Springfield road, one of the most popular drives in Clifton, is located the handsome residence of Mr. Wm. Longstreth, the old Obern Levis estate, for which he paid $16,000 about a year ago. At Oak Lane, the next station, the most prominent building is "Burn Brae," Dr. Green's asylum for the private treatment of the insane.

Spring Hill.

The station here is a pretty serpentine stone structure. A number of gentlemen transacting business in Philadelphia reside here the year round, enjoying the beautiful situation under the different aspects of the season. A board walk leading south from the railroad extends along the front of the lawns of a number of fine residences. The one first met with is that of Mr. Charles Tete, a retired Philadelphia merchant, his house being furnished completely with gas, water and all city conveniences. Fronting on the same road with Mr. Tete's is the residence of Henry Wieman, wholesale shoe manufacturer; also that of Lewis Schmidt, retired, and George G. Shubar, gents' furnishing goods trade, in Philadelphia. All are fine houses, with latest improvements and well-kept lawns.

Two of the best kept farms and herds of Jerseys in Delaware county are in this vicinity—that of Mr. Newlin, of the hardware firm of Newlin & Yardley, and that of Mr. Richard Young, the well-known manufacturer in Philadelphia of Y. P. M. The buildings on the farm of Mr. Newlin are new and of modern build, and are in full view of the station. The farm contains about three hundred acres of well-tilled land of the best quality and very productive. Mr. Young and his son are also great chicken fanciers, and raise and sell all the best grades known to exist.

Morton.

At this station there is quite a large town of the same name, which was laid out by the enterprise of the late Hon. Sketchley Morton, in 1867. The population at present is about 500, and the place has schools, churches, street-lamps, etc. Judge Morton, from whom the place is named, resided in this section nearly a lifetime. His beautiful country seat was sold shortly after his death and is now occupied by Dr. Kingston Goddard, ex-Coroner of Philadelphia. Mr. J. H. Irwin, a skilled inventor, is doing much for Morton. As an example, he is lighting the whole village with gas made from his laboratory, used for experiments, and he also graded the streets of the village at his own expense. He is constantly engaged in experimenting, and unlike a great many inventors he has made money by his patents, his royalty from them being very large. Mr. Irwin owns considerable property in this section, and is the owner of the Morton House, a summer hotel accommodating about one hundred guests. Thomas T. Tasker, of the Philadelphia firm of iron founders, owns 600 acres here, with a fine residence and barn. H. A. Brognard is another large property owner here. The J. Edgar Thomson estate owns 160 acres near Morton, fronting on the Delaware county pike and near the railroad. Handsome residences, built after the Swiss chalet style of architecture, adorn nearly all of the properties named, which have undergone vast improvements within the past few years.

Swarthmore.

The college buildings here are the most conspicuous object. It is wonderful to think that they are all ready for occupancy next month, after being burned to the ground less than a year ago. The new building looks much the same as the one we saw standing there in all its grandeur just a year ago. They are certainly model college buildings. Thomas Foulke, Professor Beardsley, J. S. Kent and Sylvester Garrett occupy fine houses near Swarthmore station. J. H. Linville, President of the Keystone Bridge Company, and President of the new Southern Maryland Railroad, has a fine residence on the south side of the road. So also has Mr. Callandar J. Leiper, of the firm of Leiper & Lewis, who own the stone quarries near Swarthmore, of the stone of which nearly all the new houses in the neighborhood are built. Prior to 1870, before the college was built, or at least occupied, the place was known as Westdale. It is the birth-place of Benjamin West, the painter, and, until a few years ago, the old farm-house where he was born was still standing in a good state of preservation, but in 1875 it caught fire and was partially destroyed. The property coming into the hands of the trustees of Swarthmore College, they rebuilt the old West mansion in the original style and it is now occupied by Professor Beardsley, one of the instructors.

Wallingford.

Just before reaching this station the road crosses Crum Creek at an elevation of about ninety feet. This station is distinguished for its many fine residences, nearly all owned by prominent Philadelphia business or professional men. Directly opposite the station, on the north side, is the residence of Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia. The house stands back from the road, and is fronted by a stretch of lawn well-shaded. The mansion is very large and handsome. There are about sixty-five acres of ground attached, and another residence of nearly equal size to the above. The handsome residence of Mr. S. D. Hibberd, a Navy officer, is in full view of the railroad, the foot of the lawn extending to the latter. There are probably between thirty and forty Philadelphians who live here at least a good part of the season, among the most prominent of whom are David B. Paul, President of the Third National Bank; C. W. Godfrey, of the firm of Drexel & Co., who occupies a handsome stone house, with a tract of 18 acres; Henry P. Dixon, of the firm of Thomas Dixon & Sons; James Spear, the Market street stove manufacturer; Louis Dreka, the well-known Chestnut street stationer and engraver; George C. Howard, manufacturer of machinery, Eighteenth street, below Market; J. S. McCalla and Clifford T. McCalla, the former a well-known publisher, the latter a lawyer; Alex. K. McClure, of the *Times;* Rufus Shapley, the well-known lawyer; Matthew Kershaw, stove manufacturer. Mr. Dreka's house, with its fine, well-kept ten-acre lawn, is very attractive. Fairman Rogers has a fine country seat near here, though at this season he is generally at Newport. In addition to the Philadelphians named above, Isaac M. Lewis, J. Howard Lewis, Isaac M. Miller and J. Edward Farnum, ex-President of the West Chester Railroad, own properties varying in size from 60 to 600 acres, lying at or near Wallingford.

Situated on Ridley creek, near Manchester, the next station, are the Todmorton Mills of Samuel Bancroft, and the woolen mill of Andrew Osborn. These are both large estates, and own most of the land in the vicinity.

Media.

Media is just fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and its cool, clean streets and quiet shade is well known to hundreds of Philadelphians, who spend their off hours from business here every season. Few at Media, however, live in their own homes, but take board for the season at one of the large and fashionable summer boarding-houses in the village. These are the Chestnut Grove House, Idlewild, Charter House, Brooke Hall and the Haldeman House. These houses, together with the farm houses in the vicinity, accommodate upwards of fifteen hundred guests, and they are generally full from May till September.

Besides being a summer resort of considerable importance, it is also the seat of justice of Delaware county, and has a resident population of about 1,600, now increased to double that number. The town is situated at an elevation of 400 feet above tide-water, and from almost any point the eye is greeted with an endless variety of hills and valleys, copse and forest, cleft here and there with silver streams and shimmering lakes. To the east the view is especially fine, and you look along over an extensive range of wood and meadow far in the distance and see the Delaware flecked with sails, while westward the beautiful country about West Chester commands your gaze. The air always blows pure and fresh, and the appetite is always keen and sharp as meal time comes round. The tired, overworked business man of the city here finds the recuperation that his over-strained energies require. As each puff of the locomotive takes him farther and farther away, the load of business cares gradually leaves him, and by the time Media station is reached the melody of singing birds and rustling leaves, the poetry of sighing breezes and murmuring brooks, has been so thoroughly mixed up with sterner manhood that he almost fancies that he is in some new-found paradise. With the morning

train he goes back, feeling refreshed and invigorated and better prepared to battle in the busy tide of business affairs. Their wives and children are also benefited by the summer's sojourn—the one receiving the necessary rest from a giddy winter's season of fashion and frivolity, the other the relaxation from study at school and college.

A stranger dropping suddenly into this little town on some lazy summer day minus his latitude and longitude would suppose at first that he had happened in one of those quiet, dreamy New England towns, of which the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts furnish so many examples. But with his departure he would carry away with him pleasant recollections of its loveliest breezes, its beautiful shade trees, its excellent water, the lovely walks and drives surrounding it, its romantic situation, and last, but not least, would be the impression of its pleasant and agreeable inhabitants. Media and West Chester, in regard to those attractions, are closely assimilated, and to be appreciated must be seen and experienced; with absolute indifference to pomp and show, notoriety or lauded appellations are unsought; each endeared to the hearts of their respective inhabitants with unassumed marks of affection and respect.

Up here among the hills this little borough offers no great inducements for trade and commerce, no attractions for a railroad centre or manufacturing enterprise, and with Philadelphia within a half hour's communication no prospect for an active domestic trade centre. But, nevertheless, it has its attractions and advantages, which are appreciated by its residents, who dwell here year after year in quiet seclusion and prosperity and sigh for no greater privileges.

B.

THE OLD PORTER HOUSE.

THE STORY OF THE MANSION FROM THE ERECTION TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING, WITH AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF ITS OWNERS.

BY H. G. ASHMEAD.

It is doubtful whether any building in the United States, whose history extends over more than a century and a half has had connected in the title to the property so many distinguished owners as will be found in that of the old Porter House in this city, whose record was closed in that appalling tragedy, early in this year, which shrouded our city in mourning for a season.

By patent dated April 9, 1669, Francis Lovelace, Governor General under the Duke of York, granted unto Neeles Lærson, *alias* Friend, a large tract of ground comprising a hundred and fifty acres, but which by subsequent survey proved to include in the boundary lines one hundred and eighty-three acres. The patent reserved a yearly rent of one and a half bushels of winter wheat, payable to the King. Lærson entered into possession of the land thus allotted him, built upon and improved the premises. By will, dated December 17, 1686—he died the following year—Lærson gave authority to his wife to sell the real estate in her discretion. In exercise of this power Ann Friend—the family had by this time assumed the English alias as their family name and had abandoned the Swedish patronymic absolutely—the widow, Andrew Friend, son and heir of Lærson and Johannes Friend, the second son, by deed dated May 27, 1689, conveyed the estate to David Lloyd. Lloyd, however, after he built the house whose history I am writing, seemed to have had some doubts of the sufficiency of the title and therefore, thirty-four years subsequently July 13, 1723, he had Ann Friend, then one hundred and five years old, and Gabriel Friend and Laurence Friend the younger sons of Neeles Lærson and Ann, his wife, execute a deed conveying the premises he had purchased in 1686. Parts of the estate thus acquired were sold by Lloyd, to Joseph Richardson, and to Rodger Jackson, but he subsequently repurchased the land thus conveyed and in addition acquired from Jonas Sandilands, a considerable tract until the estate had increased to about five hundred acres.

David Lloyd was born in the Parish of Marravon, in the county of Montgomery, North Wales, in 1656. He was a trained and well-read lawyer in England, and, although he was only thirty years old, so highly did Penn esteem his mental worth, that previous to Lloyd's departure for the colony, the Proprietary appointed him Attorney General of the Province. He and his wife, Sarah, were passengers on the "Amity," which arrived at Philadelphia, August 15th, 1686. He is said to have been a man of fine and commanding appearance, of pleasing address, good delivery and an earnest, fluent advocate, whose persistent energy often hastened him in debate to utterances which earned for him the ill will of those holding opinions adverse to those he maintained. His natural powers were, however, so conspicuous that they compelled recognition, hence his appointment to many offices of trust and profit. He was at different times Clerk of the County Court of Philadelphia, Deputy Master of the Rolls and Clerk of the Provincial (Supreme) Court. His refusal while discharging the duties of the latter office to deliver over to Governor Blackwell the records of the Court, brought him in direct collision with the Executive and, although he was defeated finally, for a considerable time he maintained his position successfully.

In 1689 he was clerk of the Assembly, and in 1693 and 1694 he was a member of that body, representing the county of Philadelphia. Subsequently for four years he was a member of the Provincial Council and while filling that position he battled earnestly for popular rights as against the encroachment of acting Governor Markham, and, indeed, it was largely due to his determined courage that Markham accorded the new charter of Privileges in 1696. To him we are indebted for many Legislative enactments, which, at that early day, gave security to the public and improvement to the Province. In 1702 he was appointed deputy judge and advocate to the Admiralty. The opening of the eighteenth century found Lloyd in open revolt against Logan and Penn. Logan was haughty and reserved, while "Lloyd was accessible to all, affable in his manners, pertinacious in his enterprises, and devoted to the people," and his brave conduct in refusing to personally apologise to Gov. Evans, made him, as he was, the advocate and defender of the rights of the people. His undaunted courage and persistency of purpose soon made him the foremost man in the colony, and his honesty of action caused him to be the centre about which all who were struggling for popular rights gathered. The Logan and Penn correspondence shows with what bitter hatred he was regarded by Penn and James Logan, the latter the ever-willing mouthpiece of the Proprietary party. The most opprobrious epithets and the basest of motives were freely ascribed to him, but, notwithstanding the slanders which were constantly hurled at him, he maintained his purpose without shrinking from the responsibilities it cast on him. His warm personal friendships kept his adherents ardent in his cause, and he was repeatedly chosen a member of the Assembly and often its speaker. Logan, previous to his open rupture with Lloyd, in a letter to William Penn, describes Lloyd as "a man very stiff in all his undertakings, of sound judgment and a good lawyer, but extremely pertinacious and somewhat revengeful." Proud, the historian, whose mind

seems to have leaned toward the Proprietary party, tells us that "his political talents seem to have been rather to divide than to unite, a policy that may suit the crafty politician, but must ever be disclaimed by the Christian statesman."

In 1709 Lloyd was manager of the impeachment of James Logan, which proceeding justly failed in convicting the defendant of the charges alleged. In 1718 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Province, a position he held until his death in 1731.

David Lloyd was twice married, his second wife was Grace Growden, whom he wed after the year 1703 for several deeds of that year are executed by him alone, indicating that at that time he was a widower. By his first marriage he was childless, by his second, he was the father of one son, who, at an early age was killed by accident. He died 6th day of ye 2d month, (May) 1731, aged 78 years, for such is the inscription on his tombstone in Friend's grave yard here. If it be a fact that he was seventy-eight years old when he died, David Lloyd could not have been born in 1656, and yet all the authorities agree in giving the latter date as that of his birth. By his will dated March 27, 1724, after a few bequests, the remainder of his estate is devised to his wife Grace, who was twenty-seven years younger than her husband.

The old mansion was built in 1721, and the slab on which was engraved the letters L. L., D. & G., 1721, which was formerly in the western gable of the dwelling, is now in the office of Chief of Police L. D. Wheaton, to whom it was presented by the contractor who took down the shattered wall of the building after the explosion in 1882. The house was of stone, massively built, and was one of the best specimens of Colonial grandeur which had descended to our time. It received many additions to it after it passed into the possession of Commodore Porter, such as the building of the cupola on the roof, the walling up of the open corner chimney-place and substituting therefor the grates and marble mantels which were seen there when the ruins were visited by thousands of people last spring. Lloyd lived sumptuously in the old mansion, then as before stated one of the most imposing dwellings in the new world, entertaining largely and keeping a retinue of servants. He was one of the eight gentlemen of means, including the Governor, who, in the year 1725, are recorded as owning one of the four wheeled carriages, drawn by two horses, in the Province.

Grace Lloyd, in her widowhood, was attended faithfully by her friend, Jane Fenn, a noted minister of the Friends, until the latter married and in turn became the mistress of the old dwelling. Jane Fenn was born in 1693, in London, and when very young was strongly impressed with the belief that it was her religious duty to go to Pennsylvania, and after several years had elapsed, in which she struggled against the impression, she sailed in 1712, in company with a Welshman, Robert Davis, who with his family were emigrating to Pennsylvania. Davis had paid her passage, and she had obligated herself to return the outlay out of the first money she could earn; but when he insisted that she should bind herself as a servant for four years to repay him the money, she resisted, as she had not come as a redemptioner. Davis had her arrested for debt. She was thrown into prison, but was relieved therefrom by some Friends, who paid the claim and employed her in their families as a teacher of their children. At this time she was not a Quaker, but the kindness of these people attracted her toward them, and finally she united with the Society and became ultimately one of its most efficient ministers. It is recorded that at a meeting at Haverford, David and Grace Lloyd came in, and immediately Jane Fenn, who was present, was impressed with the conviction that "these were the people with whom she must go and settle," while David and Grace Lloyd were in their turn impressed with Jane, "and it was fixed in their minds to take her for the Lord's service." In 1719 she went to live with the family as housekeeper, and remained with them until 1727, when she visited England and Ireland on a religious mission, and returned to Chester in 1730, a short time previous to David Lloyd's death, and remained with his widow until her marriage to Joseph Hoskins, 8th mo. 26th, 1738, at Chester meeting.

On May 1st, 1741, Grace Lloyd conveyed the mansion and most of the real estate she acquired under her husband's will to Joseph Hoskins, reserving two acres of ground and "also the room in the southwest corner of the mansion house, called the dining room, the room on the northeast corner of said house, called the parlor, with a closet and milk house adjoining, the chamber over the said dining room, the chamber over the said parlor, one-half part of the garret, the front part of the cellar, the old kitchen and chamber over it, the chaise house, the use of the pump, cider mill and cider press to make her own cider, and part of the garden, with free liberty of ingress, egress and regress into and out of all and every the premises for the term of her natural life without impeachment of waste." Grace Lloyd died in 1760.

Joseph Hoskins, was one of the best citizens our city has ever had. He was an enterprising, public spirited man, doing good and asking no mere gratification of his personal vanity by coupling his gift with conditions that the donor's name should be made conspicuous and held in remembrance because of these works by which others should be benefited. He gave because his heart prompted the act in the love he bore his fellows. Joseph Hoskins was born in Chester, June 30, 1705, and seems to have been an active man of business. When twenty-six years of age he made a voyage to the Island of Barbadoes, but returned after a short absence and in 1739, after his marriage, he went to Boston, on business. In the early days of our country, a journey such as this, was a remarkable event in a man's life, and, at this time more persons can be found in Chester, in proportion to its population, who have visited Japan, than at the period I am alluding to, who had made a voyage to Boston. He was Chief Burgess of Chester and one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace in 1758. In his will bearing date the 31st day of the 12th month, 1769, Joseph Hoskins made this important public devise:

"Item. I give and devise unto my friends Henry Hale Graham and William Swaffer, a certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Chester, beginning at the intersection of Welsh or Back street, and the King's road, and to extend along the said King's road one hundred feet, and from thence parallel with the said Welsh or Back street one hundred feet and from thence parallel with the said King's road one hundred feet to the said Welsh or Back street and thence by the same street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. To hold to them the said Henry Hale Graham and William Swaffer and their heirs forever upon special trust and confidence nevertheless and to and for the uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned, expressed and declared, and none other, that is to say, for the use, benefit and behoof of all and every the inhabitants of the said Bo-

rough and township of Chester for the building and erecting a school house or school houses or other edifices for the teaching and instructing and educating of youths therein, and my will is that the Trustees aforesaid enter into and be in quiet and peaceable possession of the said lot of ground, immediately after some part of the materials are got ready for erecting a school house thereon."

Joseph Hoskins did not die until 1773, and his will was not proved until the 21st of July of that year, but so unbounded was the confidence of his neighbors in his uprightness, that in 1770 they built a school house on the lot thus given to the Borough, although their title was simply the statement of Hoskins, that he had made such devise of real estate in his will. We have every assurance to believe that he gave liberally of his income toward the building itself. Not only did he give this land, but in his will he directed thirty pounds—a large sum in those days—to be paid by his executors to John Eyre and James Barton, to be applied "for the schooling and educating of such poor children belonging to the inhabitants of the Borough and township of Chester as the said preparative meeting for the time being shall think fit to order and direct." He also gave ten pounds towards enclosing the Friends graveyard, on Edgmont Avenue, with a brick or stone wall, and, he being childless, the residue of his estate, after a few personal bequests to relatives and friends, he gave to his nephew, John Hoskins, of Burlington, New Jersey. This John Hoskins had married, in 1750, Mary, a daughter of Joshua and Sarah Raper, of Burlington, and their son Raper Hoskins having made Chester his place of residence, in charge of his father's property here, in May 21, 1781, married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Hale Graham, while Joseph Hoskins, Raper Hoskins' brother, married June 12th, 1793, Mary, a younger daughter of Henry Hale Graham. John Hoskins, to whom the estate descended under Joseph Hoskins' will, after holding the title to the premises for eighteen years, on March 22, 1791, together with his wife, made a deed consigning a large tract of land, comprising that whereon the old mansion house stood, to Raper Hoskins. The latter having died in the fall of the year 1798, a victim of the yellow fever scourge in Chester, his widow, Eleanor Hoskins, was granted letters on his estate and in discharge of her duties sold the property, April 28, 1799, to Thomas Laycock. The latter died in the fall of the year 1804, and in satisfaction of certain obligations the estate was sold, October 20, 1806, by John Odenheimer, Esq., Sheriff, to Daniel Hitner, who in turn conveyed it, May 20, 1808, to Anthony Morris. December 10th of the same year Morris sold the premises to Phebe Pemberton, and November 17, 1809, she conveyed the estate to Major William Anderson. Evelina Anderson, the daughter of the Major, having intermarried with David Porter, in that year the new wedded couple made their home at the old mansion, excepting during the times when Porter was located at naval stations in charge of the Government yards. February 24, 1806, William Anderson and Elizabeth, his wife, "in consideration of the natural love and affection which they have and bear for their son-in-law, the said Captain David Porter, as well for and in consideration of one dollar," conveyed to David Porter in fee the house, improvements and a trifle over three acres and a half of land.

David Porter was born in Boston, February 1st, 1780, and was appointed a Midshipman, April 3d, 1793. He was a lieutenant on board the Constellation, when that frigate captured the French vessel of war, L'Insurgent, in February, 1799, and was promoted for his bravery on that occasion. In 1800 he was wounded in an engagement with pirates off Sante Domingo and was promoted to the command of the Enterprise. While commanding that vessel he captured a Tripolitan corsair. He had charge of the expedition which destroyed several feluccas ladened with wheat, under the batteries at Tripoli, in which engagement he was again wounded. In 1803 he was captured in the frigate Philadelphia, when that vessel grounded in the harbor of Tripoli, was taken prisoner and for eighteen months was held as a slave. In 1806 he commanded the Enterprise and fought and severely handled twelve Spanish gunboats, near Gibralter. In 1812 he was commissioned captain and placed in command of the Essex, which vessel he rendered famous in our country's annals, although he finally lost the ship, is one of the most noted naval combats of history, with two British vessels of war off Valparaiso. In 1815 to 1816 he was one of the Naval Commissioners, and in the latter year made a successful cruise against the pirates that then infested the Gulf of Mexico. In consequence of some infraction of naval law he was suspended for six months, and in 1826 he resigned his commission and entered the Mexican navy as its commander in chief, an office which he soon resigned. In 1829 he was appointed U. S. Consul at Algiers, and when that country was conquered by the French, he was made United States Charge d'Affairs at Constantinople, and while discharging the duties of that office he negotiated several important treaties with that government. He died at Pera, near Constantinople, March 3d, 1843, and his remains were brought to this country and interred in Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia. Mrs. Evelina Porter survived her husband twenty-eight years, dying October 1st, 1871, in her 80th year.

David Porter left five sons and two daughters, the eldest Evelina, married Capt. Harris Heap, and the youngest Imogene, married Mr. Harris.

William David Porter, the eldest son born in New Orleans in 1810, entered the navy in his 18th year. During the early part of the Rebellion his loyalty was unjustly suspected, when he was in command of the St. Mary sloop of war on the Pacific station. He was, however, assigned to duty on the Mississippi river, where he fitted out the gunboat fleet and was placed in command of the Essex, which took part in the attack on Forts Henry and Donaldson, in which latter engagement a ball from the fort plunged through the boiler of his vessel and the escaping steam so severely scalded Porter, that he ultimately died from its effects, May 1, 1864. Notwithstanding his feeble health he ran the batteries between Cairo and New Orleans, took part in the attack on Vicksburg, destroyed the rebel ram Arkansas near Baton Rouge, and assisted in the attack on Fort Hudson. He had by this time become so ill that he was ordered to New York to recruit his shattered health and died there at the date stated.

David D. Porter, the present admiral, is said to have been born in Philadelphia in 1813, although in his letter to the Hanley Hose Company respecting the date stone of the Porter House, he speaks of Chester as his native place. When a mere lad at school in this city, one Saturday afternoon he and the late George W. Piper provided themselves with several pounds of powder and made what the boys call a squib. The match

seeming to have gone out, David Porter and his companion got down on their knees and blew the flame. The squib exploded and Porter and Piper were blown over the fence, near the old Porter House. The hair on their heads was burned off, as well as their eye-brows, and the skin of their faces and hands was blistered badly. This was the future admiral's "baptism of fire." He entered the Navy as midshipman, in 1829, and from 1836 to 1840 was attached to the coast survey. He took part in the Mexican war, and in 1861 joined the Gulf Squadron in command of the Powhatan. He was in command of the mortar boats in the attack on the forts below New Orleans in 1862, and did important duties on the Missisippi and Red Rivers in 1863-4. He was conspicuous in the siege of Vicksburg, for which he was made Rear Admiral. In 1864 he was in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and rendered efficient services in the capture of Fort Fisher in January 1865. In 1866 he was made Vice Admiral, and in 1870 Admiral of the United States. He is the present owner of the old Porter property in this city.

Theodore Porter, the third son, entered the regular army in 1838, as Lieutenat in the 7th U. S. Infantry, and was killed in a skirmish with the Mexicans April 18, 1846, during General Taylor's advance previous to the battle of Palo Alto. Fifty years ago, when David D. Porter and his younger brother Theodore were living at the old mansion, the winter was very severe and the river Delaware was frozen over. The two venturesome men announced their determination to sleigh to Philadelphia. Many of the residents of Chester tried to dissuade them from the attempt, but at nine o'clock in the morning they started from the foot of Welsh street, David driving. The mouths of the creeks were piled with ice several feet in height, and they were compelled to take the inside channel. A goodly part of their journey was performed on enormous cakes of ice which were entirely loose from the shore. At noon they reached the Navy Yard, and returning left that place at three o'clock. The weather had become so intense that the two men were benumbed by the cold and they were compelled to stop and build a fire on the ice to warm themselves. Resuming their journey they reached Chester at nine o'clock at night. They had traveled thirty miles on the frozen surface of the river, a feat never attempted since, and one in all probability never accomplished since, or, if it has been, no record has been made thereof.

Hamilton Porter, the youngest brother, was a lieutenant in the Navy, and died of yellow fever while in service on August 10, 1844.

The old house after Commodore Porter's family ceased to use it as a residence, was leased to a number of tenants until at last the location of the gas works in that neighborhood rendered it no longer a desirable dwelling and it was leased in 1862 to Professor Jackson, of Philadelphia, for a pyrotechnic manufactory. On Friday morning, February 17th, 1882, shortly after seven o'clock, fire was discovered in the kitchen of the old structure and the alarm was responded to promptly by the fire department, although the entire force had been out late the preceding night battling with the flames which had laid the Pennsylvania Military Academy in ruins. The crowd which had gathered about the Porter house kept back because of the report which had been spread among them that gunpowder was stored in the establishment, but when they saw the Chief of the Fire Department and the members of the various fire companies approaching near to the structure they drew closer to the scene.—Flames at this time were observed coming out of the windows on the west side, and in half an hour after the firemen had arrived, and had gone into service, a slight explosion occurred, which occasioned no injury. The men who had fled in alarm when this explosion took place, being assured that all danger was past, returned to the work of saving the building from absolute destruction. Hardly had the firemen again mounted the ladders and resumed their labors when a second explosion took place, which leveled the walls of the old kitchen to the ground and tore huge gaps in the northern and southern walls of the main building. The air was filled with stones, which were hurled to a great distance, killing in all eighteen persons and wounding fifty-seven, many of the latter, still bearing upon their persons the disfiguring marks of their narrow escape from death. The houses in the neighborhood were in many instances damaged and window glasses were shattered at considerable distances from the scene of the explosion. Never before in our city's history was there such wide-spread horror and dismay as on that fatal morning.

Business was entirely suspended and each person sought to learn if any of their family, friends or acquaintances were among those who had been killed or injured. Every effort was immediately made to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and for the relief of those families wherein death from the explosion had occurred. To that end a fund amounting to about ten thousand dollars was subscribed within a few weeks and distributed by a committee appointed for that purpose. The occurrence of this frightful calamity is too recent to require more than this brief mention now, but it will pass into our history as one of the most appalling events which has ever happened in Chester, and for many years to come, will be narrated by those who witnessed it, to succeeding generations in all the weird details that memory always lends to such an incident.

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The Secretary further stated that as the lot on Fifth street, near Welsh, had been bequeathed to the public by Joseph Hoskins, deceased, the building committee have decided to have the stone tablet inscribed as follows:

JOSEPH HOSKIN'S SCHOOL,
ERECTED IN 1882.

The action of the Building Committee was approved.

Permanently Located.

Dr. Frank Powel, who attended to the practice of Dr. F. Preston, during his absence in Europe, has permanently located himself in this city, and has his office at No. 219 East Fifth street, in the same office with Dr. Preston.

UPLAND AND THE CROZER FAMILY.

SKETCH OF A MODEL BOROUGH.—HOW IT WAS FOUNDED AND WHAT IT HAS BECOME.

"Not his name only, but his spirit still lives here, in those born of his blood, showing that money is not the only heritable possession."

It is a fact, well known to every one acquainted with the history of Delaware county, that the name of Upland was the first one bestowed on the settlement, which William Penn afterwards christened Chester upon his arrival in October 1682, when he turned to his friend Pearson, who had accompanied him hither in the ship "Welcome" from England, and said: "Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" Pearson remembering his native place in England, answered, "Chester," and the caprice of Penn changed the name accordingly.

It was reserved for a man more than one hundred and fifty years later, to revive the old name of Upland and perpetuate it in a settlement, which, created by his enterprise, ever increasing during his long life, and through the continued efforts of his sons after his death, has now grown into a blooming village with happy homes and busy life.

The site of the present borough of Upland had attracted the attention of William Penn and his followers as an eligible site for mills, and in 1683 a grist-mill was built, the iron vane of which, curiously wrought in cut letters, marked W. P., S. C., C. P., 1683, meaning William Penn, Samuel Carpenter and Caleb Pusey, remained there until some years ago when it was donated to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Traces of the dam are still visible and the house of Caleb Pusey, the superintendent, which is probably the oldest dwelling house in the State, still stands on the premises.

Just after the Revolutionary war, about 1785, Henry Hale Graham purchased the site of the present borough at Sheriff's sale from Samuel Shaw, and afterwards sold it to Richard Flowers, who died in 1843, and from whose heirs John P. Crozer bought the estate, which comprised about 65 acres, in February 1845. The new owner decided to call the property Upland and proceeded to erect on the place, on which at that time only a few houses were standing, the mill which is now known as No. 1, and has since been greatly enlarged. He had bought the place mainly for its water power, and at first probably did not intend to make it his residence, being loth to leave his home at Crozerville. However with advancing years he felt increasingly the fatigue of riding from Crozerville to the cars at Chester and decided to build a mansion, and make his home on the new property.

In May 1847 the removal was effected, and as we now look back these thirty-five years, it is clear, what at the time being could not be so to the late Mr. Crozer, that he never did anything fraught with more importance for the future prosperity of the place, than when he selected it as his home, as well as his business place. Through his house has been exerted an influence of morality and culture, which distance would necessarily have weakened, and which has been a powerful factor in modelling the settlement into the thrifty, peaceful and orderly borough it now is.

As the enterprise grew, and with it the number of families depending on it for a living, and domiciling around the factory, Mr. Crozer, prompted by the deep religious convictions eminent in all the actions of his life, built in the year 1851 the Upland Baptist church, which was dedicated on March 28, same year.

As the years followed each other the business increased, and building after building went up, constituting mills No. 2 and 3. The conscientious owner reflected over the wealth that poured in, and its righteous use. He bestowed fortunes on a number of benevolent purposes, which as they were not confined to Upland, are beyond the limits of this sketch, and are furthermore too well known to need reiteration. The next great home improvement was the building of a High School on an eminence south of the present Upland, at a cost of $45,000. It was carefully planned, and opened in September 1858. Its aims, as set forth by its founder, were "to furnish at a reduced cost a comprehensive, thorough and practical education for business, teaching, college and any literary or professional pursuit."

Although its aims were of so worthy a character, and the institution was from its beginning a source of conscientious solicitude to its founder, he did not live to see its sphere of usefulness such a one as he desired. Twice it was visited by epidemic diseases, which scattered the pupils and caused suspension of work—the first time with a malignant form of scarlet-fever, the second time with small-pox. During the rebellion it was used as a hospital for the wounded.

Meanwhile the church had become insufficient to hold the congregation and was enlarged by Mr. Crozer in 1861, at a cost of $8,000.

On Sunday, March 11th, 1866, the founder of Upland died, and a life of unparalleled usefulness to the community in which he lived came to a close, but he had lived to see all of his sons as partners in his business, and partners in that which he considered more, his principles.

After establishing a missionary fund of $50,000 in memory of the deceased, the family decided to convert the school building into a Theological Seminary, and to that effect bestowed the magnificent donation of $275,000, $80,000 of which were the estimated value of the building and grounds, and the remainder cash; and thus an enterprise, which to John P. Crozer seemed a partial failure, reverted into the conspicuous institution bearing his name.

The business now in the hands of his sons Messrs. Samuel A., J. Lewis, George K., and Robert H. Crozer thrived wonderfully. After the settlement of the estate it was concluded that the interests of the concern could be better attended to when the firm was divided, and thus the two present firms of Samuel A. Crozer & Son, and John P. Crozer's Sons were established, mill No. 2 belonging to the former, and Nos. 1 and 3 to the latter.

The increasing amount of business necessitated vast enlargements and improvements in the mills. A large dye-house, a four-story picker house and storage building were essential additions to No. 1, and similar buildings, too numerous to specify have been added to the others.

Mr. Samuel A. Crozer has introduced a very laudable feature connected with his mill, namely, a free bathing establishment for the employes in a separate building, with departments for each sex. The rooms are furnished with hot and cold water and open every afternoon from six to ten o'clock, and Saturday from three to ten o'clock.

At present the combined business of both firms, although it is hardly possible to form

an estimate more than approximately correct, amounts to fully six times as much as at the beginning thirty-five years ago. In the mills nearly one thousand hands are employed and about the same number of looms running. A week's production foots up to the tremendous figure of three hundred thousand yards of cotton goods, and 50,000 pounds of No. 20 yarn and 150 bales of cotton are consumed in the same space of time.

Hand in hand with this progress has gone the growth of the borough. Finely situated as it is on the banks of Chester creek amid verdant hills with shady groves, it has gained additional charms by the careful laying out of the streets, and around the magnificent mansions of the members of the Crozer family have clustered beautiful cottages, and streets with neat houses. From a mere handful the population grew to about 1350 in 1870, and is now not less than 2,500.

Adjoining the Baptist church Mr. Samuel A. Crozer has erected a beautiful chapel, built of Leiperville granite, called the Sunday School chapel, and also placed at the disposal of the citizens of Upland a centrally-located lawn for use as a common. Trees have been planted and a pavilion erected for the use of the Upland band.

A Methodist chapel has also been added to the church edifices of the borough.

In this as in numerous other instances—and not least in that, that liquor is banished from the borough—is manifest the fruitful influence of the presence of the Crozer family in their own place. No more eloquent fact could be found than this:—there is not a single pauper in Upland, and no inmate in the county almshouse hails from it.

In 1869 Upland was chartered as a borough. A number of branches of industry have since sprung up, prominent among which must be mentioned the large general merchandise stores of Lukens & Compton, in Pretty's Hall, Wm. & Robert Newton, O. P. Hooper & Co., John Rea, Elisha Moore and Joseph Wyatt, the tin store of Edward Murray & Son, Walworth's shoddy mill, Oliver P. Hooper's drug-store, John Greaves' bookstore and Luke Hepworth's piano and organ rooms. The sickness of the population is attended to by three physicians, Drs. L. N. Bullock, Isaac Crowther and W. G. Knowles.

A free reading-room on Main street near Fourth, established by the Crozer family, is furnished with a library of good and instructive books.

In obedience to the will of its founder Upland will remain Upland, and the Crozer Seminary will be the perpetuator of his fame; but great and noble as is this monument, it seems to one who gazes on Upland as it rises beautifully on the hillside, with its boundless foliage, pretty homes and ceaseless industry on the beautiful banks of Chester creek, in whose placid waters the great mills reflect their images, that this is a still greater one.